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WILLIAM CHAMBERS AND CHEAP JOURNALISM.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

The timorous and tyrannous legislation of England made William Chambers the literary successor of Daniel Defoe, although more than a century of time lay between their labors.

Defoe, in his prison at Newgate in 1704, was the first to render the journal the vehicle of popular instruction and amusement, and he produced the model which was never successfully copied until William Chambers established his journal in Edinburgh, in 1832. Defoe, one of the most voluminous and indefatigable of authors, supported his *Review* by his indomitable courage and industry for nearly a decade, and the final touch was put to the work when the *Spectator* followed as a daily penny paper. A dozen years of the eighteenth century had not elapsed, yet popular literature seemed to have reached its last and crowning expression, when, through the medium of a penny journal, the highest intellects of the land were placed in immediate communication with the entire populace.

Steele was the master of style, and Addison was crowned with the world's admiration—together they offered a priceless blessing to the people; but a cowardly class legislation thrust back the thirsting multitude from that brimming well of English undefiled, and with a penny stamp made the penny paper an impossibility. Autolicus' pack must take the place of Addison, and the people be content with his ballad of the Mermaid instead of the Vision of Mirza; cheap literature, by a single enactment, was narrowed to the dream-book of the peddler and the scurrilous sheets of the illegal vender.

The British Government regarded the papers and the poachers as equally obnoxious to law and order; and the legitimate office of the journal—societary criticism and instruction, was abandoned to the chance teaching of the pamphlet, which, written by No-one-knew-who, and printed at No-one-knew-where, might hope to escape the constable. Republicanism, in its triumph in America and in its travesty in France, was equally terrifying to cautious conservatism; and even George the Fourth was empowered to imprison the journalist who too disrespectfully counted his Majesty's waistcoats.

When, after 1822, cheap periodicals became possible, they were immediately established, but still suffered many of the disabilities inherited from the past. The educated classes had been taught to consider journals as the free lances of literature, leading a precarious existence, doubtful of to-day, dreading to-morrow, utterly without aim or consistency, and rarely outliving a distressed infancy of a few months. The first serials, even in the dawning better time, depended for cheapness upon scissors and paste, and were neither steadied nor upheld by devotion to any special principle or purpose.

But the time for a free and cheap press was fast approaching. In Edinburgh, Constable, in 1827, commenced his valuable Miscellany; and in the same year the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge began to publish cheap treatises upon the exact sciences. Mechanical improvements had furnished a printing press and a paper machine capable of meeting any demand, either in rapidity or supply, and a thoroughly awakened public was ready to remunerate any effort in its behalf. As if to mark the crowning hour, the printers of France hurled Charles the Tenth from his throne, and invited Louis Philippe "to concur in the establishment of a constitutional government."

In Great Britain newspapers were still usually sold for fivepence, when George Mudie, of Scotland, amazed the public in 1831 with his *Cornucopia*, a publication of equal

size, at three halfpence. His fellow-townsman—a young and struggling printer, William Chambers—had been long considering the subject of cheap journalism as a necessity of the times. Associations of wealthy, learned, and benevolent men were endeavoring to popularize science in sundry publications; but they seemed to fail in striking the taste and suiting the requirements of the masses they were intended to benefit. Something was needed which would inculcate knowledge in a more agreeable manner, and while offering instruction would attract the fancy and stimulate the imagination. This he determined to provide in a cheap publication, expressly intended to supply the public with food of the best kind, and at such a price that the poorest laborer in the realm could, on every Saturday, purchase with a small portion, even of the smallest wages, a meal of wholesome and pleasing mental instruction.

Such was his simple scheme; and he promptly put it into execution by issuing the first number of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, on Saturday, the 4th of February, 1832, with the curious announcement that no communications in prose or verse were wanted, this being intended to prove to the public that the periodical would not be in any manner indebted to the contributions of anonymous and irresponsible correspondents. The original character of the *Journal* was still further marked by the emphatic assertion of the editor, that it should never be attached to the interests of any political or ecclesiastical party.

Such were the promises; and no higher praise can be awarded to the *Journal* than that it has continued to live up to its pledges. That the carefully considered plan was exactly suited to the public taste was promptly proved; for in a few days the sale arose to fifty thousand copies, a number unprecedented in Scotland; and when, in the third week, arrangements were made for its distribution throughout England, the issue rose to eighty thousand, at which it was maintained. The *Journal* was but a few months old, when the editor learned, with delight, that on the hills of Galloway, where the shepherds were scattered at the rate of one to every four miles square, it was read by them constantly, it being circulated from shepherd to shepherd by an organized plan, by which each reader, at a certain hour, left the journal under a certain prescribed stone on a certain hill-top, to be read by his neighbor, who sent it on to the next by a similar arrangement.

William Chambers had explained his publishing scheme to his brother Robert, but had met from him only a tardy response, for, as antiquarian, essayist, and poet, he regarded cheap journalism as vulgar; yet the new publication received his literary assistance, and its marvellous and sudden triumph soon taught him not to despise it as an effective means of popular education. The success was so immediate and certain, that at the fourteenth week Robert relinquished his separate business, and became joint editor, bravely enduring the caustic tone in which his fellow *literateurs* lamented his descent from his lofty rank as historian and antiquarian, and his loss of caste in the profession in which he could no longer be considered as worthy of the honor of figuring as a twelve-shilling octavo in an English library.

William Chambers assumed the conduct of the journal and its general administration, furnishing the educational articles, especially those intended for the young; while Robert became the essayist—moral, familiar, and humorous—devoting himself with zeal to supplying the popular needs, and in endeavoring to be brief and direct, avoiding dullness as the greatest of literary sins.

The story of these two brothers, ever united in literary effort, is worthy of attention, as an instance of probity, industry, and generosity, directed to labors for the public good, and animated by a spirit of religious devotion untrammeled by sectarianism or partisanship.

They were born in the queer old town of Peebles upon the Tweed, William in the year 1800, and Robert in 1802, at the very beginning of the century for which they were to labor so faithfully. The people of Peebles ate from wooden platters with pewter spoons, made jollifications over marriages and births, and were not too sombre at funerals, allowing the solemnity to be tempered by whisky. By hearsay or actual experience, the two bright boys became acquainted with many of the personages that were afterwards to delight the world as they shone revived in the pages of Walter Scott. To this quiet retreat, from time to time, prisoners of war were sent; and the lads counted among their acquaintance, not only Mause Headrigg, Edie Ochiltree, and Dandie Dinmont, but sundry unfortunates of war—Dutch, Danes, Walloons, French, Poles, and Italians.

The father appears to have been that curious occasional anomaly—a Scotchman who loves society like a Frenchman, music like an Italian, science like a German, and fun like an Irishman. He subscribed to the circulating library, encouraged his boys to read Don Quixote and Peregrine Pickle, studied astronomy for private amusement, and even purchased the Encyclopædia Britannica; while he allowed a respectable employment, inherited from a respectable ancestry, to dwindle to nothingness, and by bad management and bad luck was compelled, with diminished fame and fortune, to retreat to Edinburgh. Henceforward, the family was upheld by the strength, endurance, and integrity of the mother, who, once an heiress and always a beauty, lived to see the sons, whom she had inspired by her example, conquer their way to a position even higher than that which she had formerly graced.

The loss of fame, fortune, and friends came suddenly upon the family, when William was twelve years old and Robert only ten, and affected the boys very differently. William accepted penury with cheerfulness, seeming almost to glory in his independence, and in the opportunity to follow out his own pursuits untrammeled if unaided. Robert, gentler and more studious—above all, slightly

lame—felt the loss of friends with bitterness, and afterwards lamented its effect upon his youth.

William, even at that early age, decided to be apprenticed to a bookseller, and underwent almost the extreme of want while entirely supporting himself upon his slender earnings of one shilling and ninepence a week, and endeavoring to furnish some assistance to his mother. Unable to afford light or fire, he often spent his evenings at the book auctions, revelling in the heat and light, and snatching chance glimpses at the books. One of his most curious experiences, from which he drew largely in after life, was his great familiarity with the debtors' prisons, to which he frequently went on errands for his master's lottery. The prisoners delighted in the lottery, and the business arising from this led him into many strange acquaintances within the walls as well as among the odd and eccentric patrons without. Pasting posters for the lottery also fell to William as part of his drudgery, and led to another curious episode. Among the bill-stickers was a baker, who had fallen from his old estate through drunkenness, and who brought from his old master a proposition that William should earn a hot roll every morning by reading aloud in the bakery. William accepted, and for a long period read aloud from five o'clock to half-past seven, giving Smollet's novels the preference, and earning his hot roll among the plaudits of the delighted bakers.

Robert, a fine linguist and devoted student, was kept at school as long as the family finances would permit, sometimes sharing William's small lodging, and studying his lessons in the borrowed comfort of the evening auction rooms, and passing some of his pleasantest hours in the Tolbooth. Although anxious and willing to exert himself, Robert's lameness and sensitiveness made apprenticeship too heavy a burden upon his health and strength; and from William's greater independence came the grand first venture into the doubtful future. Robert, supplied with a rude stall upon the public street, was to furnish it with all the old books belonging to the family, and in that fashion commence their great future work as booksellers. The price of the old books, sold at second-hand, was shrewdly expended in cheap and attractive volumes, and Robert's bookstall won its merited success.

Upon the completion of his own apprenticeship, William determined to follow the same method he had planned for Robert; but there were no more old volumes in his mother's poverty-stricken abode, and there was no money with which to purchase. But undaunted in resolve, he met one of those happy adventures which only modest merit can afford to call accident. A travelling agent, introducing a number of cheap reprints, desired to exhibit his volumes to the Edinburgh booksellers, by the usual method of a dinner party. The festivity was to be held at a hotel, and the agent, inquiring for a clever lad of sufficient brains to assist in handling the books, was directed by the innkeeper to William Chambers. William cheerfully performed the service, and volunteered his assistance in boxing up the volumes with such readiness and address, that the gratified agent inquired into his prospects. William promptly answered that he intended to be a bookseller, but had neither books nor money, and the agent offered him ten pounds' worth on the usual credit. The innkeeper lent him a wheelbarrow to carry away the volumes; and investing his stray shillings at the lumber yard, William made his own stall, and was thus launched upon his future career.

The books were paid for in due time; and in a little nook of a room behind the stall, he, on wet days, taught himself to fold sheets and bind books, in order to add to his gains. A beautiful style of handwriting, in imitation of copperplate, next fixed his attention, and he laboriously prepared sheets of verses suited for albums. This delicate penmanship attracted the attention of a gentleman, who, growing interested in the lad, proposed to purchase a library from him. William sorrowfully explained that such an undertaking was beyond his means, and the gentleman assisted him to his next great step in life by engaging to receive the books in such amounts as the young trader was able to furnish.

Bookmaking was ever his object; and he made a first attempt in writing a small volume describing David Ritchie, the original of Scott's Black Dwarf, and whom he had seen when a boy at Peebles. This volume was printed and sold at some advantage, and with the funds thus raised he purchased the delight of his eyes—a forlorn old press, with some type, for the very moderate sum of three pounds. The press was set upon a table, the printing surface being only eighteen inches by twelve, and the machine creaked alarmingly. Chance moments, spent as an errand boy in printing offices, were now determinately recalled to mind. The songs of Burns was determined upon as a small salable book, and by dint of tremendous effort and indefatigable industry, it was completed, though it took months to accomplish it. Peter Fyfe, a queer genius, who was ready, untaught, to attempt any kind of art, had made a copperplate portrait of the Black Dwarf to suit the verbal description, and the sketch has been ever since accepted as authoritative; and the same artist was now just as ready to furnish the wood-cuts for Burns.

The nine pounds netted from the sale of the volume of songs bought some new type and other necessaries for the press, and William increased his stock with wood letters cut with his own knife. A "To Let," cut in letters four inches long, was quite a speculation, the printed bill being bought eagerly at an immense profit. A toll-gate keeper ordered tickets, and so did a female pawnbroker.

By the time William was twenty-one, and Robert nineteen, they attempted a fortnightly magazine, for which Robert furnished both the poetry and prose, while William did the printing. It was styled the *Kaleidoscope*, after the optical toy which was the fashion of the moment, and curiously presents the line of thought that marked the after work of the brothers.

The copperplate writing, relinquished by William for the heavier labor of the press, had been taken up by Robert with such great success, that he had made a beautiful transcript of the songs of the "Lady of the Lake," as a token of admiration, and presented it to Sir Walter Scott. George the Fourth visited Edinburgh some months afterwards, and Sir Walter kindly advised that the writing of the address to his Majesty should be given to Robert Chambers, then not twenty years of age. This work was handsomely remunerated, and brought other employment of the same kind, which proved quite remunerative.

Following William's little venture of the Black Dwarf, Robert published a volume of short sketches styled "Illustrations of the Author of Waverley," containing descriptions of Dandie Dinmont, Meg Merrilies, and others, and the little book floated into considerable popularity on the tide of the Waverley enthusiasm. Several antiquarian works in regard to Edinburgh also brought him considerable fame, which was much increased by some important historical contributions to *Constable's Miscellany*.

A Gazetteer of Scotland, made with punctilious correctness, and some other books of similar character, had meanwhile brought William also into considerable literary repute; and it was this standing which the brothers were supposed to have so dangerously hazarded in descending to a lower level as the publishers of the *Edinburgh Journal*.

The immense amount of literary labor accomplished by both brothers in their subsequent lives, was always actuated by the same noble purpose; and every page exhibits the intention of presenting wholesome information in such pleasant guise as to stimulate inquiry. But their fame will principally rest upon their faithful labors, not in originating low-priced serial literature, but in being the first authors in this century to impart an instructive and elevated tone to that great conserver of the public weal—a cheap press.

A Berlin lithographer has, after years of study, succeeded in inventing inimitable paper money. The color of the paper is the only secret on which the invention rests. The inventor says the colors cannot be chemically analyzed; on applying the magnifying glass they can be distinguished from all other colors; and in their quality as colors they cannot be imitated by photography, nor in any other way. The inventor says that he will enable each individual State to have its own composition, and that this process is not a more expensive one than the present paper preparation for securities or treasury notes.

The mails having for a week failed to come to time in an Arkansas town, the local editor says he has been forced to draw heavily on the almanacs for copy, and if communication with the outer world should be still longer cut off, "we will be obliged next week to make extracts from the Bible, thus supplying some of our readers, at least, with matter entirely new to them."

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

REPORTERS.

NUMBER THREE.

BY E. J. S.

To "paint the passing picture of the day," is a work exceedingly difficult of accomplishment, to which the local corps must bend all their industry and talent. The wielders of the quill reportorial will admit the faithfulness of this pithy sketch of a reporter's duties: "It is to work harder, with less recreation and less sleep, than any one else. It is to be busy when your neighbors are idle; busier when they are at rest, and busiest when they are enjoying themselves; and when at last you reach your bed, it is to toss for hours in a ferment of excitement and fear conjured up by the torturing thought that you have missed the most important item of the day."

There is a popular impression that a reporter's path is paved with roses; that his profession is an elegant one, simply requiring him to dash off fancy sketches at his leisure; or if it occasionally leads him to any great meeting, or the scene of any fine improvement, he is treated invariably with the highest consideration. The opinion that he has the *entrée* of all places of amusement, is constantly supplied with tickets for his friends, and is always deferred to by public men, who ply ingenious schemes to win his friendship and the influence of his pen, is another popular fallacy. He has generally more than his fair share of the drudgery of routine work. The hours are not his own that he may come and go when it so pleases him. Occasional flights of fancy do well enough to vary the attractiveness of a page that chronicles the brief history of the day, and bristles with facts of city life. Perhaps to one or two theatres he has the "run" of the house, but the rule is that unless the publisher of the paper, or the musical and dramatic critic, secure complimentaries for him, he must pay his way as any other amusement seeker. It is true that he attends all grand banquets, but he finds little satisfaction in doing so, since they require a description much more difficult than that of routine events. As for his relations with public men, it may be set down that they are indebted to him much more than he is to them.

The rapid manner in which the industrious local collects the particulars of any great occurrence—more especially where it precedes the publication of his paper by only a few hours—has elicited expressions of surprise from many a reader. Having in our last number taken a cursory glance at the progress of local journalism in this city for the past quarter of a century, and at the prevailing system for the management of the corps, let us look into the processes by which the city news is gathered up. And first, the Court reporter. Since he has here to cover a field to which a New York journal would assign four or five persons, it behooves him to be industrious and vigilant in the highest

degree. He must attend the two Courts of Quarter Sessions, where criminal cases are tried; the Common Pleas, and the three District Courts, where civil cases are disposed of; while for three months in each year he has, in addition, the Supreme and Nisi Prius Courts, and for six months the United States Circuit and District Courts. In order to secure the substance of the most important proceedings—for he rarely obtains *all* that is important—he must apply himself with great assiduity to his difficult task. He cultivates the acquaintance of judges and members of the bar, ingratiates himself in the good opinions of the clerks and prothonotaries, and keeps on the most friendly terms with his brother reporters, by whose aid he is usually able to cull the best fruits of the judicial field. From the calendars he learns when important cases are coming up for adjudication, and when two or more clash together; if his paper is not disposed to extend him any help, he has to rely almost exclusively upon the kindness of a brother scribe for notes of the proceedings. To a murder trial in the Quarter Sessions he usually devotes the greatest share of his attention, and at those opportune moments when the lawyers quibble over the fine points of the law, in which the reader takes little or no interest, he slips out and makes a quick round of the other courts. Where one has adjourned, he looks up the clerk and learns from him what verdicts were rendered, opinions delivered, or processes issued. The prothonotaries—so familiar with his wants—by a nod or a shake of the head indicate whether they have anything for him. When he finishes this detour, he discovers that the lawyers have ended their wrangling in the murder trial, and the witnesses are giving in their testimony. Again he is compelled to tax the good nature of one of his *confrères*, by looking over his notes.

The *entente cordiale* exists to a very high degree among the court reporters of this city. Did this good feeling not prevail, it would be exceedingly difficult, and in very many instances impossible, for one reporter to render anything like a fair account of the doings in our courts. It is unfortunately true, that in no city is this field of reportorial labor so poorly appreciated as in this. Here the proceedings of the civil courts are glossed over in a few lines, while nothing is said of the many points of law constantly being raised and settled, which are of the greatest interest to every workman, property owner, and business man in the community. The court reporter should be a person of good judgment and quick discernment, since he has patiently to follow abstruse arguments, no matter how tedious or technical, and catch the silver thread that holds them together. It is often the case, that the decision of a technical point will bend the course of a trial into a new and unexpected channel; and the reporter should set out the process by which this is done in concise and readable English. It is perhaps unnecessary to add here, that he should be proficient in the general principles of the law and familiar with the rules of its practice.

The police reporter requires all that good sense which should distinguish his brother in the court. His first duty is to meet the lieutenants of police at the Mayor's office each morning, from whom he obtains all the important arrests made since their last report. Very often they are able to give only the faintest outline of some grave crime, and then the reporter must post himself to the scene and gather all the details. This labor fulfilled, he makes the round of the more important aldermen's offices to learn what interesting cases have been disposed of; and at two o'clock in the afternoon you find him at the Central Station jotting down, with his nimble pencil, the proceedings as they occur. He should be as discreet as persevering; he must catch at the slightest hint of a robbery, burglary, or defalcation, and ferret out all the details of a case which even magistrates and police officers sometimes find to their interest to hush up. The hearings before an alderman are wholly *ex parte*. A person accused has no opportunity to prove his innocence. Hence it is necessary that the reporter should judge himself whether or not the defendant ought to bear the odium falling upon him by a full publication of the charges preferred. He often discovers in the circumstances under which the case is brought up, enough to satisfy him that the complainant is actuated by malice, and that of the two the defendant is much the better person. The police reporter, too, should exercise the greatest care in using information received indirectly. The instances are many where he is asked to publish a case which his informant exaggerates to gratify his spleen, or to secure a money interest. He is familiar with all the detectives, and in hunting up a murder, this acquaintance enables him eagerly to secure all details. He should be above every form of bribery, too often proffered him by people who are anxious to keep their names out of the papers. He is employed to write up all cases of which he becomes cognizant, unless his judgment rejects them or his good sense tells him that the ends of humanity would be subserved by letting them pass unnoticed. When he takes money to "hush up" a case, he is unworthy the confidence of his employer, and disgraces the profession to which he ought to add all the dignity in his power.

The reporter, learning of a murder, if not on other duty, hastens at once to the scene. No matter how ghastly the sight that meets his eye, he has no time to shudder or give vent to those emotions of horror and excitement which such a deed creates. Upon arriving at the spot he finds a great crowd filling the street, and blue-coated policemen guarding the door. His badge has a magic charm, and the way is opened to him to enter. He asks himself, "Was the murder committed in hot blood during a quarrel, or is there seen, in the terrible work, the hand of the secret assassin?" If it is a plain homicide, his interest quickly flags. Should there hinge upon the deed a deep, unfathomable mystery, his genius is awakened, and he zealously hunts up all the intelligence that may dissipate the ob-

security which shields the murderer. Having ascertained the usual particulars—such as the name, age, and occupation of the victim—he endeavors to trace his habits, eccentricities, companions, and animosities. He interviews everybody, and from the dozen versions he obtains, must pick that one which appears to him most probable. From the position of the body, the fastenings of the doors and windows, and the marks of stained fingers, he raises his conjectures as to how the assassin secured ingress and egress; and by obtaining details, of apparent insignificance in themselves, he cunningly weaves a most engrossing account of the mysterious tragedy.

At a fire you find him ardently pursuing his calling. Where the conflagration is an extensive and rapid one, and the hour late, the reporter must divest himself of all excitement, and go to work in a matter-of-fact style to get the particulars. His questions are usually in this order: Whose place is it? What are the characteristics of the building? What business was carried on; the value of stock, machinery, and the number of hands employed? Where did the fire originate, and to what is it attributed? What the losses and insurances? In addition, he must jot down all the incidents of the scene, and his description—unless his paper compels terse and prosaic reports—should present the picture in its most vivid colors. He often sacrifices many details, which, in lesser fires, would be noticeable, in order to infuse into his account the spirit of the dazzling and awful scene. He succeeds best at this whose conceptions are readily suggested. The reporter should avoid being confused by a multitude of particulars; and he who crams his account with details, often gives an imperfect notion of the event which he desires to make known. The perfection of description does not always consist in a minute specification of circumstances, but is generally to be found in a judicious selection of them.

There are countless other instances which we have not time nor space to specify, where the reporter must pursue an "item" as a detective does a thief. A passing word, a hint dropped on a public street, a rumor on 'Change, or the mysterious conduct of the police, sets him on the alert; and he does not fly the task until he has every detail to expose on the morrow.

Here we must stop, believing that from what we have said, the reader will gain a better idea of what the reporter is expected to do, and how he does it.

A Western publisher lately gave notice that he intended to spend fifty dollars for a "new head" for his paper. The next day one of his subscribers dropped him the following note: "Don't do it—better keep the money and buy a new head for the editor."

Chicago printers waiting for their type ordered from New York the week of the fire, kept up their spirits by singing, "Come thou font of every blessing."

[Communicated.]

THE OLD STOCK OF TYPOS.

BY ONE WHO REMEMBERS.

A paragraph in one of the Western papers, announcing the death of "old Tom Wallace, the veteran printer," at the Crawford County (Ohio) Infirmary, on the 10th ult., is calculated to awaken in the breasts of a number of old typos who survive him, many singular reminiscences. "Poor Tom's a-cold;" and his death has severed, perhaps, the last link in the chain of tramping jours, whose visits were as regularly and promptly paid as the seasons came round. For thirty years Old Tom was on the go, never retaining a "sit" longer than suited his whim, nor induced by the fattest take to forego the luxury of a spree. He was emphatically a "tramp." Before the days of railroads, he as persistently ignored the coach or canal boat as he subsequently did the railroad car. His incumbrance in the way of baggage never amounted to more than a paper parcel, or a silk or cotton handkerchief bundle. No matter how full a case he might have upon starting, he invariably brought up at the next printing office on his route out of sorts, and made a peremptory requisition for new supplies.

There were others, of whom Tom was a type, whom I remember in my youthful days. The oldest and most noted was Benjamin F. Bullfinch, a man of considerable poetical genius and literary ability. His habit, as a tramp, was to visit every printing office of which he could hear; and from the custom of going to case and setting up his effusions without copy, originated the term "Bullfinching it," which is to this day applied to similar achievements in many sections of the West. Bullfinch met with a sad fate thirty-two years ago, at Newark, Ohio, where he fell into a branch of the Licking and was drowned. His effects consisted of a small knapsack, in which was preserved, with the most scrupulous care, a green-baize-covered book, containing scraps of poetry and prose, printed and in manuscript, which were the prized creations of his own prolific brain. This book fell into the hands of Thomas Owens, deputy sheriff and jailer of Licking County, at that time, under whose directions the body of Old Ben was laid to rest. Over these productions I have often pored, when a boy, and have since regretted that I did not then become their possessor, which I could have done for a trifling sum. What became of them I cannot say.

Another incorrigible tramp was Thomas J. Singeltery—familiarly known as "Old Singularity." He, too, had his last take some years ago. It was his boast, years ago, that he had visited and set type in every office in the United States; and whenever he heard of a new one he was restless until he had made a start for its capture—an addition to his list. Like Bullfinch and Wallace, he was always solicitous of a notice of his visit, and retained every newspaper scrap, whether complimentary or not, which contained a personal allusion to himself.

Abijah W. Baker was another victim of the strolling mania, although he did not so extensively indulge in it. His genius was of the same erratic stamp, although he devoted more attention to political matters than the others; and as a partisan journalist he was both unscrupulous and unnecessarily caustic. For a number of years he, too, has left his case, and worked off his last edition.

There is one other to whom I would tenderly allude the noblest, best hearted, brightest genius of them all James Morgan, of whom all trace seems to have been lost nearly twenty years ago. He was an Englishman an only and petted child of affluent parents. My first recollection of him is as far back as 1836, a short time after his arrival in this country, and before I had been seized with the unfortunate idea of becoming a knight of the stick and rule. Morgan was a good printer, a good essayist and brilliant poet. He was his own worst enemy, and a too frequent indulgence of drink induced an early separation from his Pennsylvania mountain wife, by whom he had one child, who also became one of the craft. I have yet many of his poetical effusions, which I highly prize; and among all the older craftsmen with whom I came in contact in my early printer's experience, none were more sincerely honored than James Morgan, with all his faults.

As I write, memory recalls others, with whose lives and characters are connected reminiscences from which might be woven romances of more than passing interest, but as I have already gone beyond the bounds of my allotted space, I must close my imperfect sketch. Hereafter I may take up the theme, and devote more thought to it.

ORIGIN OF FOOLSCAP PAPER.

The term foolscap, to designate a certain kind of paper, no doubt has puzzled many an inquirer. The origin is not only amusing, but historical Charles I. of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of the Government. Among others was the manufacture of paper. The water-mark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles I. to the scaffold, and, by way of showing contempt for the King, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool, with his cap and bells, to be substituted. It is now over two hundred years since the fool's cap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size which the Rump Parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark placed there as an indignity to Charles.

As editor of a New Orleans paper thinks it must have been the proof reader who made him call the Governor "our enterprising thief," when he meant to say "our enterprising chief."

PARCHMENT PAPER.

In the article on Paper we referred to the action of sulphuric acid upon cellulose, as forming the basis of the preparation of what is now known as parchment paper. The experiment was made in 1846, by MM. Poumarède and Figuier, two well-known French chemists. They immersed a sheet of unsized paper in sulphuric acid for less than half a minute, and then put it into water to wash out the acid, the last traces of which were removed by soaking in water containing a little ammonia.

The paper thus prepared was found to have assumed the appearance of parchment, both when wet and when dry; and the discoverers at once suggested that it might be useful in the arts. They also suggested the probability of its identity with a peculiar paper made by Schönbein, the preparation of which was then a secret. We now know that this material was gun-cotton paper, made by immersing paper in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. Its physical condition is identical with that of the paper prepared by MM. Poumarède and Figuier, but chemically it has the composition of gun-cotton.

In studying this action, it was found that on the removal of the acid the cellulose had its original composition unchanged. The action of the acid consisted in a temporary combination with the cellulose, at which time the fibres were so softened that they became as if fused together.

The moment of this change is indicated by a test which shows that, for the time, there is a real chemical alteration for at this time the action of iodine produces the same blue color that it does with starch: on removal of the acid, however, this property disappears. About this time, the action of a strong solution of chloride of zinc was found to produce the same effect. Indeed, where used as a test under the microscope, the chloride is more convenient, and we have always employed it for that purpose.

In the year 1853, the process was patented in England, and, falling into the hands of enterprising men, the article was at once brought into the market. The only modification was the use of sulphuric acid diluted with about one-half its bulk of water; but it is found that the amount of dilution can be varied.

Patents have also been obtained for forming parchment paper with chloride of zinc.

When wet, as it is when first formed, this paper takes up water, but of itself it is water proof, just as with animal membrane. When first made, on drying, it contracts enormously, and this produces a difficulty in the manufacture, since in a large sheet it is impossible to obtain quite uniform contraction. Care in the manufacture seems to have overcome this in some degree. Minute pin holes are found in the paper, which are also owing to this contraction. Such holes are seen, too, in the gun cotton paper.

One fault of parchment paper is its too great rigidity, being sometimes more like horn than parchment. This is

prevented by using a small quantity of glycerine, or of other substance having somewhat similar properties.

There seems to be no reason why this paper should not almost wholly take the place of parchment, unless, indeed, for some purposes it might be too hard. It is said that it is now allowed to be used in England for documents required by law to be parchment.

For such uses as covering books, boxes, pocket-books, and other matters where a stout paper or thin leather or dressed and glazed muslin is used, parchment paper, for its durability and other properties, seems to be the most suitable material, especially as it takes color well and is capable of being embossed. In the ninth volume of Piette's *Journal des Fabricants de Papier* there are several specimens, well illustrating this use.

From its resistance to moisture, it has been used to cover cartridges, to inclose confections and substances injured by exposure to air or to moisture.

Dr. Graham found it to be the best substitute for parchment in experiments on dialysis, by means of which crystalline substances and those called colloids, like jelly or glue, are separated from each other, the mixture being on one side of the membrane, and pure water on the other. In this operation, the crystalline substance passes into the water, while the colloid remains behind. The great and increasing use of this process is facilitated by the employment of parchment paper, which does not alter, as real parchment will under certain conditions. For this use, however, the pin-holes must be stopped, as with white of egg afterwards coagulated by heat.

The translucency of parchment paper makes it a good tracing-paper. This leads to the notice of an interesting fact in the history of this curious substance, and one which we have discovered only since preparing this article. Pierre Gerle obtained a patent in France for making paper transparent by means of sulphuric acid, on the 1st of March, 1839, seven years before the experiments of Poumarède and Figuier, and fourteen years before the first English patent. *American Encyclopædia of Printing.*

The late fire at Erfurt having destroyed Luther's Bible, it was at first feared that there was no other copy extant. It has been ascertained, however, that there are still five Bibles with his autograph and holograph extract preceding the title-page. One of these is in the Queen's library at Windsor, another in the Berlin library, another in the library of Munich, a fourth in the British Museum, and a fifth is owned by a private English gentleman.

An editor in Victoria, Australia, says: "The people in this region have become so virtuous and well-behaved, that it is impossible for us to make an interesting daily paper. We hear that a ship load of convicts is on the way to our virtuous port, and we look for greater activity in our local news department as soon as its passengers shall get ashore."

ORIGIN OF TINTED PAPER.

More novelties are the result of accident than is generally supposed. The origin of blue-tinted paper came about by a mere slip of the hand. William East, an English paper maker once upon a time set his men to work, and went away on business. While the men were at dinner, Mrs. East accidentally let a blue bag-fall into one of the vats of pulp. Alarmed at the occurrence, she determined to say nothing about it. Great was the astonishment of the workmen when they saw the peculiar color of the paper, and great the anger of Mr. East when he returned and found that a whole vat of pulp had been spoiled. After giving the paper made from it warehouse room for four years, Mr. East sent it up to his agent in London, to be sold "for what it would fetch." "For what it would fetch!" said the agent, not understanding the meaning; "well, it certainly is a novelty, but he must not expect too much." So he sold the whole at a considerable advance upon the market price, and wrote to the mills for as much more as he could get. The surprise of Mr. East may be imagined. He hastened to tell his wife, who found courage to confess her share in the fortunate accident and to claim a reward, which she received in the shape of a new cloak. Mr. East kept his secret, and for a short time supplied the market with the novel tint, until the demand far exceeded the supply, and other makers, discovering the means used, competed with him.

An English writer says: "A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor is like a general or a poet, born not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and writers of travels, have been tried and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the editor of the London *Times*, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters, and combines; and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, to edit a paper is another."

Printing in Italy during the last few years has presented a singular spectacle. Recently, with the change of the seat of Government from Turin to Florence, and, during the last year again to Rome, a complete migration of letter-press and lithographic printers has taken place. "Notwithstanding," says *L'Imprimerie*, "the two first cities will always retain, in spite of these displacements, the most active and most extensive establishments."

It has been observed that female compositors get through with their copy very rapidly, they being anxious to get the last word.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

NOTES FROM THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

National and International Typographical Unions.

BY AUGUSTA LEWIS.

The delegates to the Eleventh Annual Session of the National Typographical Union assembled in the Council Chamber, in the city of Cleveland, May 4th, 1863.

Twenty-three Unions were represented.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the Union was called to order by the Secretary, Thos. J. Walsh.

The Sacramento Union had sent on blank credentials, requesting the President of the Cleveland Union to fill these blanks with suitable names. These credentials, after an animated debate, were rejected on the ground that they were irregular and unconstitutional.

The ballot for officers resulted in the election of Eugene Vallette, of Philadelphia, for President; Geo. M. K. Luken, of St. Louis, Vice-President; Julius A. Spencer, of Cleveland, Second Vice-President; Thos. J. Walsh, of New York, Secretary and Treasurer; and Wm. F. Thorne, of Detroit, Corresponding Secretary.

The report of the Secretary was read, and also that of the Vice-President, who, by the resignation of Mr. Farquhar, had been called upon to perform the duties of President. The resignation of Mr. Farquhar explained that his position in the army did not leave sufficient time at his disposal to perform the duties of his office, and as he saw nothing but the dangers of the battle-field ahead, he desired to resign the high position to which he was elected three years before. His regret at leaving his cherished associations could not fail to find an echo in the hearts of all true craftsmen whose loss it was to part with this excellent officer.

The committee to whom were referred the preamble and resolution relative to the adoption of a Uniform Constitution for Subordinate Unions, reported that they considered such action a stretch of authority on the part of the National Union, and unsafe to authorize or even yield assent to. This report was adopted.

An amendment to the Constitution was offered by Mr. Hagen, of Albany, that the National Union meet the first Monday in June instead of May, which was laid over.

Isaac D. George, of Chicago, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that as printers, in common with others, had suffered from the exorbitant and unjust rates, to which the paper combinations of the country had raised the price of that article; recognized for this unparalleled advance no proper cause and no just foundation; and that as its results could not be other than ruinous, that the National body earnestly petition Congress to remove from the importation of paper, and the chemicals used in its manufacture, the duty now charged and regulated by the laws of the United States.

Mr. Cox, of Boston, announced the death of Wm. Madigan, whom, he stated, had been a member of the Boston Union from its organization to the time of his death, and represented it in the National Union at Nashville, at which time he was elected Vice-President. In 1859 he was President of the Boston Union. He was not only a faithful friend, but a guiding and aspiring mind. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, deploring the death of William Madigan, and expressive of sympathy with the relations of deceased.

Mr. Eugene Vallette, President, and Thos. J. Walsh, Secretary, received a vote of thanks as a cordial recognition for services well and faithfully rendered the National Union.

The National Typographical Union having enjoyed the courtesies and hospitalities of the citizens of the beautiful city of Cleveland, deemed it but just that some public testimonial should be made of their appreciation; resolutions were therefore adopted expressive of heartfelt thanks for the kindness that greeted them during their stay in the Forest City.

The Mayor and Common Council received the official thanks of the National Typographical Union, for placing the Council Chamber at their disposal; the Cleveland Typographical Union for their unremitting attentions, their efforts culminating in a sumptuous entertainment at the Angier House.

The delegates cordially appreciated the courtesies tendered them by the newspaper press of Cleveland, and thanked Mr. J. H. Bone for his full and impartial report of the proceedings, published from day to day, by the kind consent of the proprietors of the Cleveland *Herald;* the Cleveland Library Association, for the offer of the free use of their library; the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the tender of their various lines for the use of the Convention, both in its official and individual capacity; and Mr. Ross, of the Angier House, for courtesies and hospitable attention.

The Union then adjourned to meet in Louisville, Ky., May 2, 1864.

Our Baby Printer.—Master Forrest Morgan, son of our esteemed publisher, Mr. W. J. F. Morgan, is eight years old; has been one month only in a printing office, and on Monday last set up 3,000 ems, or one column and a half of this paper in a day. If there is a little boy of his age who can do better or quicker work, with six months' experience, we should like to put Forrest against him. His father enters him against all competitors at all fairs where prizes are offered superior mechanical genius, as the champion compositor of the world.—*Home Advocate, Jefferson, Texas, April 22d.*

"Putty-eyed monster" is what appeared in the paper of a Tennessee editor, who wrote with respect, "pretty aged minister." The sons of the minister "interviewed" the editor, next morning, with a shot-gun.

[Communicated.]

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Regarding your publication as the true friend of the printer and publisher, I wish, through your columns, to make a suggestion that will benefit every interest connected with printers, type manufacturers, and the publishers of newspapers. It is the experience, I dare say, of every practical newspaper man, that many of the so-called "Advertising Agencies" are nothing more nor less than leeches upon advertiser and publisher; and it is the experience of the publisher and printer that it is a great advantage to have foundries at our own door, so to speak, from which they can order "sorts," new styles, etc., as they need them.

Now, as these parties have made incessant war upon the type founders of our country, whose enterprise and liberality the printers are ready to acknowledge, I suggest the following as a plan for co-operation between the publishers and type founders of the Union:

Let the proprietors of type foundries act as agents of publishers, the publishers to furnish them with a schedule of advertising rates; the advertiser to pay the foundry in advance for his advertisement for all the papers in which he wishes it inserted, the publishers of which are to furnish copies of their paper regularly to the foundry containing the advertisement. Upon the completion of the publication, the publisher's bill to be paid in cash, or type at cash prices, deducting ten per cent. agent's commission. Advertisements not completed, as ordered and contracted for, not to be paid, and the money refunded to advertiser, every publisher to give his own rates for advertising.

By this means newspaper men will have responsible agents in every city in the United States, and advertisers will feel safe in paying in advance, so as to secure the foundry and publisher.

These suggestions are hastily thrown together, and are only made that the matter may be taken into consideration by those to whose interest it would be. Eventually I hope to see a system of the kind I have indicated, opened and operated.

AN OLD PRINTER.

CASSVILLE, MO., April 29, 1872.

IN Sparta, Wisconsin, a new doctor, just arrived in town, called on the editor of the village paper at midnight, in a storm, to subscribe for his paper, and pay five dollars for the insertion of a business card. The poor editor stood at the open door in his shirt, the rain beating against his legs, for want of accommodations in the house for his new patron. Hunting around to make change, in the excitement, he started a perspiration, took cold, and was sick. The next day he had to call a physician. Of course he patronized the new doctor who had paid him some cash. He was sick three weeks, and had to pay the doctor forty-eight dollars more than he received from him. He says that he never will take money from a doctor again.

JOURNALISTIC FUN.

An incident in the history of Shadrach Penn's life, which some of the old citizens of Louisville may yet remember, and which doubtless afforded them a hearty laugh, occurred about thirty-five years ago, between the years 1835 and 1840, when Geo. D. Prentice, at the head of the Louisville *Journal*, and Penn, as editor and publisher of the *Advertiser*, were running what was called, in those early days of American journalism, a lively opposition. About a year previous to the occurrence, a horrible murder or some great calamity had occurred in the South, not far from New Orleans. It happened that Prentice had saved a copy of this paper, which had not been clipped or cut. His natural wit struck upon a good expedient to get off a good joke on Penn by means of this paper, then a year old. Accordingly he sprinkled the paper, folded it up, neatly pressed it, which gave it the appearance of a new issue, and inclosing it in a large wrapper, backed it, "Compliments clerk of the steamer Wauconsta, five days, seventy-eight hours out from New Orleans. Quickest trip on record. To Shadrach Penn, editor Louisville *Advertiser*." The boy came rushing into the editorial sanctum almost totally exhausted, threw down the paper on the table, and then scampered off. Penn picked it up, tore the wrapper hurriedly, and his eyes immediately rested on the important article of news referred to. No time was to be lost. The paper was nearly up; several important matters were in the form, but they were ordered out, and the new copy was in the hands of the printers, with a few editorial comments and very profuse thanks to the gentlemanly clerk of the elegant and fast steamer Wauconsta, for the invaluable favor, etc. The whole trick proved successful, and Prentice delighted, on every possible occasion, especially when Penn had a "big thing" in the *Advertiser*, to ask, "Did that item of news come by the Wauconsta?" The boat referred to was notoriously slow, she had but one engine, and was commanded by Capt. Frank Dohrman, of Steubenville, Ohio.

A WRITER for the *World* says that Miss Nellie Hutchinson, whilom reporter for the New York *Tribune*, is "piquante, audacious, natural, reckless, and sometimes almost insolent in style; is fragile in appearance, nearly pretty, with a face that is full of ambition, self-assertion, enterprise, fuzz, and vivacity. Moreover, she has the *nez retroussé*—a nose for news. In fact, she is a journalist of the period."

AN Illinois editor thus ironically speaks of the marriage of a professional brother in Indiana: "He stepped upon the hymeneal platform, adjusted the fatal noose, and was swung off into that unsalient bourne whence he can never return, save by the Indianapolis connecting lines."

A RETAIL grocer announces, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "Dolly Varden eggs, laid to order."

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1872.

COLOR PRINTING.

The extraordinary excellence of the productions of the skillful modern chromo-lithographers of this and other countries, combined with other causes, have given rise to the question whether the field of color printing should not be surrendered by letter-press printers to the lithographers. In Germany and France especially, where lithographers are very numerous, has this subject been considered; and it is worthy of note that its discussion has elicited a letter from M. Silberman, the celebrated chromo-typographer of Strasburg, in which he expresses the opinion, founded on a long and varied experience, that while lithography may be employed in small editions, letter-press color printing is to be preferred for large editions, and in cases where great precision is required. He also says that the chief defects of chromo-typography arise from its neglect by letter-press printers, and their indisposition to devote to it the attention necessary to a mastery of the best methods of production. There is little room for doubting the wisdom of these conclusions; and though a wasteful expenditure of time and money might be involved in a serious attempt to equal the best chromo-lithographs with letter-press pictures, it is certain that very fine effects can be produced by chromo-typography, as color blocks of good American designers and engravers, printed in the best American style, leave little to desire. There is not, however, as general a comprehension as there should be of the means by which attractive and artistic results can be attained; and it will afford us much satisfaction if the competitive trial of skill in color printing we have proposed should have a tendency to advance this important branch of typography.

The following letter from Messrs. Francis Hart & Co., New York (of which firm Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne, the well-known printer and author, is the "Company,") contains suggestions well calculated to enhance the utility of the contest, and they are worthy of the attentive perusal of all who aim at excellence in color printing:

12 and 14 College Place,
New York, April 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the Printers Circular:

Sir:—Your proposition to have a competitive trial of skill in the department of color printing, meets with our warm approval. Your premium is liberal, and the regulations you have adopted appear to be just, and as equitable for all competitors as is possible.

It will not be practicable for us to compete for the prizes, nor are we in any way interested in favor of any other printer. But the desire to have a judgment based on correct principles induces us to offer some remarks on the comparative merit of color printing, which we think should be considered by your judges.

Your intention is to give the prize to him who does the best or most effective piece of work from type. Here will be great opportunity for differences in opinion. There are printers who would decide that job best that had the brightest colors and the best presswork; there are others who would insist that a tasteful arrangement of types and harmony of colors were really more important. You can readily imagine that this list of possible differences as to what really constitutes merit, could be largely increased.

The merit or effectiveness of color printing depends upon many things. What are they? These are our notions about it:

1. Taste in selection and adaptation of types, etc.
2. Skill in combining these types.
3. Skill in dividing form for colors, and forecast in perception of the effect of blended colors.
4. Purity and clearness of impression.
5. Brilliancy of color.
6. Delicacy of color.
7. Harmony of combined colors.
8. General effect.

Other points may present themselves to others, which are of equal, perhaps superior importance.

We would respectfully suggest that your judges make ten degrees of merit for each of these points, and that they give a numerical degree of merit to each point in each job when the different jobs are under examination. The presentation of the award, when accompanied by such a table of merit marks in each department, would be instructive to the trade—much more so than the award without a specification of the reasons that compelled it. The result would probably teach the successful competitor that he was not equally strong in all points; and the most unsuccessful might see the cause that made his failure.

The following diagram will give you a notion of the probable appearance of such a record of merit:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
A. B....	7	3	9	7	3	3	4	5	41
C. D....	4	6	8	3	5	8	2	2	38
E. F....	2	5	7	5	6	4	5	7	41
G. H....	8	2	4	8	4	7	3	9	45
I. J....	1	10	3	7	7	2	6	6	42
K. L....	10	4	6	6	2	5	8	3	44

This is a rough sketch of our views. We do not send it for publication—only for consideration.

Yours truly, Francis Hart & Co.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

Feed Gauge for Printing Presses (125,432).—Henry Barth and Robert J. Morgan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Inking Apparatus for Color Printing (125,655).—Leopold Biddle, Knoxville, Iowa.

Printing Press (125,678).—William Heckert, Newcastle, Pa., assignor of two-thirds of his right to Edward S. Durban and Daniel H. Wallace, of same place.

Type-Writing Machine (125,952).—Hans R. M. J. Hansen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Printer's Case Stand (126,017).—Robert Chapman, Dublin, Ireland, assignor to Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paper File (126,053).—Samuel E. Harrison, Jersey City, N. J.

Paper File (4,864)—Re-issue.—Eldridge J. Smith and Benj. H. Cheever, Washington, D. C., assignor, by mesne assignments, to E. J. Smith. Patent No. 76,834, dated April 14, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

An important special meeting of this old and honorable Society was held in its hall, at Tenth and Walnut Streets, on Saturday evening, April 27th, to take into consideration its depressed financial condition, and to devise means to replenish its nearly exhausted treasury. The attendance was large, and a deep interest was manifested in the proceedings, coupled with a determination to relieve the Society from its present financial embarrassment, and to prevent its recurrence in the future, if possible. After considerable discussion, a committee of ten members (with Mr. Eugene H. Munday as chairman) was appointed to consider the matter, and report at the stated meeting on May 4th.

At the May meeting this Committee reported, in effect, that it would be inexpedient to lessen the amounts now paid for sick and funeral benefits (five dollars per week during sickness, eighty dollars upon the death of a member, and forty dollars upon the death of a member's wife); that the dues (fifty cents per month) could not be increased without an amendment to the charter, which would require time and entail expense; and to raise money in the present emergency, they recommended that a first-class Concert be given, as suggested in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1872.

Mr. Wm. F. Lacy, President of the Philadelphia Typographical Society:

DEAR SIR:—Having become cognizant of the fact that the invested funds of the Philadelphia Typographical Society have become reduced several thousand dollars during the past two or three years, through its ministrations to the sick members of the craft and the burial of the dead, and being identified with the "Art" of which your organization for forty-one years has been so honored a representative—having had on its roll the names of such distinguished citizens as Mathew Carey, Richard Ronaldson, William Duane, Lawrence Johnson, and others—we feel a pride and a pleasure in tendering through you, Sir, to the Society, a Complimentary Concert, for the purpose of replenishing your almost depleted treasury, to be held at such time and under such direction as it may determine.

Very truly yours,

Morton McMichael,	John W. Forney,
William W. Harding,	Charles E. Warburton,
M. Richards Muckle,	Sherman & Co.,
Louis A. Godey,	J. Fagan & Son,
Dunkel, Hales & Co.,	Collins & M'Leester,
John H. Taggart,	James Page,
S. A. George & Co.,	Mumford & Hanson,
L. C. Cassidy,	J. B. Chandler,
James S. Chambers,	J. H. Camp,
School & Blakely,	A. M. Collins, Son & Co.,
A. R. Calhoun,	Wm. H. Flitcraft & Co.,
John D. Stockton,	Peacock, Fetherston & Co.,
Fitzgerald & Co.,	A. C. Bryson & Co.,
Dennis F. Dealy,	Lewis Pelouze,
Charles Magarge & Co.,	McCalla & Stavely,
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	Howell Evans,
Westcott & Thomson,	Thomas W. Price Company,
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,	McLaughlin Brothers,
T. K. Collins Printing House,	Leisenring Printing House,
King & Baird,	Ringwalt & Brown,
James M. Robb,	E. W. C. Greene,
Charles J. Biddle,	R. S. Menamin,
Chas. E. Johnson & Co.,	John Woodruff's Sons,
Wm. Meeser & Co.,	Jas. B. Rodgers Company.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted, and the President of the Society sent the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your note, addressed to me as the representative of the Philadelphia Typographical Society. You have been truly informed as to the condition of the treasury of the Society. For several years our expenditures for sickness have far exceeded the income. Our mission for forty-one years in this community has been of such a vast amount of benefit to the needy—having expended over $60,000 in the laudable purposes for which the Society was organized—that I am not surprised at the kind offer of gentlemen whose well-known sympathy, in everything tending to assist and elevate the craft, assures them the respect of the community.

The Society has directed me to inform you, gentlemen, that it accepts, with many thanks, your generous sympathy, and has selected Saturday evening, May 25th, as the most suitable time, and the Musical Fund Hall as the best place, for the concert.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. F. LACY,
President Philadelphia Typographical Society.

The Committee at once proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the Complimentary Concert, and were gratified at receiving tenders of services from some of the best musical talent in the city, which enabled them to get up, at comparatively small expense, a varied programme, replete with gems, vocal and instrumental. On the programme will be found the names of Mr. William Wolsieffer, conductor; Miss Anna Borie, soprano; Mr. A. R. Taylor, basso; Mr. Wenzell Kopta, violin; Sig. Raphael Rocomoro, cornet-à-piston; the Philadelphia Vocal Union, of which Mr. William Wolsieffer is the conductor; and a Double Quartette, composed of members of one of our ablest singing societies. The price of the tickets has been fixed at one dollar each.

As the entertainment will be first-class in every respect, we trust that the proposed benefit will be a substantial one to the Society, this being the first time in its history that it has appealed to the public for assistance.

It may be well to add, perhaps, that the Beneficent Fund of the Society—composed of bequests from the late Richard Ronaldson and Lawrence Johnson, and donations from Mr. Geo. W. Childs, Mr. Louis A. Godey, and others—remains unimpaired, the interest only of this Fund being used in aiding the widows and orphans. It is the General Fund that needs replenishing.

THE editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advance* proposes that a convention of the publishers of that State be held for the purpose of taking into consideration the feasibility of establishing a paper mill and a "State Newspaper Union," which, if carried out successfully, would save to the State $50,000 annually. In establishing a "State Newspaper Union," it is suggested that all the publishers who now procure their patent "insides" and "outsides" from Northern and Western cities, should purchase their printed sheets at home, as they would furnish matter more acceptable to their readers, and that it would also save much time and expense, besides doing away with the many delays and annoyances incidental to the transit of the paper.

ART-PRINTING.

Printing would seem to have achieved sufficient glory in its mission as a liberator of the human mind by opening the stores of literature to the masses. Typography alone has performed a service to the world that no words can measure; but after making possible the widest, freest, and most indestructible means of verbal expression, it doubled its value by presenting thought in another form, and furnishing that explanation by picture, which has well been called the illustration, as throwing another and fuller light upon the thought already expressed in words.

Engravings of many kinds have brought the effects of form, and of light and shade to perfect presentment; but the more recent improvements of lithography, in its crowning charm of color, have added to printing the new office of reproducing paintings in absolute *fac simile*. In its inferior grades there has been frequently a certain frigidity of outline, and a lack of that harmonious blending of color, that marks the true work of art; but these mechanical difficulties have been conquered by the masters of chromolithography, until the tone of the oil painting is reproduced in absolute perfection. Even the seemingly accidental forms which spring from the free movements of the artist's brush have been copied with exactitude, as in the foreign chrome of Turner's "Blue Lights," where the strange, fleeting sky forms of the aurora are pictured with an almost ghastly fidelity.

In America such cheap and abundant art is absolutely necessary. A nation that finds her President in a log cabin or on a flat boat, cannot afford to lock up her masterpieces behind the gratings of a gallery, but is obliged to assure to the rulers of her future, opportunities of education that kings might envy. The finest triumphs of art must be so imitated, that the picture prized by the connoisseur can be tacked up in *fac simile* over the carpenter's bench.

One of the most complete renderings of high art has been recently produced in the chrome entitled "Tegner's Drapa," by Duval & Hunter, of Philadelphia. The original painting, by Hamilton, is intended to illustrate a stanza in Longfellow's poem, and from it takes its title. It represents the grand march of the gods as they bear the slain Baldur to the abode of death; and the glorious lights upon sea and sky are painted with all the opulent fancy of our great marine artist. The wild cloud shapes, the gleams from the abode of fire, the mists of ocean, and the pallid orb of the dying sun, all present a gorgeousness of color that could only be harmonized by a great master of tone, and exhibit unusual difficulties to successful chrome reproduction; yet the work is so complete that the original and the copies appear absolutely identical. So extraordinary a success upon such a difficult subject gives assurance that even the highest works of art can be, by this means, abundantly reproduced in *fac simile*, even to the last touch of bewildering identity.

A TYPOGRAPHIC ANNIVERSARY.

Many years ago, the publishers of *Chambers' Journal* instituted an annual festival, to which they invited all the persons engaged in their establishment. The anniversary was again celebrated on the 8th of March last, five hundred persons being present at a pleasant but simple banquet of tea and cake. This was followed by an address from Robert Chambers, after which a variety of songs, choruses, and part-songs were sung by an excellently trained choir of the operatives, and an amusing little dramatic performance was also given by the amateurs. Among the interesting incidents of the evening was the distribution of the prizes awarded by a mutual improvement association connected with the establishment. The prizes were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers in person, and were books awarded to the apprentice boys for the best essays on "Calton Hill and its Monuments," and to the girls for the best knitted stocking. To add to the ease and merriment of the evening, Mr. Chambers considerately intimated that the labors of the establishment would be resumed at ten o'clock the next morning, instead of the usual early hour.

The world of readers, and especially the lovers of old and rare books, seem about to profit in an unexpected fashion from the effects of the recent war in Europe. In France, many private individuals of rank and wealth have been accustomed for years to collect and preserve rare and ancient volumes, the taste frequently being especially directed to the works of the early printers, first editions, illustrated books, and collections of engravings. From the distresses of war, and the altered relations of society, many of these libraries are being offered at public sale, and it is probable that the number will be increased. Many rarities, till now safely screened from the public gaze, will be thus exposed for the general good, and some of the lost and broken links in the chain of typographic history will be no doubt discovered.

A LETTER dated Titusville, Pa., April 29, 1872, says "Business is good here, both for job and news compositors, with enough men to supply the demand. Our Union numbers about thirty-five members, and is in splendid working order, in fact, it is the strongest organization of its number in the country."

THE libel suit of Wm. H. Kemble, against Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, came up in the Quarter Sessions, in this city, on Saturday, May 4. As the defendant failed to appear, his bail ($5,000) was forfeited, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

MISS. EMMA MOFFATT, the distinguished Southern authoress, was married a few days ago, at her mother's residence, in Columbus, Ga., to Mr Thos. M. Tyng, son of the celebrated preacher, Dr. Tyng, of New York city.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Twentieth Annual Session of the International Typographical Union will be held in Richmond, Va., on Monday, June 3d. It is expected that a large delegation will be present, and that matters of importance will come before it for consideration. The following is a list of the delegates, as far as heard from:

Philadelphia, No. 2.—George Rees, Robert Hamilton, and Jacob S. Reinhardt.
Baltimore, No. 12.—Oscar Candler and Francis D. Daffin.
Chicago, No. 16.—M. H. Madden.
Detroit, No. 18.—James H. Walker.
Raleigh, No. 54.—John W. Marcom.
Richmond, No. 90.—E. C. Crump and R. W. Christian.
Norwich, No. 100.—J. C. Reynolds.
Columbia, No. 101.—J. M. A. Spottswood, Samuel E. Culverwell, and William J. Bennett.
Scranton, No. 112.—H. G. Bacon.
Deseret, No. 115.—Wm. Fuller.
New Brunswick, No. 132.—L. J. Laughton.
Titusville, No. 144.—Emmett Mellen.
Elizabeth, No. 150.—H. O. Sterrett.

A GRAND mass meeting was held in Toronto, Canada, on Monday, April 14th, under the auspices of the Trades' Assembly of that city, in favor of the nine-hour movement, and as an expression of sympathy for the printers and bookbinders who are endeavoring to secure its adoption. A procession was formed, composed of the various trades unions—among whom were the Typographical Union and Bookbinders' Union—which marched through the principal streets of the city to the Queen's Park, where stands had been erected for the speakers. The chair was occupied by Mr. Williams, a member of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, who stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate and pertinent remarks. Speeches were made by Dr. Hall, Mr. Beaty, M. P., and other gentlemen who have heretofore identified themselves with the movement, after which the meeting adjourned. Everything passed off satisfactorily—and nothing occurred to disturb the harmony and good feeling which prevailed among the participants.

THE "Woman's Pacific Publishing Company" has recently been incorporated in the city of San Francisco, Cal. The company starts out with a capital of $25,000, and proposes to carry on the business of printing of all kinds, bookbinding and engraving, and to deal in books, newspapers, and periodicals. It is an enterprise started entirely by a number of women.

A LETTER, dated Salt Lake City, April 22, 1872, says: "Trade brisk; plenty of hands; Union strong, and prospects bright."

TO KEEP up with the fashions, one of our city printers has decorated the walls and fences with Dolly Varden posters, rainbow-hued.

J. E. Marx, editor of the Toledo (Ohio) *Express*, a German paper, died in that city a few days since.

W. W. Hope, formerly editor and proprietor of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, died in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th of April, after a severe but brief illness.

W. W. Davis, editor of the Juniata (Pa.) *Republican*, died at his residence in Mifflintown, Pa., last month, after an illness of only a few days.

John Black, Esq., editor of the Eufaula (Ala.) *News*, died in that city, on Friday, April 19, of congestion. Deceased was as well known in Georgia as in Alabama, and the announcement of his death will be received with regret by a very large circle of friends in both States. He was a popular and independent writer, besides being a bold and fearless editor.

George Tuttle, senior partner of the firm of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, job printers, of New Haven, Conn., died in that city, April 13, after a short illness, aged 67 years. Deceased was formerly in the same business in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Tuttle was the author of a number of books for the young, written under the *nom de plume* of Thomas Teller. As he possessed the confidence of a large circle of friends while alive, his death will carry sorrow to many a heart.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of New Brunswick (N. J.) Typographical Union, No. 132, held on Thursday evening, April 4, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in his Divine wisdom, to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, our beloved friend and fellow-craftsman, John Connor, that we bow in humble submission to His divine mandate, and offer to the bereaved family and a large circle of friends our heartfelt sympathies, and such condolence as lies in our power; and we beseech his afflicted companion to look from earth unto Him who is the "giver of every good and perfect gift," for that comfort which lies not in the power of man to bestow. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Resolved, That the members of this Union attend the funeral, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in each of the daily newspapers of this city, and in the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR.

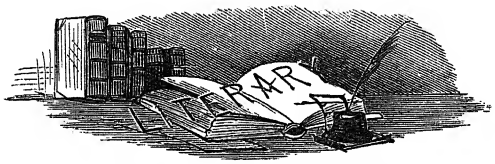
L. J. LAUGHTON,
JOHN M. GEER,
CHAS. H. YOUNG, } *Committee.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for subscription to, and advertising in the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR:

E. L. Winham, Rome, Ga.	$2 50
E. A. Perry, Ottawa, Canada	1 50
Spencer & Craig, Cincinnati, Ohio	1 00
R. E. Belcher, Anderson, S. C	1 50
H. J. Durborow, Philadelphia	1 50
J. H. Ralston, Rochester, N. Y	1 50
G. G. McCosh, Burlington, Iowa	1 50
T. E. McKay, Montgomery, Ala	1 00
I. H. Furman, Philadelphia	1 50
Deseret Union, No. 115, Salt Lake City, Utah	1 00
D. A. Hersiser, Cleveland, Ohio	1 50
Wm. H. Bailey, New York	1 50
New York Union, No. 6, adv. and subscription	4 00
Richmond Union, No. 90, adv	3 00
Leavenworth Union, No. 45, adv	6 00
Savannah Union, No. 38, adv	6 00

Parties remitting for subscriptions, will please send a Money Order through the Post Office.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Scottish Typographical Circular. April.

The leading article is entitled "Composer versus Compositor," and is devoted to the subject of composing machines, showing that although probably they may become adjuncts to the compositor, they do not threaten to cause any serious effect or alteration upon typographic labors.

The Typographic. Boston. L. O. Wilder.

Continues to make good its claim to a pre-eminent position as an illustrator of the beautiful in American typography.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. May.

Sarah B. Wister contributes a valuable paper upon the "Sisterhoods in England;" and "A French Girl," by Alice Gray, presents a vivid picture of the condition of Paris during the recent war. The abundantly illustrated article upon Philadelphia gives promise of a very entertaining volume, of which it is the herald, shortly to be published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Godey's Lady's Book. Philadelphia. May.

Marion Harland's stories, always written with the conscientious intention of conveying some necessary moral lesson, make a very valuable feature of this favorite magazine.

The Lady's Friend. Mrs. Henry Peterson. Philadelphia. May.

Mrs. Wood's serial novel spices up the usual variety of short domestic tales, with the requisite quantity of sensationalism.

Zell's Popular Encyclopædia, A Universal Dictionary of English Language, Science, Literature, and Art. By L. Colange, LL. D. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell. 1871.

This valuable compendium is now completed, and is presented to the public in the convenient form of two large quarto volumes. It is abundantly and handsomely illustrated with more than twenty-five hundred wood-cuts, and supplies a great popular need by furnishing a species of universal abstract—a sort of standard library in condensed form, and prepared for instantaneous reference.

The American Exchange and Review. April. Philadelphia.

A very readable number, not only to business men, but to the general reader, for its pleasant variety, as well as the thorough treatment of the topics.

The American Historical Record. Edited by Benson J. Lossing. April. Philadelphia.

The substance of great books, yet to be written, will be found in the brief essays and communications of this valuable magazine, where the waifs and strays of American history are garnered by a careful and competent hand.

The Hub and New York Coachmakers' Magazine. April.

This valuable journal has entered upon its fourteenth volume, and comes out in an entire new dress, presenting a neat and handsome appearance. It is beautifully printed and abundantly illustrated. Although confined to the coachmaking business and its adjuncts, it cannot fail to impart useful information to the general reader. The contents of the present number will be found very interesting.

American Agriculturist. May. New York: Orange Judd & Co.

The pages of this publication are, as usual, filled with a large variety of valuable reading matter for the farmer, gardener, florist, and the reader in general. Much information can be culled by a careful perusal of its contents; besides, it is abundantly and handsomely embellished with a variety of illustrations.

The Printing Gazette. Cleveland, Ohio. April.

A very readable number, containing much valuable matter adapted to the wants of the typographic fraternity.

Home and Health. April. New York.

This number contains a very great variety of practical health articles from the pens of able writers, conveying useful information to the general reader. The publishers announce that the May number will be enlarged, and that it will be under the editorial management of Rev. Geo. D. Lyon.

Schoolday Visitor. May. J. W. Daughaday & Co.: Philadelphia.

The publishers of this juvenile magazine announce that they have purchased and consolidated into it, two other juvenile periodicals, the *Youth's Temperance Visitor* and the *Young People's Helper.* The current number contains its usual variety of short articles adapted to the minds of the young, besides furnishing a number of illustrations that will be sure to give pleasure to the youthful reader.

Merry's Museum. May. Boston: H. B. Waters.

Subscribers to this magazine, by paying $1.50, the subscription price, in advance, and ten cents for postage, will receive a handsome steel engraving entitled "First Love."

American Stock Journal. May. N. P. Boyer & Co.: Parkesburg, Pa.

The contents of the current number of this publication will be found very interesting to the agriculturist, as it treats upon farming, stock raising, etc.; besides, it is abundantly illustrated.

Northwestern Farmer. May. Indianapolis, Ind.: J. D. Kingsbury.

Well and abundantly filled with matter that conveys useful information to the farmer, gardener, etc. The contents presents a large and varied selection of articles adapted to this season of the year. It is illustrated and well printed.

Southern Cultivator. May. Athens, Ga.: Wm. & W. L. Jones.

The Southern farmer will find an abundance of practical and useful information by consulting the pages of this magazine. "Thoughts for the Month," and other articles, will be found worthy a careful perusal.

Mackey's National Freemason. May. Washington, D. C.; McGill & Witherow.

"The True Definition of Masonry," "The Temple and its Builders," and "Myth of the Mexican Sun God," will be found very interesting. There are many other articles equally entertaining, besides a Correspondence Department, giving tidings of the craft from different sections of the country.

Phrenological Journal. May. New York: S. R. Wells.

A very readable number, containing a great variety of articles on various subjects, imparting valuable information. It is also embellished with many fine illustrations.

The Coachmakers' International Journal. April. Philadelphia.

Gem of the West and Soldiers' Friend. Chicago. April.

The Children's Hour. May. Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur.

Lancaster Farmer. May.

Press News. London, England. April.

L'Imprimerie. Paris, France.

The Typographic Messenger. James Conner's Sons. New York.

The Lithographer. London. April.

The Printers' Register. London. April.

Der Correspondent. Leipsic.

The Publishers' and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular. New York.

THE annual convention of the Publishers' and Editors' Association of the State of Missouri will be held in Sedalia, Mo., on Wednesday, May 22d, 1872. The convention will be called to order at 1 o'clock, P. M., and the oration will be delivered by J. B. Merwin, of the *Journal of Education,* St. Louis, and the poem by Major John N. Edwards, of the Kansas City *Times.*

FROM RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA., April 25, 1872.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—In reply to your request, made in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, allow me to say that the representatives of Richmond Union to the next session of the International Typographical Union, which meets in this city on the 3d of June, are E. C. Crump, foreman of the *Enquirer* office, and R. W. Christian, of the *State Journal*.

I will add that the Hall of the House of Delegates has been kindly granted by Governor Walker, for the use of the Union, in which to hold its session. This is esteemed by us here as a great favor and kindness, as the hall has been repeatedly refused heretofore for such purposes. There are many historical incidents connected with this old building, whose walls have echoed the eloquence of some of the great men of the past. It was the ceiling of this hall which gave way that caused the great Capitol disaster in April, 1870, by which so many lives were lost.

The Exchange Hotel has been selected as the headquarters of the delegates, with fare reduced to $2 per day. As the delegates arrive, they are requested to register themselves as members of the International Union. The Exchange is first-class in every respect, and has a reputation all over the country for its superior accommodations and polite and careful attention to guests.

A committee of the Richmond Union have perfected several schemes for the entertainment of their guests, which, it is hoped, will afford them pleasure and amusement during their stay in our city.

It is expected that seventy-five or eighty delegates will be present. A letter received from President Hammond intimates that he will reach here several days in advance of the opening of the session.

Business is not so brisk as it has been during the Winter, yet it is still lively.

Hoping that it will be convenient for you to be with us, I am

Fraternally yours, CAISSON.

THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	May, 1872.			
Note paper, first class	35	@	—	per pound.
" super	27	@	30	"
" fine	24	@	26	"
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@	35	"
" " super	25	@	28	"
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@	32	"
Fine flat cap	22	@	24	"
Common news	12	@	13	"
Good news, rag	13	@	14	"
Fair white book	14	@	15½	"
Extra book	15½	@	16½	"
Sized and calendered book	16	@	17½	"
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@	26	"
Manilla wrapping	13	@	—	"
No. 2 Manilla	11	@	—	"
Hardware	10½	@	12½	"

THE next annual convention of the Mississippi Press Association will be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, June 5th, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. At the last annual convention, Col. W. H. McCardle, of the Vicksburg *Herald*, was chosen orator; Hon. John Calhoon, of the Holly Springs *Reporter*, essayist; and S. N. Berryhill, of Bellefontaine, was requested to deliver a poem.

NEW PAPERS.

The *Settler's Adviser*, Concordia, Kansas; monthly; eight pages; devoted to the interests of the Republican Land District; published by L. J. Crans & Co.

The *Rising Generation*, New Orleans, La.; weekly; four pages; Horace Vallas, editor and proprietor.

The *Clarion*, Jewell City, Kansas; weekly; four columns; neutral; W. P. Day, editor and proprietor.

The *Republican*, Columbus, Indiana; weekly; eight columns; Republican; Brown & Lantz, publishers and proprietors.

The *Volksblatt* (German), Hazleton, Pa.; weekly; eight columns; Moore & Sanders, proprietors; R. F. Stutzbach, editor.

The *Home Companion*, Troy, N. H.; published quarterly, gratis; five columns; H. C. Newton, editor and proprietor.

The *Dispatch*, Columbus, Ohio; weekly; seven columns; independent; published by the Dispatch Printing Company.

The *Sentinel*, Montgomery, Ala.; weekly; Republican; Jas. T. Rapier, editor and publisher.

The *Living Democrat*, Nevada, Mo.; weekly; eight columns; Thompson & Stone, publishers.

The *Mining News*, Union City, Mo.; weekly; eight columns; devoted to mining interests, and neutral in politics; Peter Schnur, proprietor and publisher.

The *Enterprise*, Macon, Ga.; evening daily; Lines, Wing & Smith, publishers; B. W. Smith, editor.

The *Record*, Dale City, Pa.; weekly; six columns; independent; H. R. Holsinger, publisher and proprietor; A. J. Hasty, M. A., editor.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The New Lisbon (Ohio) *Journal* has entered upon its sixth volume, coming out with a new dress and a new electrotyped head, presenting a neat and tasty appearance.

The Manchester (Ohio) *Gazette* has been enlarged to a thirty-two column paper, and otherwise improved. Less than a year ago, the *Gazette* was enlarged in size, thus showing signs of increasing prosperity.

The *Banner of Temperance* has donned a new head-dress, which gives an improved appearance to the paper.

The Dryden (N. Y.) *Herald* comes out enlarged to an eight-column paper, and presents a neat appearance.

The *Old Commonwealth*, published at Harrisonburg, Va., presents a fine appearance in its new dress.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Mail* has been increased in size, and in many other respects improved.

The East Brady (Pa.) *Independent* makes its appearance in an entire new dress, and has been enlarged in size. These changes have made a marked improvement in its looks.

The *Guide*, published at Germantown, Pa., comes out double the size of its former issues. Five numbers have only been published, and the proprietors hope soon to be able again to announce another enlargement. It is now a five-column paper.

SUSPENSIONS.

North Western Advance, Milwaukee, Wis.
Herald, Idaho, I. T.
Central Catholic, Syracuse, N. Y.
Exponent, Demopolis, Ala.
Gazette, Douglas, N. Y.
Password, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Ruralist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. A. Kaga will shortly retire from the Holden (Mo.) *Enterprise*, and commence the publication of the Holden *True Democrat*.

Mr. J. F. Bennett has retired from the Pleasant Hill (Mo.) *Review*, leaving Col. A. G. Blakey sole proprietor.

The Evergreen (Ala.) *Observer* has been sold to Mr. E. C. Meredith, of Eutaw, who will shortly take charge of the paper.

Mr. S. Carver, Jr., has purchased the Whitehall (N. Y.) *News*, of C. O. Smith.

The office of the *Daily Beacon*, at Akron, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 27th of April.

Messrs. W. S. G. Adams and Thos. C. Trimble have purchased the Iuka (Miss.) *Gazette*, and will change the name to *Tishomingo Herald*.

Mr. C. T. Lewis has retired from the management of the New York *Evening Post*, and is succeeded by Parke Godwin.

Geo. C. Wedderburn, Esq., late of Alexandria, Va., has connected himself with the *Patriot*, published in Washington City.

Col. J. E. Elliott has retired from the local department of the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Courier*.

The title of the Peekskill (N. Y.) *Venture* has been changed to that of *Qui-Vive*.

It is announced that Mr. E. W. Capron, late editor of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, of Williamsport, Pa., is about to start a new weekly paper in that city, to be entitled the *Epitomist*.

Mr. F. A. Root has retired from the Seneca (Kansas) *Courier*, and will soon commence the publication of a new paper, to be called the *Express*, at Holton, Kansas.

Mr. John W. Pattison, late of the St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican*, has purchased an interest in the Booneville *Advertiser*, and will assist in its editorial and business management.

Col. J. N. Gilmore has sold the Sandersville (Ga.) *Georgian* to Mr. Benj. W. Holt. The editor, Mr. J. M. G. Medlock, will retain his present position.

Mr. Hugh F. McDermott has retired from the editorial management of the *Jersey City Herald*, Jersey City. Mr. Allan L. McDermott succeeds him.

The proprietors of the *Real Estate Bulletin*, published at Memphis, Tenn., has secured the services of Mr. W. S. Mitchel, who is well known for his business qualifications, to take charge of the business department of the paper.

A fire at De Witt, Iowa, on the evening of the 5th of April, destroyed the office of the *Observer*. Mr. Shoemaker's loss on material reached $3,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Hampton (Iowa) *Reporter* and *Free Press* have been consolidated. The paper now appears under the name of the *Recorder*, and is in editorial charge of Mr. J. Whitney, whose ability as a sharp and able writer is well known in that section of country.

Mr. Will Eaton, on account of having other business engagements occupying his time, has severed his connection with the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Gem*, which has passed into the hands of his former partner, Dr. E. A. Phillips, who will hereafter conduct it.

Mr. R. C. Holton, publisher of the Danville (Ill.) *Argus*, has disposed of his entire interest in the paper to Messrs. Miller & Conlin, who have assumed control thereof. Mr. Holton contemplates embarking for California in a short time.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, publisher of the Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe*, has associated with him Mr. A. Tyhurst, as partner, in conducting the business of the paper. Mr. Tyhurst was formerly an apprentice in the office, and by his ability and experience has won his way up to his present position; he now assumes the editorial chair.

Dr. F. H. Andrews has become sole proprietor of the Washington (Ga.) *Gazette*, and the paper will continue under his editorial management.

The *New Era* office was recently sold in Atlanta, Ga., Messrs. W. A. Hemphill & Co., of the *Constitution*, being the purchasers of the Hoe book press and all the stationery.

Mr. Frank W. Potter has bought out the interest of Mr. T. S. Smith, his senior partner, in the Newark (N. J.) *Evening Courier*, and is now sole editor and proprietor of that journal.

It has been announced that Dr. A. P. Miller has severed his connection with the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, by disposing of his interest to his partners, for the sum of $60,000.

Dr. Andrews has retired from the Hudson (Mich.) *Post*, and is succeeded by Mr. Jas. A. Scarritt, a practical printer and a journalist of considerable experience.

Mr. J. R. Jordon has sold his entire interest in the Indiana *Journal of Commerce*, to Mr. W. H. Drapier, of Indianapolis, who will hereafter continue the publication of the paper.

The *Tribune*, published at Lewisburg, Ark., has assumed larger proportions, a new dress, and has donned the name of the *National Tribune*, presenting a neat appearance.

The Manistee (Mich.) *Standard* again makes its appearance, and in an entire new suit, presenting a neat appearance. The *Standard* was one of the victims of the fire-fiend which swept over that city last Fall. Messrs. O. Godwin & J. C. Reul are the publishers.

The *State Journal*, published at Wilmington, Del., which has been issued for the last forty years as a weekly, now appears as an afternoon daily newspaper, presenting a neat and tasty appearance. Henry Eckel is editor and proprietor.

Major Geo. M. Emack, of the Manchester (Tenn.) *Democrat* and Tullahoma *Times*, was united in marriage to Miss Laura H. Woodlee, on the 7th of April last. With two newspapers and a loving wife, we think the Major ought to be a happy man.

Messrs. Linton & Dodd, of Toledo, have purchased the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* from Messrs. Nevins, Medary & Co. The daily has been changed from a morning to an afternoon paper, and the price reduced.

Messrs. C. H. Allan, O. J. Smith, and S. R. Henderson have purchased the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* establishment of Gen. Cruft, which will hereafter be conducted under the name of the "Terre Haute Express Printing Company."

The firm of W. T. McElroy, T. C. Sherman, and W. C. Spooner, publishers of the Humboldt (Kansas) *Union*, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Spooner. Mr. Embert takes the place of Mr. Spooner, and the firm name will be McElroy & Co., by whom the business will be conducted as heretofore.

Horace E. Purdy, Esq., for the last five years one of the political editors of the Detroit *Free Press*, has severed his connection with that paper, to take charge of the editorial department of the Albany (N. Y.) *Times*. Mr. Purdy is a veteran journalist, an able and vigorous writer, besides possessing a wider range of experience than falls to the lot of most men. His return to his native State, and to his new field of labor, will be warmly welcomed by his numerous friends.

The New Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian* has just entered upon its sixty-second volume. The first number of this paper was issued on April 10, 1811, by Messrs. J. F. & D. F. Randolph, who continued its publication until April 12, 1854, with more or less financial success, when the establishment was purchased by the present senior editor, who has ever since presided over its management. Since the establishment of the *Fredonian*, not a single number has failed to appear regularly on time. With the commencement of the new volume, the publishers do not propose to make any changes in its principles or management.

List of Officers of the International and Subordinate Typographical Unions.

INTERNATIONAL UNION.

President—Wm. J. Hammond, of New Orleans.
First Vice-President—M. R. Walsh, of New York.
Second Vice-President—J. A. Cushley, of Baltimore.
Rec. Sec. and Treas.—John Collins, of Cincinnati (P. O. Box 2846).
Corresponding Secretary—F. K. Tracy, of Chicago (P. O. Box 206).

WOMEN'S UNION.

NEW YORK, No. 1.—President, Mary Moore; Vice-President, Theresa Keenan; Secretary, Mary A. Bartlett; Treasurer, Christina Curry.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

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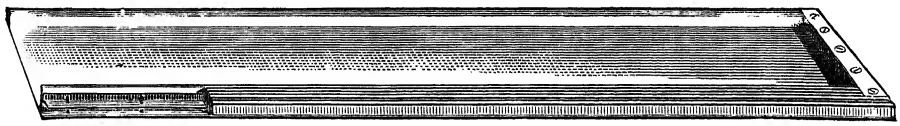


Cut of Patent Brass-Lined Galley, with a portion of the wood removed from side-frame, showing manner of attaching side-lining.

This Patent Galley is the strongest and most durable brass-lined Galley manufactured. The improvement consists in soldering a tongue of metal to the brass lining, letting the metal tongue into the wooden side (which is slotted), and fastening, at one and the same time, by means of the screws in the bottom of the Galley, the lining, side and brass bottom, making a Galley which presents, inside, a perfectly smooth side-surface. By this means the heads of the screws in the side lining, which in the old style Galleys sometimes project and make "pi," are dispensed with. There is also a strip of brass across the head of the Galley, that strengthens it, and prevents the head and sides from warping or becoming loose.

PRICES OF PATENT BRASS-LINED GALLEYS.

Single Column, for Newspapers, . . $2 25 | **Double Column, for Book Work, . . $2 75**

SIZES AND PRICES OF PATENT BRASS-LINED JOB GALLEYS.

6 ×10	$2 25	12×18	$4 50
8¾×13	3 00	14×20	5 25
10 ×16	3 75	15×22	6 00

ALL THE REGULAR SIZES OF BOOK, JOB, AND NEWSPAPER GALLEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

FOR SALE AT

R. S. MENAMIN'S

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

517 AND 519 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTING MATERIAL BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED—OFFICES FITTED OUT AT SHORT NOTICE.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

Type Foundry and Printers' Emporium.

HAGAR & CO.,

NO. 38 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

Book, News, Job,

AND

ORNAMENTAL TYPE.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

INCLUDING

POWER, HAND AND JOB PRESSES

OF ALL POPULAR MANUFACTURERS,

FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE, AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

AGENCIES:

36 AND 38 WOODWARD AVENUE, - - - - DETROIT, MICH.
532 CLAY STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Parties in the printing business, or proposing to engage in it, will please send for our new and complete edition of

"SELECTIONS FROM SPECIMEN BOOKS,"

Which contains most of what is useful in a printing office.

Estimates furnished, and all inquiries relative to the business promptly and cheerfully answered.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

RULED BILL-HEAD PAPERS,

PERFECTLY RULED, CUT TRUE AND SQUARE, AND PUT UP IN PACKAGES OF 500, FULL COUNT, READY FOR USE.

We use the best Paper only, expressly made for us at the celebrated GREYLOCK MILLS of **L. L. BROWN & CO.**, and confidently recommend these goods as the CHEAPEST, because the best, offered to the printing fraternity.

☞ REDUCED PRICE LIST, FEBRUARY, 1872. ☜

SIZES OF RULED BILL-HEADS.	FIRST-CLASS WHITE CAP.			FANCY COLORS.
	12 lb	14 lb.	16 lb.	14 lb.
2 to Sheet, Long or Broad Fold	$4 40	$5 00	$5 60	$5 50
4 " " "	2 30	2 60	2 90	2 80
6 " " "	1 60	1 80	2 00	1 90
8 " Long Fold only....	1 25	1 40	1 60	1 50

MONTHLY STATEMENTS
Are ruled, cut, and put up with same care as Bill-Heads—of following sizes:

12 To Cap	9 To Cap	8 To Cap	6 To Cap	4 To Cap	8 to Demy, (½ Note.)
$1.12	$1.40	$1.50	$1.85	$2.70	$2.25.

☞ The above prices are for single 1,000. On orders for 10,000 or over, assorted, 10 per cent. discount will be allowed.

BUSINESS LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,

Ruled on Half Sheets, with Blank Space at head for Printing.—First Quality Papers.

Size & Weight.	8 lb. Letter.	10 lb. Letter.	12 lb. Letter.	4 lb. Note.	5 lb. Note.	6 lb. Note.	7 lb. Packet Note.
Per Ream.	$2.60	$3.25	$3.75	$1.30	$1.63	$1.88	$2.25

Our Stock of Flat Writing Papers is extensive and complete, consisting of the usual varieties of

Flat Caps, Flat Letters and Notes, Demy and Folio Post, especially suitable for Circulars, Blanks, &c.

Also, a full line of SUPERIOR LEDGER PAPERS.

IMPERIAL, ROYAL, DEMY, DOUBLE FLAT CAP,
SUPER-ROYAL, MEDIUM, CROWN, FLAT CAP.

☞ We accommodate our customers with small quantities of Flat Papers, as may be required. ☜

ENVELOPES, PRINTERS' CARDS AND BLANKS, PATENT TAGS AND DIRECTION LABELS,

☞ Invariably at the Lowest Prices. ☜

OUR FACILITIES FOR

RULING PAPER FOR BOOKS OR BLANKS

FOR ANY PURPOSE, AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ARE UNSURPASSED, AND CUSTOMERS ARE ASSURED THAT THEIR ORDERS WILL BE CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞ *INQUIRIES AND ORDERS FOR SAMPLES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.* ☜

THOMAS W. PRICE CO.,

BLANK BOOK FACTORY, PAPER WAREHOUSE AND RULING ROOMS,

No. 505 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

1872.

PRICE LIST

OF

A. M. COLLINS, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

CHINA, BLANKS, ENAMELED, RAILROAD AND BRISTOL BOARD CARDS.

WAREHOUSE, 18 SOUTH SIXTH STREET AND 9 DECATUR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE LIST OF SHEETS, 22x28.

	Per 100.
No. 4½ White China	$5 50
" 4 " "	6 00
" 5 " "	7 00
" 7 " "	8 00
" 8 " "	9 50
" 9 " "	13 00
" 4 Colored China	7 00
" 5 " "	8 00
" 8 " "	11 00
Steel Blue	14 00
Colored and White Railroad Check Blanks	12 00
Colored Railroad Check Board	17 00
No. 1 Colored Railroad	16 50
Extra No. 1 Colored Railroad	20 00
Two-ply Manilla	6 25
Tag Card Boards	8 25
Thin Colored Blanks	6 50
Three-ply Colored Blanks	8 00
Four-ply Colored Blanks	11 50
No. 2½ Blanks	5 50
" 3½ "	6 75
" 6 "	7 50
" 16 "	8 00
B "	8 50
No. 4 "	8 50
" 7 "	9 50
Opaque "	11 00

	Per 100.
No. 2 Blanks	$10 00
" 3 "	10 50
" 8 "	12 50
" 10 "	14 00
Extra No. 1 Blanks	9 50
No. 10 Bristol	5 75
" 3 "	7 00
" 4 "	8 00
" 5 "	9 00
Extra No. 1 Bristol	13 00
" 2 "	10 00
A No. 2, 2-ply Bristol	10 00
A No. 2, 3-ply "	12 00
A No. 1, 2-ply Bristol, White or Rose Tint	12 00
A No. 1, 3-ply " " "	16 00
A No. 1, 4-ply " " "	20 00
Superfine 2-ply Bristol	13 00
No. 6 Tinted Bristol	9 00
Three-ply Tinted Bristol	12 50
Five-ply "	18 00
Tinted and White Enameled Bristol	10 50
Super Double Satin Enameled, Tinted	22 00
Double Satin Enameled, White	18 00
Fine Satin Enameled, White or Tinted	15 00
Extra Porcelain	11 50
Double Thick Porcelain	16 00
Laid Tinted Bristol, 17x22	$11 per 100

No. 4 White China, 22x33.... $7 50 per 100 | No. 3 P. Blanks, 25x35..... $14 00 | No. 2 P. Blanks, 25x35.... $17 50

CARD BOARDS FOR SHOW CARDS---22x28.

Three-ply Colored Assorted, $12 per 100 | Two-ply Colored Assorted, $9 50 per 100 | White, $9 50 per 100

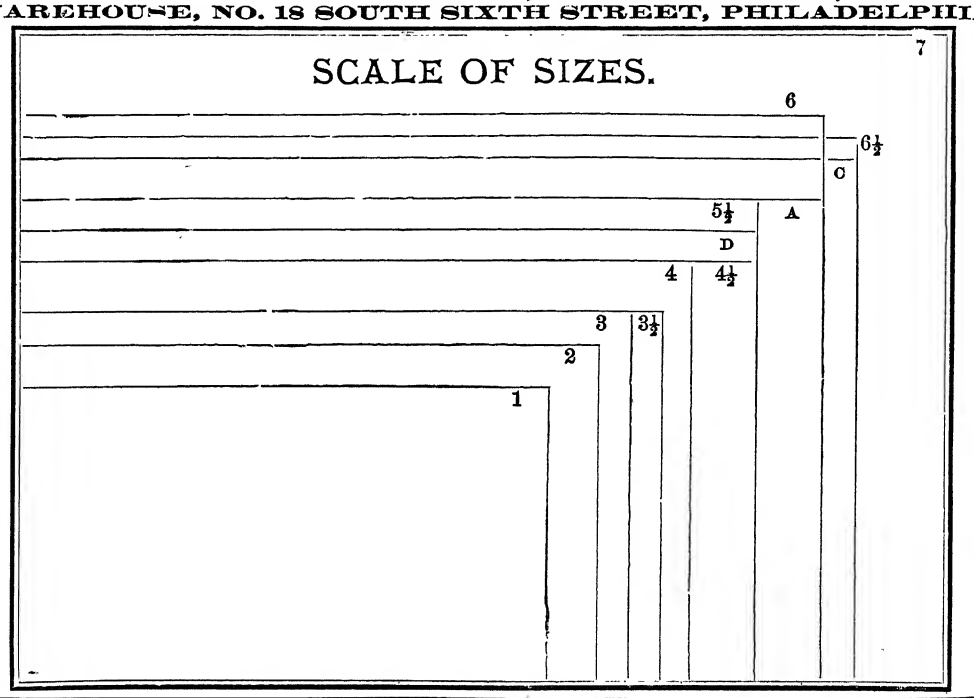
"The Ornate Business Cards," $9 per 1,000.

SHARP'S PATENT CHECK RAILROAD. CLOTH LINED. 22x24. $33 PER 100.

A. M. COLLINS, SON & CO.,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 18 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
As per Special Price Lists.



SHOW CARDS WITH METAL EDGE,
As per Special Price Lists.

PRICE LIST PER THOUSAND CARDS.

Quality. Nos.	1	2	3	3½	4	4½	5½	6 & 6½	7	D	A	C
No. 4 White China	50	65	72	80	95	1 05	1 25	1 65	2 12	1 10	1 30	1 45
No. 5 do.	55	70	85	87	1 10	1 15	1 40	1 75	2 37	1 25	1 45	1 60
No. 8 do.	70	95	1 05	1 13	1 35	1 50	1 80	2 25	3 10	1 60	1 85	2 00
No. 9 do.	1 00	1 30	1 50	1 60	1 85	2 00	2 40	3 00	4 00	2 15	2 50	2 75
No. 4 Colored China	60	75	87	95	1 10	1 25	1 45	1 87	2 50	1 30	1 50	1 65
No. 5 do.	65	87	95	1 05	1 25	1 45	1 65	2 05	2 80	1 45	1 70	1 85
No. 8 do.	85	1 10	1 25	1 35	1 60	1 75	2 15	2 70	3 50	1 85	2 20	2 40
Colored R. R. Check-Board	1 35	1 70	2 00	2 15	2 60	2 70	3 25	4 00	5 50	2 90	3 38	3 62
No. 1 Colored Railroad	1 30	1 70	1 90	2 00	2 50	2 62	3 20	4 00	5 25	2 75	3 25	3 50
Extra No. 1 Colored Railroad	1 56	2 00	2 30	2 40	3 00	3 20	3 80	4 75	6 25	3 35	3 90	4 25
No. 2½ Blanks	45	60	65	75	85	95	1 10	1 45	2 00	1 00	1 15	1 31
No. 3½ Blanks	55	70	80	87	1 00	1 15	1 35	1 70	2 30	1 20	1 37	1 50
No. 6 do.	63	80	90	95	1 15	1 30	1 50	1 95	2 50	1 35	1 56	1 70
No. B do.	70	85	1 00	1 05	1 25	1 37	1 62	2 10	2 75	1 45	1 70	1 87
Extra No. 1 Blanks	75	95	1 10	1 15	1 37	1 50	1 80	2 25	3 00	1 60	1 85	2 00
Three-ply Colored Blanks	70	85	95	1 00	1 20	1 35	1 56	2 10	2 75	1 40	1 62	1 80
Tag Card Boards	80	1 00	1 10	1 15	1 38	1 50	1 70	2 12	2 87	1 55	1 75	2 00
No. 3 Bristol	65	85	90	1 00	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 75	2 40	1 30	1 50	1 70
No. 4 do.	75	95	1 00	1 10	1 35	1 40	1 65	2 00	2 63	1 45	1 65	1 90
Extra No. 1 Bristol	1 10	1 37	1 60	1 70	2 00	2 25	2 70	3 37	4 50	2 40	2 70	3 10
Extra No. 2 Bristol	80	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 50	1 60	1 95	2 40	3 30	1 75	2 00	2 20
A No. 2, 2-ply do.	80	1 05	1 15	1 25	1 50	1 60	1 95	2 40	3 25	1 75	2 00	2 20
A No. 1, 2-ply do., Wh. or Rose Tint	1 00	1 25	1 40	1 50	1 80	2 00	2 37	3 00	4 00	2 12	2 40	2 62
A No. 1, 3-ply do., do. do.	1 35	1 65	1 90	2 10	2 50	2 70	3 25	4 00	5 25	2 88	3 30	3 60
Three-ply Tinted Bristol	1 05	1 30	1 50	1 60	2 00	2 10	2 50	3 15	4 12	2 25	2 60	2 80
Five-ply do. do.	1 55	2 00	2 20	2 37	2 85	3 00	3 62	4 40	6 00	3 20	3 70	4 25
Super Double Satin Enameled Tint.	1 80	2 35	2 70	2 80	3 35	3 50	4 25	5 25	7 25	3 75	4 37	5 00
Double Satin Enameled, White	1 40	1 95	2 10	2 30	2 75	2 95	3 50	4 25	6 00	3 12	3 56	4 10
Fine Satin Enameled, Wh. or Tinted	1 25	1 65	1 85	2 00	2 35	2 50	3 00	3 75	5 25	2 70	3 10	3 37
Extra Porcelain	1 00	1 30	1 40	1 50	1 80	2 00	2 30	3 00	4 25	2 00	2 40	2 70

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10 00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS,

Gray's Ferry Road and Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Black and Colored Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, &c.

QUICK DRYING INKS,

FOR NEWSPAPERS, POSTERS, BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK, BILL AND LETTER HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLS OF FARE, &c., &c.

ROBINSON'S QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION,

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers here and elsewhere.

PRICE LIST OF INKS, &c.

NEWS, BOOK, AND CARD I KS.

News Ink, Power Press (in 300 ℔ bbls.)	No. 1,	per ℔	14
" Fast Presses	No. 2,	"	16
" Small Daily Papers	No. 3,	"	18
" Hand Presses	No. 4,	"	20
" Extra Hand Presses	No. 5,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1		"	30
" No. 2		"	40
" No. 3		"	50
Book or Job Ink, No. 4, will not set off		"	75
" " Extra, No. 5, will not set off		"	1 00
Card Ink		"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Wood Cut		"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per ℔	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink, for Bills of Fare, Letter Heads, etc.	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Poster Varnish	"	25
Printer's Varnish	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gallon	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1, per ℔	50
For Card Ink, No. 2 "	60
Per Gallon	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS.

Red Ink, for Posters	per ℔	50, 60, 75, 1 00, 1 50
" Fine	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00
" "	"	6 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink, "	"	6 00, 8 00, 10 00, 12 00
Purple Ink	"	8 00, 10 00, 12 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
" " For Enameled Cards	"	2 00
Dark Blue Ink	"	75, 1 00, 2 00
Light Green Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00, 2 00
Dark "	"	75, 1 00, 2 00
Brown Ink	"	1 00
Sienna Ink	"	1 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow Ink	"	70, 1 00, 1 50
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size	"	75, 1 00
Tints	"	50 to 2 00
Lithographic Varnishes	"	40 to 60

TESTIMONIALS.

We have used the inks manufactured by Mr. Robinson, and find them to be first rate in all respects.—*Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle.*

We regard the Robinson Printing Ink, sent us some time since, by W. H. Bernard, agent for the sale of it at Wilmington, as a very superior sample. It is clean and soft, distributes well, and makes a neat and pretty impression.—*Hillsboro' (N. C.) Recorder.*

We are now using, in the printing of our *Daily Post*, News Ink from the works of C. E. Robinson, Esq., on Gray's Ferry Road and Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia. It is of excellent quality, and we take pleasure in recommending it.—*Buffalo Evening Post.*

The ink that we are now using on the *Star* is from the works of Mr. C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia. We are much pleased with it, considering it equal to any ink of the same class that we have ever used. The quality and price ought to recommend it to every printer.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star.*

We desire to call the attention of newspaper publishers and others to the very flattering notices of Mr. C. E. Robinson's printing inks, published in our advertising columns, and cheerfully add our evidence in its favor. We have been using it for several months, and find it every way satisfactory, in both cold and warm weather.—*Washington (D. C.) Morning Chronicle.*

After thoroughly testing your ink, both on job and newspaper presses, we can strongly recommend it to the printers of Ontario, as a cheap and serviceable article, superior, in every way, to the stock for which we have been paying an exorbitant price during the past few years. It is an excellent black—clear, flows freely, and distributes easily on the rollers; while on poster work it dries so much faster as to render it an immense improvement on the oily substance which has been in use heretofore. We consider it the cheapest and best article in the market.—*Port Hope (Canada) Times.*

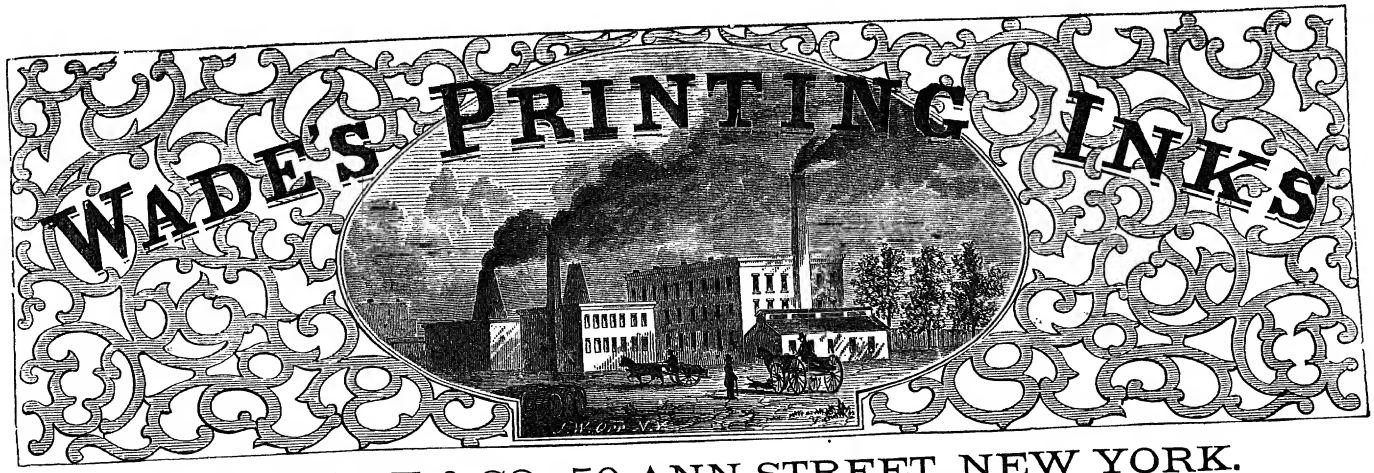
Messrs. ANGUS, LOGAN & Co. are the Agents in the Dominion of Canada.

Our publishing friends who want a reliable printing ink can find the article at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works, advertised in to-day's paper. We have tried it.—*Conneautville (Pa.) Record and Courier.*

We take pleasure in calling the attention of printers to the advertisement of Mr. C. E. Robinson, Ink Manufacturer, Philadelphia. The *Morning News* is printed with ink from his manufactory. It is clean, well ground, and of good color, and is sold at a very reasonable price. In fact, it is the best ink for the price we have ever used, and we cordially add our endorsement to those in the advertisement.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

We have tried most of the first-class printing inks in this country, and know whereof we speak, in recommending that manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of Philadelphia, as superior to any in use. It is easily worked in all sorts of weather, is clear, clean, and pretty, and in many ways far ahead of inks sold at higher prices. We are seconded in this recommendation by our pressman, in the correctness of whose judgment in matters pertaining to the press room, we have unlimited confidence.—*Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.*

In our advertising columns will be found a number of extracts from newspapers complimenting the Printing Ink manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, C. E. Robinson, proprietor. We have been using the ink manufactured at these works for a year past, and it has always proved satisfactory. Mr. Robinson deserves the encouragement and patronage of the press, and of printers generally, for the following good and sufficient reasons, viz.: First, he was the first to put down the price of printing ink to a reasonable figure; second, this ink equals, if it does not surpass in quality, that of any other manufacturer, while his prices are as low as any other; third, Mr. Robinson is one of the most pleasant and accommodating gentlemen to deal with that we have ever met. Besides his newspaper inks, he also manufactures the most superior and desirable qualities of job inks, his best qualities being unexcelled by any other manufactured elsewhere.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*



H. D. WADE & CO., 50 ANN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST OF INKS, ETC.

News Ink, "Ætna" brand	℔ lb	16 20
News Ink, Power Press	"	20 25
News Ink, Hand Press	"	25
Book Ink, No. 3	"	30
" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
Extra Fine Ink, for enl'd cards.	"	1.00
Superfine Ink, " "	"	1.50
Extra Sup. Ink, " "	"	2.00
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Varnish	"	30 40 50
Red Ink, for paper	℔ lb	50 75 1.00 1.50
Fine Red, "	"	2.00 2.50
Fine Red, for enameled cards.	"	2.50 3.00
Extra Fine Red	"	5.00 10.00
Lake Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Purple Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Royal Purple	℔ oz	1.00 1 50
Carmine Ink	"	1.00 2.00
Ultramarine Ink	℔ lb	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Light Blue	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Dark Blue	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Bronze Blue	"	1.50
Light Green	"	50 75 1.00 2.00
Dark Green	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Light and Dark Brown	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Lemon Yellow	℔ lb	75 1.00 1.50
Orange Yellow	"	75 1.00 1.50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75 1.00 1.50
Sienna Ink	"	1.50
White Ink	"	50 75 1.00
Brown Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Yellow Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
White Size, for dry colors	"	1.50
Flock Size	"	1.50
Flock Varnish	"	75
Tints—Buff, Sienna, Drab, Slate	℔ lb	1.00
Tints—Blue and Green	"	1.00
Tints—Pink and Purple	"	2.00
Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 1.50
Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 1.50

☞ ADD 20 PER CENT. TO THE LABEL PRICE OF ALL INKS. THE FOLLOWING SCALE WILL SHOW THE LABEL PRICES AND THE SELLING PRICES:

LABEL PRICE	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES, OF ALL KINDS, MANUFACTURED AND ON HAND.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.50
Blue	"	3.50
Green	"	3.00
Lemon Yellow	℔ lb	2.50
Orange Yellow	"	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00
Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

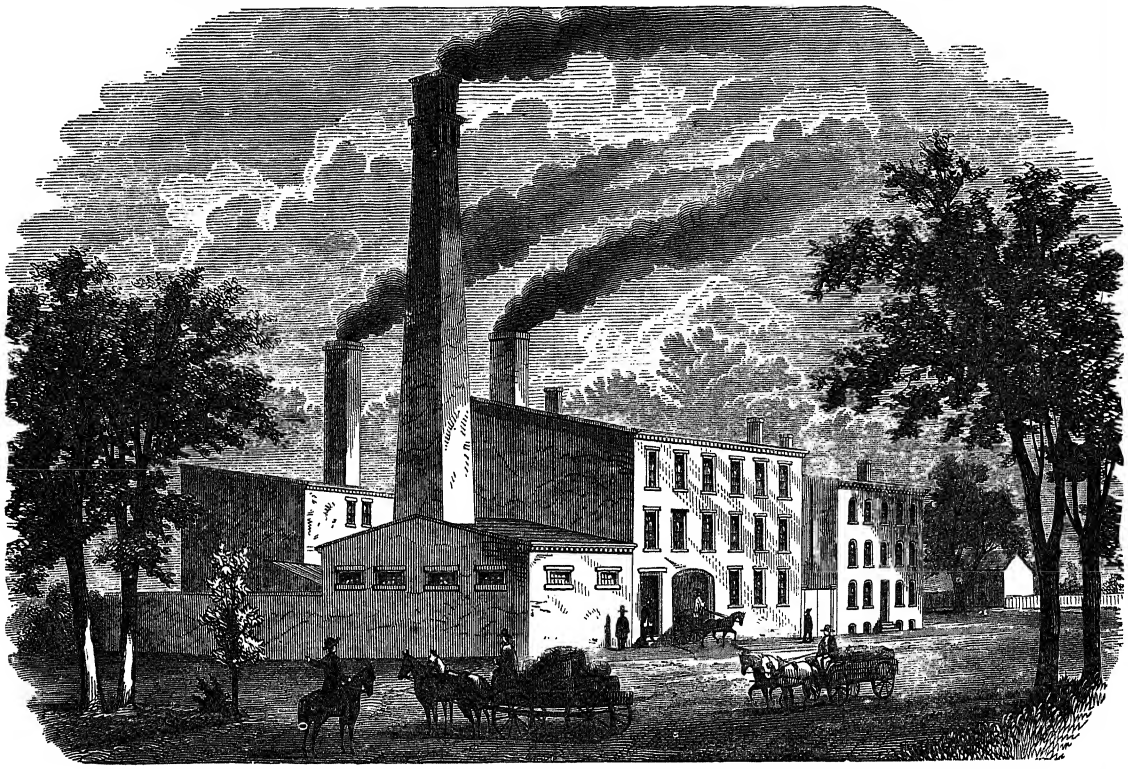
H. D. WADE & CO., 50 Ann Street, New York.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.	*COLORED INKS.*	*COLORED INKS.*
Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00	Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00	Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1	Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00	Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c., 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters.75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, 1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb.....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOCKWOOD'S IMPROVED ENVELOPES,

255, 257, and 259 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Our Improved Patented Envelopes are fast superseding the old style, and ARE PREFERRED BY PRINTERS BECAUSE THEY MAKE A NEATER JOB WHEN PRINTED, there being fewer thicknesses of gum and paper where the impression is made than in the old style, and consequently LESS WEAR UPON THE TYPE, as three times as many of the new style can be printed as of the old, without injury to the form.

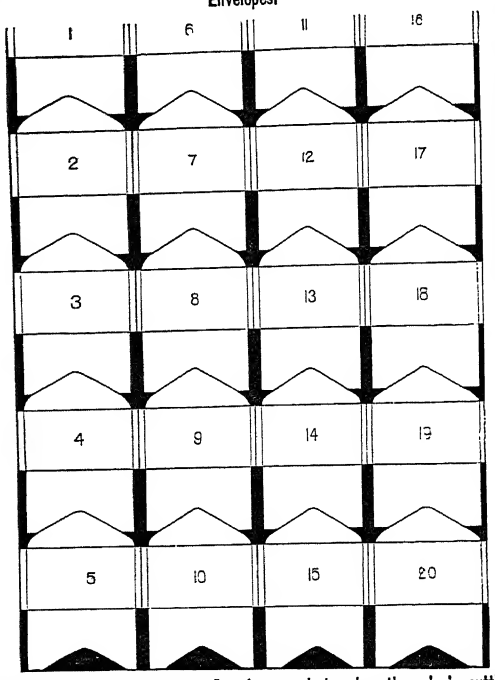
THE SAVING IN TYPE, BY USING THIS STYLE OF ENVELOPE, WILL PAY FOR SEVERAL NEW PRESSES EVERY YEAR IN ANY OFFICE PRINTING MANY ENVELOPES.

Our Improved Envelopes are CHEAPER, NEATER, SAFER, BETTER BOXED, MORE UNIFORM, AND MORE EVENLY GUMMED than any others. The gumming is all done by machinery, and the envelopes put up in fancy colored boxes.

CHEAPNESS.

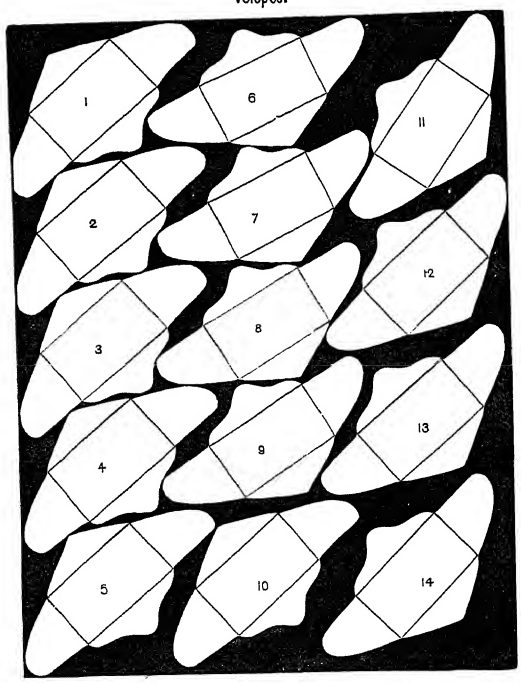
A sheet of paper that cuts 14 of the old style of Envelopes makes 16 to 18½ of our form, according to cut. Our new machine produces nearly four times as many in the same time as the old ones; and as our cost of paper and labor is less, we sell our Envelopes cheaper than the old style.

This Engraving shows the patented plan of cutting Lockwood's Improved Envelopes.



The Black shows the waste. See how much less loss there is in cutting by the new method.

This Engraving shows the manner of cutting the old style of Envelopes.



The Black shows the waste. See how much more waste is made by cutting this way than by the patented method.

A clear gain of 4 to 6 Envelopes from each sheet of paper.

We have machinery to make over ONE MILLION ENVELOPES A DAY, carry a stock of TEN to TWELVE millions of Envelopes at all times, so as to fill orders at once, and have a line of over SIXTY different kinds of Paper, and over SIX HUNDRED different kinds of Envelopes.

We were the lowest bidders at the late awards of Government contracts, and have the contracts for, and are now supplying the

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
" INTERIOR "
" PENSION BUREAU,
UNITED STATES GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
" PATENT "
" INDIAN BUREAU,
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

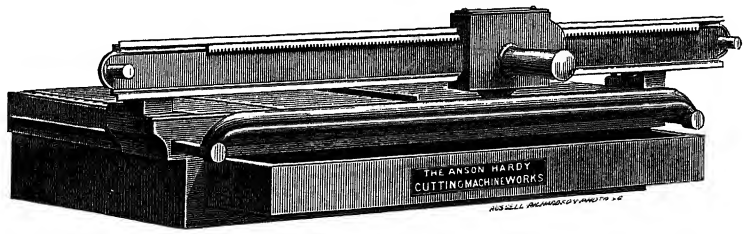
And all the Custom Houses in the United States, the United States Army, and nearly all the important public institutions in the country.

Send for Price Lists, Discounts, and sets of Samples, which will be sent free of charge to Printers and Stationers.

W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,
For Lockwood Manufacturing Co.

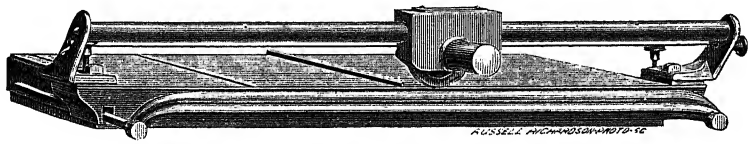
THE ANSON HARDY CUTTING MACHINE WORKS.

THE ANSON HARDY IMPROVED CARD CUTTER.



Size, 14 inches, in clear, - -	$30	Boxing, $1
" 28 " " - - -	38	" 2
" 30 " " - -	45	" 2

HARDY'S IMPROVED RUGGLES CARD CUTTER.



PRICE—25 INCHES, $35. 30 INCHES, $40. BOXING, $2.

IMPROVED

IRON FRAME PAPER CUTTERS.

(BIGELOW PATENT.)

28 inch, Printers' Favorite, ...	$50
30 "	60

BOXING AND CARTAGE, 75 CENTS.

ALSO,

COWLES CARD CUTTERS.

FOR SALE BY

R. S. MENAMIN,

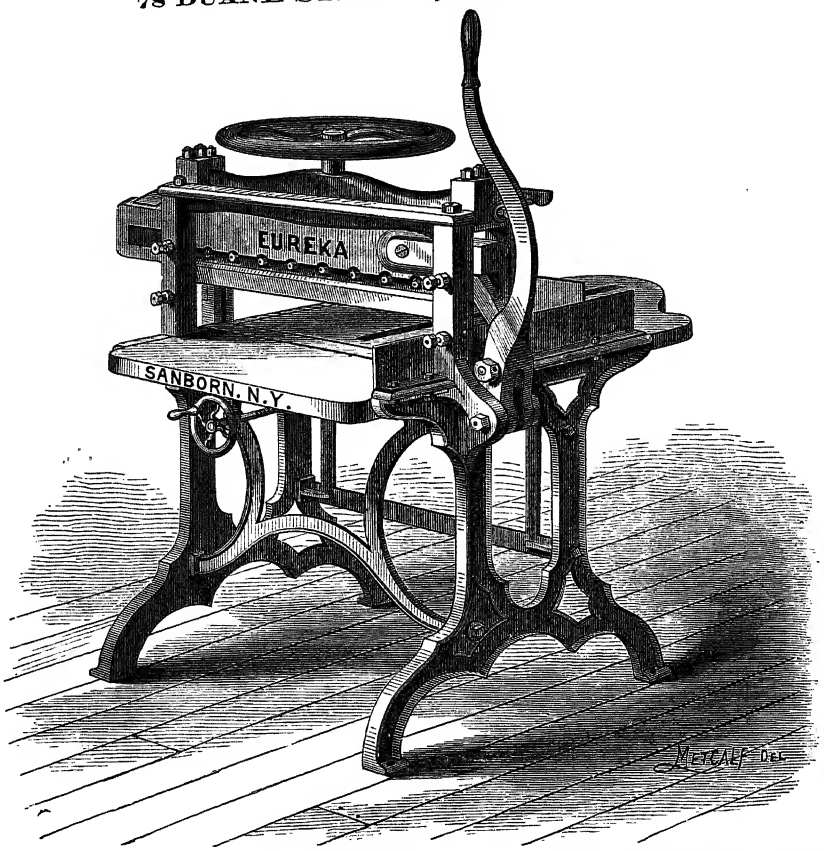
517 AND 519 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTORY—ROCKVILLE, MASS.

GEORGE H. SANBORN & CO.,

78 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

RAPID AND RELIABLE.



CHEAP AND GOOD.

THE EUREKA CUTTER.

CUTS 30 INCHES, - - - - PRICE, $225.

A low-priced Cutting Machine, and at the same time a *good* one, has long been in demand. Here it is! Printers and Binders of limited means have here something desirable within their reach, and far superior to the Plow Knife or "Ruggles" Cutter, and at much less money than the heavy and more elaborate ones.

Has the rules and lines on table, the new double back gauge and adjustable boxes for leveling the knife bars, and is in every way a first-class Machine. Strong, simple, and reliable in every way. It works with ease and rapidity, the knife running down with a *sliding motion*, making a true and smooth cut.

G. H. SANBORN & CO. make also that Cutter, so universally popular,

THE LEVER CUTTING MACHINE.

OVER 300 SOLD. . . . . PRICE $375.

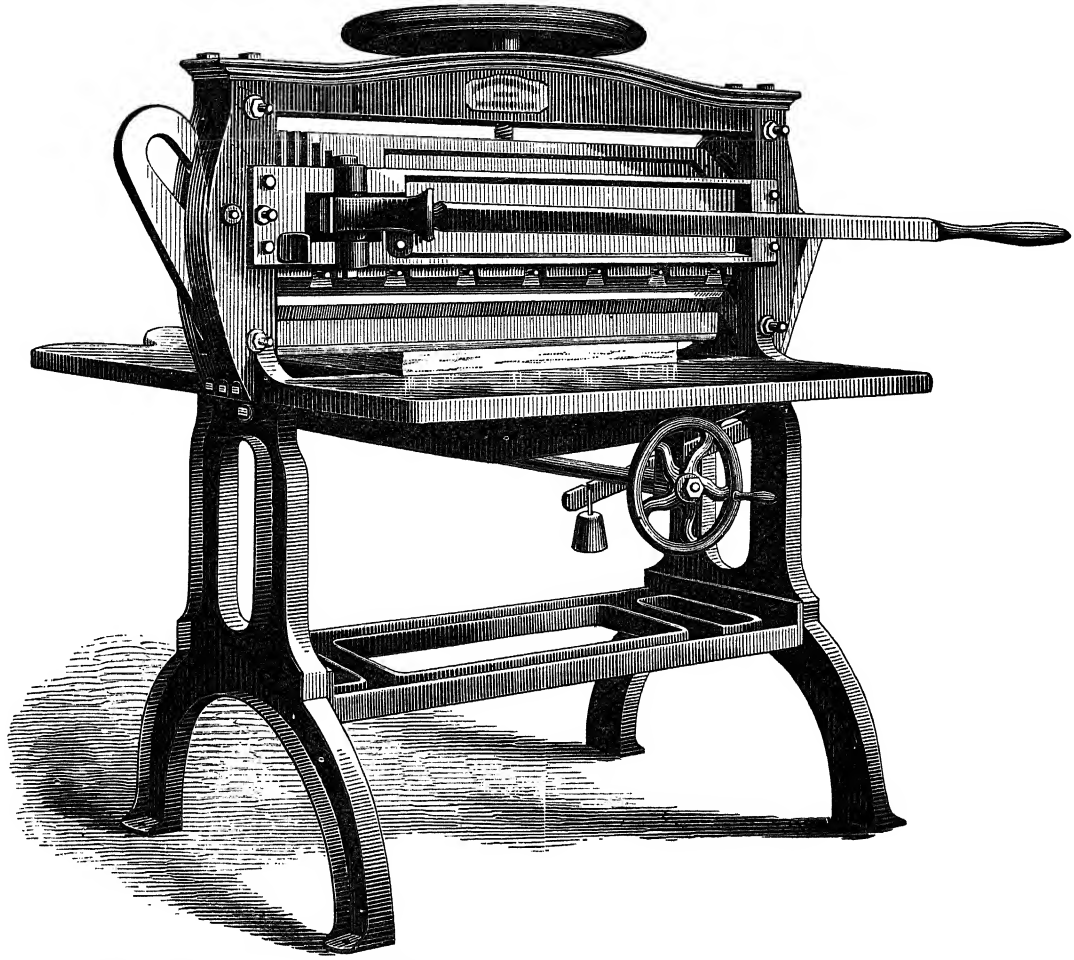
POWER OR HAND CUTTERS.

28 inch, - $475 | 32 inch, - $600

Also, SHEARS, CARD CUTTERS, SCREW, AND HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

Every kind of Machinery for a complete Bindery. ***Second-hand Cutters in stock from $40 to $300.***

DOOLEY'S PAPER CUTTER.



In submitting this machine to the public, the undersigned desire to call attention to a few of the principal points which claim precedence, and upon which they rely for a successful competition with any Paper Cutter yet offered for sale. The inventor, Mr. T. B. Dooley, has succeeded in making the most simple, and at the same time the neatest and most economical machine (both as to time and money) yet offered in the market, every part being built under the supervision of the inventor. The points to be submitted are—

1st. ITS SIMPLICITY.—Lever, cog-wheel and knife; no multiplication of either, but the simple hand-press movement, with which every one is familiar. No springs or gearings of any description. Could anything be more simple?

2d. ITS DURABILITY.—Made of the best castings, heavy and strong in every particular. The power obtained on this machine being evenly dispensed, this wear must necessarily be equal in all parts, and the bearing on any particular place obviated.

3d. ITS ECONOMY.—The annexed prices, compared with those of all others offered for sale, must satisfy the public that in the FIRST COST a great saving is made. Any person can cut with this machine quicker than by any other. A fair trial has demonstrated this. One of these machines has been in constant use for eight months, and it has been satisfactorily proved that one man can cut a pile of paper 42 inches in length and 5 inches high. With no other hand or lever machine is this possible, for, by the simple movement applied to this, the GREATEST POSSIBLE amount of power is obtained.

PRICES—42 INCH, $400; 32 INCH, $225.

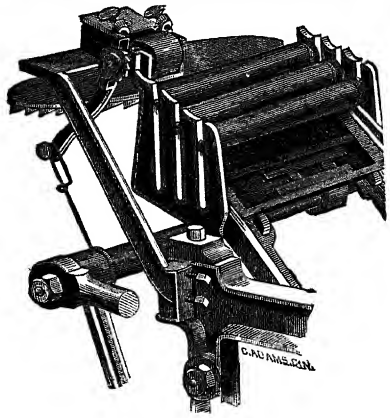
In a short time we shall introduce a Power Paper Cutter, constructed upon a new principle, which for durability, simplicity, and compactness, will take front rank in this class of machinery.

G. L. DYER & CO.,

51 WATER STREET (Room 26), BOSTON, MASS. P. O. Box 2624.

R. S. MENAMIN, Agent at Philadelphia.

THE UNIVERSAL FOUNTAIN,

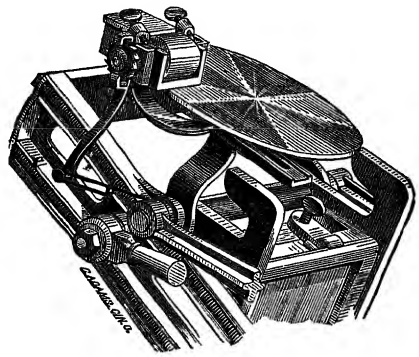


ATTACHED TO

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"LIBERTY" PRESS.

THE UNIVERSAL FOUNTAIN,



ATTACHED TO

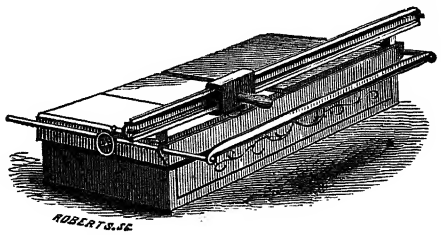
GORDON'S

FRANKLIN PRESS.

This Fountain is constructed in the best possible manner; is simple, strong, and durable; the movements are all positive, and the pressman has the ink at all times under perfect control, from the finest single line to the full capacity of the press, insuring that uniformity of color throughout which cannot be obtained in any other manner. The Fountain is extremely simple in its construction, quickly and easily cleaned, requires little attention, is always in order and ready for use; it saves ink, saves time, and adds materially to the quantity, neatness, and beauty of the work.

Price complete, including all necessary attachments, $10.

IMPROVED CARD CUTTER.

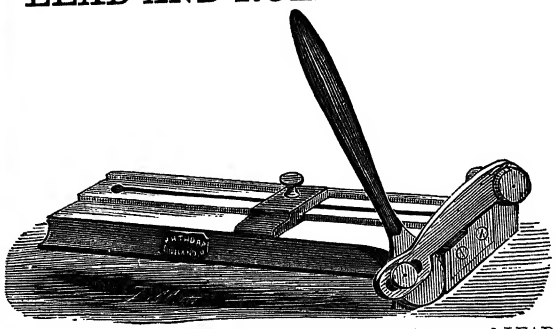


Wood bed, with drawer, runs with a string, cuts 28 inches, and from half an inch to a half sheet card.

This machine is far superior to anything of the kind in the market. The gauge is adjusted to any desired size, without the inconvenience of thumb screws, by a rack and pinion accurately cut by special machinery adapted to the purpose, and always maintains a position perfectly parallel with the knife.

PRICE, $40. . . . BOXING, $2.

LEAD AND RULE CUTTER.



We beg leave to call your attention to our new and improved LEAD AND RULE CUTTER, which for strength, convenience, neatness, and durability, we flatter ourselves is unsurpassed by anything heretofore offered to the trade. They are thoroughly constructed of the best material and workmanship, and are fully warranted. Cuts the heaviest rule with ease and accuracy, and has a separate cutting edge for Leads and Slugs.

PRICE, $12.

All machines of our manufacture are built under our own personal supervision, of the best material in the market, and are fully warranted. A full assortment constantly on hand, and all orders answered promptly by return mail.

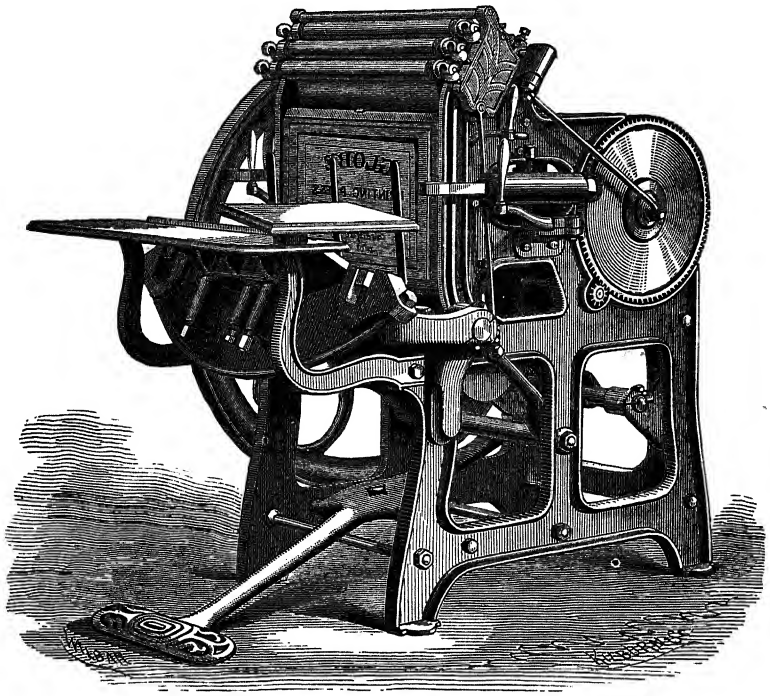
H. H. THORP & CO.,

No. 10 First Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

May be ordered through any Type Foundry, Advertising Agency, or dealer in Printers' Supplies.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Impression can be thrown on or off.
Perfect Ink Distribution.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

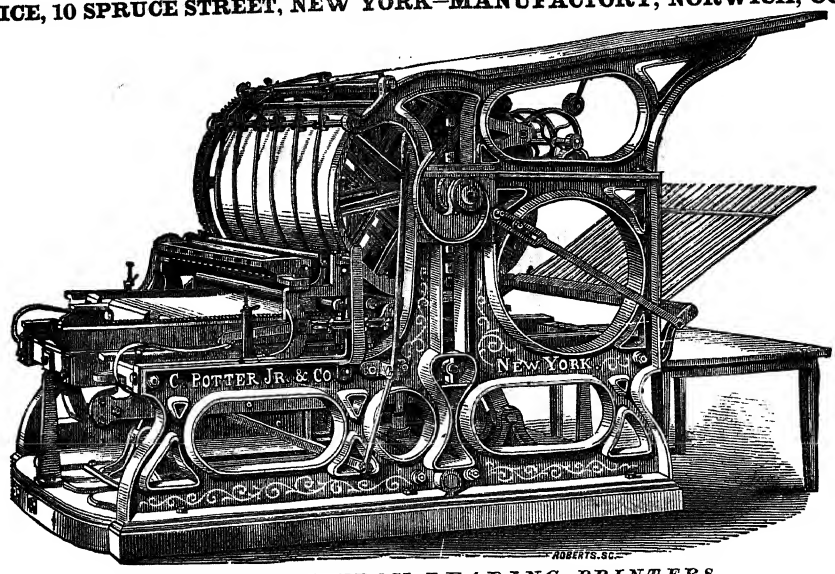
All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S
POWER PRINTING PRESSES

OFFICE, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

BOSTON, December 14, 1870.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

BOSTON, December 13, 1870.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put up in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press*. Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you to.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 0,	20x25	inches inside Bearers			$1,275	No. 4,	32x50	inches inside Bearers,	Extra Heavy		$2,700
No. 0,	21x27	"	"	Extra Heavy	1,475	No. 5,	34x52	"	"	" "	2,900
No. 1,	24x30	"	"	" "	1,700	No. 6,	40x54	"	"	" "	3,200
No. 2,	25x35	"	"	" "	2,000	No. 7,	40x60	"	"	" "	3,500
No. 3,	31x46	"	"	" "	2,500						

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30	inches inside Bearers		$2,200	No. 3,	31x46	inches inside Bearers		$3,100
No. 2,	25x35	"	"	2,400	No. 4,	32x48	"	"	3,300

Counter Shaft, 2 Hangers, 2 Cone Pulleys, and 1 Driving Pulley, $50. Boxing and Cartage, No. 0, $25; other sizes, $50.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Set of Wrenches, Screw Driver, two Roller Molds, and two Sets of Roller Stocks

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

TERMS CASH. No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

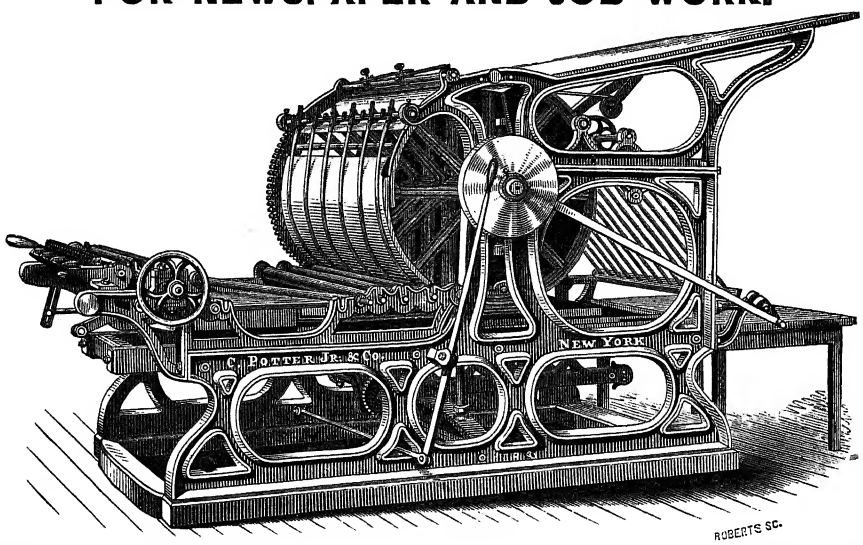
C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

POTTER'S

IMPROVED COUNTRY PRESSES

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, YET THE PRICE HAS NOT BEEN ADVANCED. With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE!

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 31 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,200	No. 3, 31 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,450
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,300	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,550

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, $50.

Each Press is furnished with Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Six Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

Terms Cash.

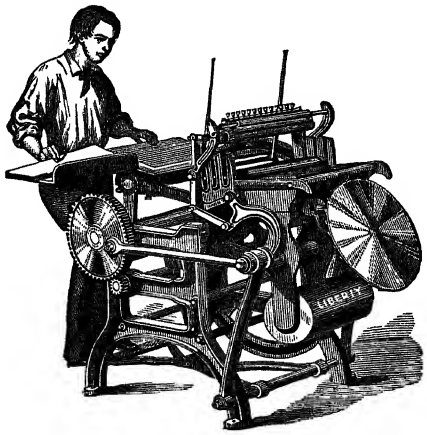
No. 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"Liberty" Card and Job Presses,

23 CHAMBERS STREET, COR. OF CENTRE, NEW YORK.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, and Paris Exposition, 1867.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully solicit the attention of Proprietors and Superintendents of Printing Establishments to a brief description of their JOB and CARD PRINTING MACHINE, invented and patented by FRED. OTTO DEGENER.

THE COMBINATION OF PRINCIPLES in this popular Press is the result of over sixteen years' experience in constructing and building many different kinds of Printing Machines in general use.

The CLEARNESS AND DISTINCTNESS OF IMPRESSION on Visiting and Business Cards, Circulars, Letter or Bill Heads, etc.; the PERFECT DISTRIBUTION of the Ink; the ACCURACY OF REGISTER of every description of PRINTING IN COLORS; and the FACILITY and SPEED with which they can be propelled by treadle, without wearying or distracting the attention of the operator from feeding or piling his sheets, cannot be excelled.

Their SIMPLICITY AND STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION are proof against any ordinary accident, and nothing but the grossest carelessness can put them out of order. A boy of but little experience can run them with ease, and produce the FINEST CLASS OF WORK; and where steam is used it can readily be attached at a nominal cost.

The extensive sale of these Presses, and the continually increasing orders for them, made it necessary to extend our Manufactory, as well as to increase our facilities by the construction of SPECIAL MACHINERY to expedite the building of the same—which enables us to duplicate any part of our presses in case of accidental breakage.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS PRESS OVER ALL OTHERS:

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, DURABILITY, AND STRENGTH OF BUILD—in which the BEST MATERIALS are used; EASE IN RUNNING; the ABILITY TO PRINT A FORM AS LARGE AS CAN BE LOCKED UP IN THE CHASE; CONVENIENCE OF "MAKING READY," ADJUSTING, OR CLEANING; facility of CORRECTING A FORM WITHOUT REMOVING IT FROM THE BED, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in STATIONARY FIXTURES, WITHOUT SPRINGS, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

SIZE No. 2 has a SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for Printing Cards, by means of which Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the Inking Rollers are always in sight.

The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out.

The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the Press.

THE SPEED IS ACCORDING TO THE ABILITY OF THE OPERATOR, FROM 1,000 TO 2,500 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS:

No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	**$250.00**	**Boxing, $6.00**
No. 3.—Quarto-Medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**425.00**	**" 7.00**
No. 4.—Half-Medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**550.00**	**" 10.00**

Steam Fixtures for either Size, $20.

Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for No. 2 Press, extra, $25.

☞ Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press. ☜

DEGENER & WEILER,

23 Chambers Street, Corner of Centre, New York.

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R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, held in January, 1873, an invitation was accepted from the Town Council and citizens of Danville, to make that town the starting point for their Third Annual Excursion. In 1871 the Association had visited the lumber regions about Williamsport; in 1872 the oil country had been explored; and the present jaunt was devoted to the examination of the land of coal and iron, at its great centres of Danville, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre.

AT DANVILLE.

On Monday, June 23d, a special train carried many of the members from Northumberland to Danville, and in the evening the visitors were escorted through the vast mills of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, where the various processes of manufacture were clearly explained by Dr. Bradley, of the *Montour American*, Senator Chalfant, and other members of the committee.

On Tuesday morning the examination was continued by visiting the large iron furnaces of the Grove Brothers, the Co-operative Steel and Iron Works, and other similar establishments, which deeply impressed the visitors with the active industrial enterprise of Montour County. The afternoon was spent by the members of the Association at the new Hospital for the Insane, at the Opera House, and other points of interest.

At 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a musical entertainment was given in the parlors of the Montour House, by Prof. Joseph Parry, of the Royal Academy of Music, London, assisted by Misses James and McAnall.

THE BANQUET AT DANVILLE.

A beautiful pavilion, decorated with evergreens, flowers, and flags, and the words "Welcome, Pennsylvania Editorial Association," had been erected on the grounds of the Montour House, especially for the purpose of banqueting; and at 8 o'clock the doors were thrown open for the reception of the editors and their ladies, and the citizens of Danville who were to participate in the festivities.

The Hon. Jesse W. Amerman, on behalf of the citizens of Danville, delivered a formal and most hospitable address of welcome to the visitors. Mr. Hiram Young, of the York *True Democrat*, made a happy response for the Editorial Association.

All the appointments of the feast were most elegant and complete, and considerable amusement was unexpectedly provoked by the bill of fare containing the names of some of the most un-French of the guests in honored juxtaposition with *à la mode* and *à la Français* of the savory viands. After the table had been cleared, the following regular toasts were announced by the President:

The United States of America.—The grandest of Republics, ancient or modern; the home of the freest, happiest, and most prosperous people on earth. May her glorious past be as nothing to the more glorious future which awaits her, and may her resplendent example lead to the triumph of Liberty and Popular Government throughout the world.

Col. James Fairman, of New York, was called on to respond, and acquitted himself in his usual eloquent and masterly manner. He closed with a scathing denunciation of the enemies of American freedom.

The State of Pennsylvania.—The Keystone of the Arch, abundant in all her resources, the great manufacturing centre of our country; may she, by the wise policy of her statesmen, continue to occupy the position among her sister States, to which the enterprise of her citizens and resources peculiarly adapt her.

Responded to by Mr. J. B. Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*. The vast mineral products of the Commonwealth were referred to by the speaker, her manufacturing establishments which thickly dot the State, from Lake Erie to the Potomac, and from the Ohio to the Delaware. He spoke of

the facilities for travel and the latent resources which a wise policy will bring into active operation, and closed in a stirring peroration on the future of the State.

Danville.—The live, manufacturing town of Central Pennsylvania; may her prosperity in the future equal—it cannot excel—the bounteous hospitality which her citizens have extended to us. We will carry with us pleasant recollections of our visit, and a lasting impression of her industrial value.

Hon. Thos. Chalfant was called on to respond, which he did in an earnest manner, reciting the enterprise of her people and the growth of the town within the past twenty years. The rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, planing mills, and other manufacturing establishments were severally dwelt upon by the speaker, in a clear and intelligent manner.

The Country Press of Pennsylvania.—The great moral power that has been largely instrumental in the enlightenment of the people, and the development of our mineral, manufacturing, and agricultural resources. Recognizing, as we do, the important position it has hitherto occupied in advancing the intellectual and industrial interests of the Keystone State, we trust its influence in the future may continue to be felt in the cause of progress, education, and good government.

Responded to by Mr. J. B. Sansom, of the Indiana *Democrat*, in a humorous vein. His remarks elicited roars of laughter and applause. He spoke of the Press as the great lever which has upset corrupt Legislatures, and not failed to uncover the misdeeds of Congressmen. The substance of Mr. Sansom's speech was well received and attentively listened to.

Our Railroads.—The great highways of internal commerce, and the most important adjuncts of our leading industries; their interests, rightly understood, are identical with the interests of all classes of producers. May they always be managed with the same signal ability and energy which has contributed so immensely to the wealth and greatness of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Carlisle, was called on to respond, and pictured, in a graphic manner, the railroad interests of Pennsylvania as they stretch their huge arms from one end of the State to the other, coming within easy access of every man's product and carrying it to the different markets of the country. His speech was rather lengthy, and highly colored; but contained some splendid points on a subject very essential to the industrial growth and development of the Commonwealth.

The Iron Works of Danville.—Perfect in all their departments, they have assisted in making for our State the reputation she now enjoys in the world; may they continue to grow until the whole valley shall be filled with busy forges, and add wealth and happiness to her citizens.

Responded to by Mr. Henry Vincent, of Danville, who made an exhaustive and interesting speech, setting forth the power and progress of the iron interests of Danville, and giving a statistical account of the capacity, wealth, and management of the various furnaces and mills which had been visited.

Woman.—Our guide and conductor in youth, our companion and adviser in manhood, our dependence and comforter in sickness and adversity; without woman no social circle is complete, and her influence continually tends to lead us in the paths of virtue.

Responded to by Mr. E. G. Durban, of the New Castle *Herald*, who acquitted himself in such a satisfactory manner as to win the smiles of all the ladies present.

Stoes' Silver Cornet Band discoursed excellent music at intervals during the continuance of the supper and speech-making. Mr. Riehl and lady spared neither pains nor expense in making the banquet all that could be desired by the most fastidious.

At 10½ o'clock the hop commenced, and continued until two in the morning. The beauty and fashion of Danville were well represented, and the ladies of Danville seemed to vie with each other in their endeavors to make the editors and their ladies forget that they were strangers in a strange place.

We append a list of the very efficient committees of citizens of Danville, and on behalf of the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania, return our thanks for the courteous treatment during our sojourn at that place:

Committee of Council.—Edward Young, George Lovett, Geo. W. Reay, J. W. Sweisfort, H. M. Schoch, Geo. W. Miles, Wm. Buckley, and Henry Vincent.

Committee of Arrangements.—Col. C. W. Eckman, W. H. Chamberlain, W. T. Ramsey, W. M. Gearhart, W. K. Holloway, A. J. Frick, J. W. Von Nieda, E. G. Hoffman, Wm. Berger, Robt. Adams, R. H. Woolley, Thos. Chalfant, and W. H. Bradley.

Committee of Reception.—Hon. J. D. Strawbridge, Samuel Yorks, S. S. Schultz, M. D., Patterson Johnson, T. O. Van Alen, G. F. Geisinger, M. P. Fowler, Perry Deen, A. G. Voris, E. W. Conkling, A. F. Russel, W. C. Johnston, J. C. Amerman, and Wm. Faux.

AT HAZLETON.

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the editorial party crossed the river, and took the cars for Mauch Chunk, stopping for a short time at Hazleton, where the shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were visited, under the guidance of Mr. McNair, the engineer of the Company. The handsome grounds and residence of Mr. Pardee were also inspected, as well as other points of interest in the vicinity.

AT MAUCH CHUNK.

Resuming their route, the tourists proceeded to Mauch Chunk, which place was reached about noon, and in time to enjoy a dinner at the Mansion House.

The delightful circuit of the Switch-Back was made in the afternoon, many of the party mounting the Observatory on Mount Pisgah to enjoy the extended view. On returning to Mauch Chunk, the visitors were escorted to St. Mark's Church, a handsome building, where the fine organ was admirably played. They afterwards retired to the Mansion House to prepare for the evening hop upon Mount Pisgah, which had been tendered by the citizens of Mauch Chunk. But in the very midst of this merry preparation, one of the honored guests of the festival fell death-stricken, and without warning.

The Hon. Michael C. Trout, of Mercer County, who had accompanied the party over the Switch-Back in the afternoon, in apparent health, fell dead in the Mansion House, and the festivities of the evening were exchanged for a sad meeting of condolence and sympathy. Messrs. Durban and Hayes were selected to accompany the remains of the

deceased to his home, and the appropriate speeches and resolutions of the occasion were increased in solemnity by the entrance of a delegation of citizens of Mauch Chunk, headed by his old friend and colleague, the Hon. Asa Packer, who came to signalize their respect for the dead.

On Thursday morning a special train conveyed the excursionists to the highest bridge on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and to the famous Glen Onoko, passing through the Panther Creek Tunnel. The view from the bridge and the ramble through the Glen were among the most pleasing incidents of the trip on account of their picturesque beauty, while the atmosphere was deliciously fresh from the recent rains.

AT WILKES-BARRE.

In the afternoon the party left Mauch Chunk for Wilkes-Barre. At Fairview, where the beautiful valley of Wyoming lies unfolded to the sight, the train was stopped for a few minutes to permit the full enjoyment of the scene; and a committee of citizens of Wilkes-Barre, headed by Mayor Kirkendall, and accompanied by the Ninth Division Brass Band, joined the tourists, with the kindly intention of pointing out the special places of interest and beauty, and thus adding to their enjoyment.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who met the Editorial Association at Fairview: Hon. Ira M. Kirkendall, Mayor; Gen. E. S. Osborne, H. B. Beardslee, Robt. Baur, J. P. Williamson, G. S. Bennett, A. M. Bailey, S. A. Hubbard, Assistant Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Robert Morton, J. P. Taylor, J. K. Bogart, Judge Deitrick, editor of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*.

The day was closed by a hop prepared for the Association by the citizens of Wilkes-Barre.

On Friday morning the visitors were taken in carriages to all places of special interest in the neighborhood, and were afforded every facility for seeing the beauties of the Wyoming Valley and its historic monument, erected upon the spot where the white settlers were massacred by the Indians and Tories in 1778.

THE ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING.

Friday afternoon, June 27th, the Annual Summer Meeting was held in the Opera House of Wilkes-Barre, which had been kindly tendered by the proprietors for that purpose. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. W. H. Bradley.

On motion of Mr. R. S. Menamin, Mr. James P. Taylor, of the *Record of the Times*, Wilkes-Barre, was elected Assistant Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Menamin, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of thanks for the kindness and many favors shown the Association by various persons on the route of the excursion.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee—Messrs. R. H. Thomas, D. F. Dealy, W. C. Warner, Hiram Young, and Thomas Chalfant.

The committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due to the President, Superintendent, and other officers of the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central, and the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Road; and especially to the Hon. Thos. A. Scott, and his able assistant, D. M. Boyd, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Road; F. B. Gowan, G. A. Nichols, J. E. Wooten, and D. C. Reinhart, of the Philadelphia and Reading; J. D. Cameron, J. N. DuBarry, and E. S. Young, of the Northern Central; W. A. Baldwin, J. W. Gore, and T. Gucker, of the Philadelphia and Erie; W. I. Holwell, D. T. Bound, and W. F. Halstead, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; F. A. Comly and Ellis Clarke, of the North Pennsylvania; W. H. Sayre, Jr., R. H. Sayre, R. M. Brodhead, Jas. I. Blakeslee, A. Mitchell, and D. Clark, of the Lehigh Valley; and H. P. Baldwin and Jas. A. Dinkey, of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central Road, both for transportation furnished to the members of the Association, and for official and personal attention shown us while passing over their different roads; and that we hereby tender each and all of them our heartiest thanks for their eminently successful efforts to render our excursion pleasant and most enjoyable throughout.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Editorial Association are hereby tendered to the citizens of Danville, for their cordial reception and complimentary dinner furnished us in their town.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the ladies of Danville for their kindness to the Association.

Resolved, That we particularly desire to return our thanks to Col. C. W. Eckman, W. H. Chamberlain, E. G. Hoffman, John W. Von Nieda, and other members of the Committee of Arrangements, and associate committees, for their unceasing efforts to make our visit to Danville pleasant, and to assure them that their efforts were fully appreciated and will be long remembered.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Messrs. Waterman & Beaver, of the Pennsylvania Iron Works; Perry Dean, Esq., of the Co-operative Iron Works; Wm. Frank, Esq., of the Danville Iron Works; M. F. Fowler, of the Union Furnace; and Grove Brothers, of the Columbia Furnace, for the opportunity given us to witness the process of manufacturing iron from the crude ore to manufactured rails.

Resolved, That the lively interest taken by the authorities and citizens of Mauch Chunk, to add to our comfort, and also to present to us in the most satisfactory manner the beauties of nature and triumphs of science in that locality, are gratefully remembered. The trip over the Switch-Back Railroad deserves special mention, and we acknowledge the efforts of Messrs. E. Hill, J. T. Stockett, and I. H. Reed to make it pleasant.

Resolved, That the personal attentions of Mayor Kirkendall, Jas. P. Taylor, Henry M. Hoyt, Stanley Woodward, R. Baur, Wm. P. Miner, Robert Morton, Washington Lee, Col. Ricketts, J. Pryor Williamson, and Geo. S. Bennett, of the committee of citizens of Wilkes-Barre, were lavishly bestowed and will not soon be forgotten. The special trip to Nanticoke, under the immediate direction of Col. John Cassidy, Superintendent, and L. C. Brastow, in itself was delightful; it gave us also an opportunity to enjoy the extensive and genial hospitality of Joseph Stickney. The visit of other participants of the excursion to the historic scenes of the neighborhood and its extensive industries was in a like manner most interesting and instructive, and its success reflects much credit upon those who managed it.

Resolved, That we appreciate the efforts of the proprietors and clerks of the various hotels at Danville, the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, and Wyoming Valley Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, to render our stay with them pleasant and comfortable.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Messrs. Sterling and Thurlow, of Wilkes-Barre, for the use of their Music Hall for this meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association.

The financial report of the Secretary was read and accepted. The statement showed that the receipts were not sufficient to meet the incidental expenses of the excursion, when, by motion, it was ordered that an assessment of one dollar be made upon every member present, which was heartily responded to.

Mr. Neiman offered a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Association issue notices for the annual meeting to all the members thereof, and that a note be appended informing each member of the amount of his indebtedness to the Association; and that a failure to respond by paying the amount due, will be considered a desire to sever his connection with the Association.

Mr. Menamin stated that on behalf of the Editorial Association and Reception Committee of Wilkes-Barre, he had sent the following despatch to the officers of the Editorial Association of New Jersey, which was then in session at the Delaware Water Gap:

WILKES-BARRE, June 26, 1873.

To John F. Babcock, Secretary of the New Jersey Editorial Association:

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association sends greeting to the New Jersey Editorial Association, and invites its officers and a delegation of its members to participate in a banquet to be given at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, Friday evening, June 27th.

R. S. MENAMIN, *Sec. Penna. Ed. Association.*

The following reply was received on Friday morning:

WATER GAP, June 27, 1873.

To R. S. Menamin, Secretary Pennsylvania Editorial Excursion:

Thanks for your kind invitation. Our party, after three days of great enjoyment here, are already beginning to turn their heads homeward, and its acceptance is now impracticable. Reciprocating your kindly feeling and good wishes, and wishing you great pleasure at your entertainment this evening, for want of a better we send you the Irishman's toast—"May the Lord bless you, and the world wonder at your luck."

R. A. GWYNNE, *President.*

J. F. BABCOCK, *Secretary.*

Mr. Freeman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Alexander Bryden, Surveyor of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of Pittston, for attention paid to the members of the Association in escorting them through the mines of that company.

A resolution was also offered and adopted, extending thanks to the editorial fraternity of the towns through which the excursion had passed.

The name of Mr. Wm. P. Miner was proposed, and he was unanimously elected an honorary member.

After a speech by Mr. L. L. Tate, denouncing in strong language the action of the last Congress in taking away the free circulation of newspapers through the mails, Robert Morton moved the appointment of a committee to draft a resolution expressive of the sentiment of the Association on the subject, and the Chair appointed Robert Morton, S. W. Alvord, and Henry T. Darlington.

After a short retirement, the committee returned, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the action of the last Congress in repealing the franking privilege, including the free exchange of newspapers, believing that editors have no more right than any other class of citizens to receive free mail matter; but we believe that it is unjust to charge as much postage on newspapers for short as for long distances.

This was signed by Messrs. Morton and Alvord, Mr. Darlington dissenting.

The reading of the resolution was received with manifest and almost unanimous disapproval, and a number of gentlemen were instantly on their feet to speak in opposition to it.

Col. L. L. Tate denounced the resolution in a strong manner.

Messrs. Neiman, Chalfant, Bruce, Darlington, Freeman, and others spoke against the resolution, while Mr. Morton alone stood in defence of it.

Mr. R. H. Thomas, after the discussion had been carried on at some length, moved to strike out all after the word "resolved," and substitute the following: "That the Association disapprove of the action of Congress in the change of the postal laws, whereby payment of postage is required on exchanges and papers delivered within the county where published."

Unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Tate, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Secretary Menamin, of the Association, for his able management, untiring devotion, and ceaseless labor in behalf of the Association.

The receipts from dues were $60; from assessments, $40; total, $100.

Adjourned.

THE BANQUET AT WILKES-BARRE.

The banquet tendered the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, by the citizens of Wilkes-Barre, came off on Friday evening, at the Wyoming Valley Hotel. The party, with the lady visitors, numbered about one hundred and fifty, among them some twenty-five of the prominent citizens of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. J. B. Stark, proprietor of the Hotel, had done his part toward making the banquet a success. The bill of fare comprised all the delicacies of the season; the table was handsomely decorated with flowers, and a select number of musicians from the Ninth Regiment Band, led by Prof. Schuetz, furnished exquisite music. Washington Lee, Esq., occupied the head of the table and presided. At his right sat Dr. W. H. Bradley, President of the Association, and at his left, Mr. R. S. Menamin, the Secretary.

In answer to invitations, Governor Hartranft, Surveyor-General Beath, and Mayor Stokeley of Philadelphia, sent letters regretting their inability to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

Hon. John Brisbin was expected to respond to one of the toasts, "The Coal and Iron Interests of Pennsylvania," but failing to come he sent the following telegram:

NEW YORK, June 27, 1873.

Messrs. Stanley Woodward, H. M. Hoyt, and Washington Lee:

Yours of the 23d, inviting me to attend a banquet to be given to the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania at Wilkes-Barre this evening, has been received. I sincerely regret that my engagements are such as to make it quite impossible to now leave here in time to reach your city this evening. I thank you for your kind invitation, and should be most glad to be with you, knowing that such a banquet as the citizens of Wilkes-Barre will give, and the presence of an Association which to so great an extent moulds the sentiments of the people, would be most enjoyable.

JOHN BRISBIN.

After the dinner, which was served, had been discussed to the satisfaction of all present, the Chairman, Mr. Lee, in a few well-chosen remarks, welcomed the Association. He referred to coal as the power which moved the machinery of the world, including printing machinery; but the Press is

a far greater power, for it moves the minds of men. He proposed the first regular toast of the evening:

The Editorial Association of Pennsylvania.—Typical men—we bid them welcome.

Dr. William H. Bradley, President of the Association and editor of the *Montour American*, was called upon to respond.

Dr. Bradley referred to the associations of doctors, lawyers, farmers, &c., all intended to advance the prices of their labor or products; but this association of editors is intended only to make its members better acquainted with each other, and wear off the asperities of political life. On their first excursion they visited the lumber region; last year they visited the oil regions; and this year the coal and iron regions. In this way the editors are learning by observation the resources of the State, and becoming better fitted for their duties, as well as learning lessons of charity and forbearance by personal acquaintance. He returned thanks to the citizens of Wilkes-Barre for the kindness shown to the Association, and said that all were delighted with the trip.

The second regular toast was then read:

Pennsylvania.—Within her soil, Riches—Within her borders, Peace—Upon her banners, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." In these signs may she conquer!

Responded to by Hon. W. W. Ketcham.

Mr. K. commenced by paying a high compliment to the ladies, saying that editorials would not amount to much but for them. He spoke of the magnitude of his subject, and presented many facts and figures showing the extent, population and productions of the State. The Lehigh Valley alone makes one-fifth of all the iron manufactured in the country. But more than all its mineral wealth, he prized the manhood of the good old State. It has been the savior of the country. The Puritan settled in New England, bringing with him much of the religious intolerance from which he had fled. The Cavalier settled in the South, and he became an oppressor. Between the the two William Penn planted the banner of peace. Mr. Ketcham's address was quite lengthy, occupying fully half an hour.

The third regular toast was:

The Daily Paper.—The morning meal of the million.

Responded to by Thomas M. Coleman, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Mr. Coleman said he had no notice that he would be called upon to speak, and his remarks were brief and well timed. He spoke of the influence of the press in calling attention to the mineral wealth alluded to by the last speaker, and inducing capitalists to develop our resources.

The fourth regular toast was:

The Freedom of the Press.—No man can be trusted who fears a paper pellet.

This sentiment was responded to by Mr. H. M. Jenkins, of the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial*, who made one of the most pleasant speeches of the evening. He alluded gracefully to the power of oratory, in the pulpit, at the bar, and on the platform; and said that the Press had in a great measure displaced them all, although they are still moving forces in the world. The lawyers especially never quite forgave the Press for taking away their power; and when the Constitutional Convention met, with its 98 lawyers out of 133 members, the demand of the Press for a just libel law was refused. It is proposed to retain the law in very nearly its present form, only that it will be more firmly fixed by being made a part of the Constitution. It is an unjust law, tending only to curtail the freedom of the Press. The speaker said he was a native of Pennsylvania, but not a resident, and he had no advice to give to his brother editors; but if he controlled a paper in this State, he would oppose with all his might any constitution that might be presented, unless it did justice to the Press by guaranteeing its freedom, and abolishing the present absurd and antiquated law of libel.

These sentiments were heartily applauded.

The fifth toast was,

Luzerne County and its Annals.

Responded to by Stewart Pearce, Esq., who made a long speech, giving the early history of the county, with a brief account of its early newspapers. He referred also to the extent and population of the county—larger than some of the States; and yet the great State of Luzerne has but one candidate for Governor—Hon. W. W. Ketcham. He said, unfortunately Luzerne County and all the northeastern part of the State is more closely allied to New York than Philadelphia, and asked the editors to try and correct this great mistake when they get home. We should all strive to build up our own great city.

The next regular toast was:

The Weekly Press.—The welcome visitor of the toiling masses, who have no time to read a daily paper.

Responded to by H. T. Darlington, of the Doylestown *Intelligencer*.

Mr. Darlington said he had learned his trade with Charles and Asher Miner, referred to by Mr. Pearce. The weekly paper is the paper of the people. It is read by all the members of the family, and is the great political power of the country. We have seen how the great dailies of the large cities may change their political position without affecting the general result, if the country press only remains firm. He urged his brethren to strive to make their papers so interesting that every family would be anxious to have them.

The next was a volunteer toast:

The Coal and Iron Interests of Pennsylvania.

Responded to by Colonel H. B. Wright, who said: What pleases me is that we meet here actuated by a single impulse—the material welfare of our State. We meet not as partisans, but as the men and women of Pennsylvania. He denounced eloquently the political corruption of the times, including the salary grabs of Congressmen and the Constitutional Convention. He belonged to a gen-

eration that did not seek public office for the purpose of enriching themselves. The material interests of Pennsylvania are honor, integrity, coal and iron—as an amendment he added, and the ladies. He then spoke of the coal of Luzerne, and estimated the coal below us at 90 feet in thickness in a depth of 900 feet. In conclusion, he referred to John J. Crittenden and John C. Breckenridge, reflecting severely on the latter for his course in joining the rebels.

W. W. Keenan rose to protest against the introduction of any political allusions.

The next was a regular toast:

Interviewers.—Irrepressible and omnipresent. "Let them be well used; for they are the abstract, and brief chronicles of the times. After your death you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live."

Responded to by Mr. Stanley Woodward.

He said that he did not know why he had been called upon to respond to this toast. He was a country lawyer, who had no connection with the Press. He believed in interviewers, who gave the views of men who knew something about the subjects on which they conversed. He advised all editors of newspapers to introduce the interviewer as a feature of their papers. They would thus give their readers the views of experts on the various questions at issue.

Mr. R. S. Menamin then offered the following toast, and called on Gen. H. M. Hoyt to respond:

The Committee on Banquet and Toasts, and the Committees of Reception of Wilkes-Barre.—The Pennsylvania Editorial Association will ever hold in grateful remembrance the citizens of Wilkes-Barre, who, by their open-hearted reception, have added much to the happiness and enjoyment of our Third Summer Meeting.

Gen. Hoyt said we had heard a great deal about the mineral wealth of the State, and about wealthy men. We had also been told about the Press—the daily press and the weekly press; and he would therefore not dwell on the Press of the present. Its mighty power was admitted. He would sketch the Press of the future. The newspaper of 1976 would probably be published in India or China, and printed in seven different languages, including Hebrew and Sanscrit. This paper would resemble a magazine, and be laid on your breakfast table, transmitted from the far East by the Ocean Pneumatic Tube. Our civilization came from the East, and it is returning there, in many respects not improved, particularly in the science of government. There are no revolutions in the East. Engrafting on their present system what there is good in ours, we shall again receive lessons of wisdom from the East. We have heard this evening perhaps too much about material wealth. He would like to hear something about the æsthetics of life. We had with us this evening Col. Fairman, an artist, thoroughly qualified to speak on the subject, and he would call on him.

Col. Fairman had left the room before the call was made, and Prof. W. J. Bruce was called for, and responded to the toast:

The Æsthetics of Newspaper Business.

He made a very appropriate, brief speech, in reply to the remarks of the last two speakers.

The last toast was

Woman.

> But grant in public men sometimes are shown,
> A woman's seen in private life alone;
> Our bolder talents in full life displayed,
> Their virtues open fairest in the shade.

Responded to by Mr. J. K. Dawes, of the Easton *Free Press*, who said he thought it strange that this toast had been left to the last, as though it were an afterthought. He expected more gallantry from the Editorial Association. In this pleasant vein he spoke for a few minutes, leaving a very good impression on the minds of those present.

Senator Chalfant, of the Danville *Intelligencer,* called on Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, for a song. The latter gentleman responded by singing, "John Anderson, my Jo;" and the company dispersed, well pleased with their entertainment.

The following is a list of the special committees organized for the reception of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, in the city of Wilkes-Barre, and many of these gentlemen accompanied the editorial party in their sight-seeing, and pointed out and explained the various interesting objects which were met with in their tour around Wilkes-Barre:

Finance Committee.—Joseph Stickney, J. P. Williamson, and Harrison Wright.

Committee on Banquet and Toasts—Friday evening, June 27th, at Wyoming Valley Hotel.—H. M. Hoyt, Stanley Woodward, J. W. Hollenback, L. Landmesser, E. P. Darling, and Washington Lee.

Committee on Banquet Invitations.—Wm. P. Miner, R. Baur, E. B. Yordy, W. H. Hibbs, and E. R. Mayer.

Committee on Procuring Carriages—On Friday.—I. M. Kirkendall, C. B. Snyder, G. S. Bennett, and J. K. Bogart.

Reception Committee—To arrange for the reception of the Association Thursday afternoon.—R. Morton, H. B. Beardslee, and E. S. Osborne.

Most of the editors left on the early trains of Saturday, and carried with them pleasant memories of their Third Annual Excursion.

PAPER of every description is still advancing in price in England, and there is a general impression in the trade that the maximum rate has not been reached. Some of the manufacturers have recently declined orders at old prices. This advance will cause a heavy import demand, and large orders have been sent abroad to meet present wants. The press is warning the manufacturers against such a move, as it is driving the wholesale dealers to supply their wants from a foreign market to supply home consumption.

A NEW weekly paper, of a literary character, recently made its appearance in Boston, Mass., under the suggestive title of *After Dinner.*

OUR two poets laureate—Longfellow and Bryant—have been elected honorary members of the Academy of St. Petersburg.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

A MODERN CHEVALIER.

BY JESSE H. SINGWALT.

A young boy, born and bred at the foot of Windsor Castle, familiar with the homely ways of garrulous, kindly old George III., spent the pleasant summer hours running through the fields with a friendly farmer, whose chief delight was to tell of the free land of the far West, and the great man he had seen there. That little lad was Charles Knight, and the man so lauded as the model for imitation was Benjamin Franklin.

To complete that interlinking of events which elevates the story of the individual into the dignity of history, it need only be remembered that Benjamin Franklin ascribed the first great impulse of his life to a childish study of Defoe on "Projects," and the lives of the author of Robinson Crusoe, of the American patriot, and of the publisher of the *Penny Magazine*, are seen to span the two centuries that have popularized literature and perfected the journal.

As the only child of a widowed father, Charles Knight appears to have been surrounded from infancy by the influences best adapted to educate him for his future career. The familiar and confidant of his parent in his practical affairs as printer and publisher, the boy was yet allowed to cultivate his love of reading in free revels through that genuine literature of childhood Robinson Crusoe, the Arabian Nights, Gulliver, and Shakespeare. The galleries of Windsor Castle familiarized him with the works of the most famous artists, and Guido and Raffaelle, Rembrandt and Murillo were as well known to him as the wood cuts of his Esop, while his critical faculty could not but be aroused by the painted ceilings whereon Charles II. was lavishly displayed as the benefactor of his race, and a god among men. In Windsor Forest, Herne's Oak was still shown with undoubted confidence, and in the town the house of Mrs Ford was pointed out with assured accuracy. At Frogmore, Mistress Anne Page went "a feasting," and the boy was one of the audience when the Queen of George III. gave, at her Lodge of Frogmore, an open air presentment of the "Merry Wives" for the amusement of the inhabitants of Windsor. Besides all this, Charles Knight, the elder, was the careful author of the "Windsor Guide," which, year after year, and edition after edition, maintained its popularity for accuracy in all the details, both of history and topography.

The literary connections of Charles Knight, the younger, were older than himself, for before his birth, his father had proved an indulgent publisher to the *Microcosm*, the youthful venture of those bright Eton boys, George Canning, John Frere, and Robert Smith, and the friendships thus won were transmitted to the son.

After receiving all the advantages of a good school for several years, he was called home at the age of fourteen to enter regularly into business. Fond of reading, skillful in languages, with a taste for versification, the son most sadly complied with his parent's decision; and it is pleasant to read how the obedience of the boy was met by the indulgence of the father, who, while rigorously teaching him to be a practical printer, allowed holiday rides through Windsor Forest and boating on the Thames, with sufficient leisure for his favorite books, especially that great, new poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

The old French teacher, who had disturbed Charles Knight's childish mind by predicting that Napoleon would depose George III. and put England in his pocket, now died, leaving his fortune for the foundation of a free school. A bequest of four thousand pounds to establish a free school in England speedily freshened the memory of neglectful relatives in France, who proved that the refugee teacher had borne an aristocratic name at home. The translation of the documents relating to this cause was young Knight's first real task of work, and it was a pleasant augury for his future, that the labor ended in securing the poor, forgotten teacher's fortune to the needy children of the land in which he had earned it.

In those days vile gutters clogged Windsor streets, rank weeds bordered the Castle walls, the taxes were enormous, the poor discontented, and the benevolent considered soup societies the only harbingers of peace. The rites of his confirmation, although performed by a bishop, were so wanting in solemnity, even in decency, that the youth rushed home to his father to declare, in a passion of tears, that he would be a Quaker or a Unitarian. Such was the condition of affairs in 1808, and, as a natural consequence, Charles Knight, then at the age of eighteen, was striving to solace his soul by inditing communistic poetry, which his enthusiasm compelled him to write, and his good taste compelled him to burn.

Bibliomania, the fashion of the day, found in him a willing votary; he ransacked his father's shelves for forgotten treasures, and spent many leisure hours among the bookstalls searching for black-letter pamphlets and Elzevirs. With delight he supplied the missing pages in a Shakspeare folio of 1623, by printing them with his own hands, from ancient type, upon fly-leaves culled from old pamphlets.

But from these studious raptures he was aroused by his interest in the world around him, and he turned from his old books to trace, with enthusiasm, the struggle for liberty and right so valiantly upheld by Leigh Hunt in his *Examiner*. Full of sympathy for all such endeavors for the public good, Knight began to shape the ideal of his future life, and felt that, while bound by duty and affection to fulfil his father's wishes, he might still escape some of the irksome cares of a country bookseller and small printer by engrafting upon them authorship in some form of current interest.

Things were changing at Windsor. Royalty no longer

lived in daily view of the people. The Princess Amelia died, and our young iconoclast made the catalogue of her well-chosen private library, and learned that sorrow visits prince as well as peasant, in reading these words, inscribed by Amelia's own hand in her Prayer-book:

Gracious God, support thy unworthy servant in this time of trial. Let not the least murmur escape my lips, nor any sentiment but of the deepest resignation enter my heart; let me make the use Thou intendest of that affliction Thou hast laid upon me. It has convinced me of the vanity and emptiness of all things here; let it draw me to Thee as my support, and fill my heart with pious trust in Thee, and in the blessings of a redeeming Saviour, as the only consolations of a state of trial. Amen.

Private sorrows finally broke the tottering King. The heavy colds of his Majesty were no longer talked of; the dread word, insanity, was openly spoken, and the time was passed forever when the sleeping bookseller could be aroused from his morning sleep by a cheery call of "Knight! Knight!" and rush down to find George III. sitting alone in the just-opened shop, intently reading 'The Rights of Man'

In 1812, Knight went on a visit to London, and by the influence of his father, enjoyed the advantages of an appointment as a sort of honorary reporter on the *Globe*. By this means he saw and heard the great men of the day from the little back bench where the reporters sat unnoticed, and heard Mr. Brougham daringly say "Gentlemen should consider at what disadvantages the reports of these debates are taken," while the Speaker cried, "Order" and the House re-echoed the word, because it was still incumbent upon their dignity to ignore even the existence of that necessary evil the press.

In this famous year of 1812, Charles Knight reached twenty-one, and entered upon his chosen vocation by establishing, with his father, the Windsor and Eton *Express*, and assuming the responsibility of the editorship. Journalism was then fraught with special dangers; Cobbett was in Newgate for strictures upon flogging in the army, Brougham had just extricated the Hunt brothers from one trial, but failing to save them in another, was taunted by Lord Ellenborough as being inoculated with the crimes of his client. The mechanical difficulties in the preparation of a paper were immense, from the meagre arrangements that shackled every department, and were only to begin to disappear when the *Times*, of November 29th, 1814, announced the perfection of the "greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself."

In the earnest performance of his duties as Overseer of the Poor of Windsor, young Knight not only did his present duty, but gathered up much of the information which he so ably used in his later years of more extended usefulness.

Mr. Brougham, in Parliament, was insisting upon an inquiry into the follies and abuses of the Endowed Charities of England; and the youthful editor of the Windsor *Express* earnestly devoted his columns to show the miserable consequences of bequests which drew the poor to the Church every Sunday, not to receive the bread of life, but a half-quartern loaf bestowed with all the ignominy of public pauperism, or the perplexities lengthening, through centuries, in the decision of the just distribution of six pounds to twelve of "the godliest poor of Windsor."

Through all these varied experiences the young author was rapidly acquiring a clear perception of his future work; and his earnest words in an editorial upon "Cheap Publications," fell like seed upon good ground. Within a few hours it brought a proffer of strong help, and in a few weeks appeared a magazine called *The Plain Englishman*, which, for three years, served as a fitting prelude for the greater works to follow, and, by a curious coincidence, contained in one of its later numbers, an article entitled "The Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

While editing this magazine, Knight became the publisher for a new race of Eton boys. His father had printed the *Microcosm*, in 1786, for George Canning, and the *Miniature*, in 1805, for Stratford Canning; and the son was called to perform the same service, in 1824, for the *Etonian*, whose leading contributors were Macaulay and Praed. The friendship of these young men, and their promised assistance, led to the establishment of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, which brought its publisher into fame, into a libel suit, and, finally, established him as a publisher in London.

In 1826, Brougham was organizing his Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and Knight was called upon to explain the details of his scheme for a series of works for popular instruction. Brougham accepted it promptly, and Knight became the conductor of the publications of the Society in 1827.

Brougham illustrated the opening of Parliament, in 1828, with his famous phrase, "The schoolmaster is abroad," and his vast energy was directed to prove the assertion by the workings of his great association. Ably was he aided by Charles Knight, who traveled from city to city, organizing the aid for the wide-spread movement, welcomed everywhere by the best and brightest of England's men and women, until the list of his acquaintance reads like the very roll of fame.

By peaceful type was the war against ignorance and crime being waged in England under command of her best men, but across the channel, a stupid King, misunderstanding the progress of events, assaulted the press, and in three days was a dethroned exile. Brougham wrote to Knight, "I give you much joy of these great events," and Dr. Arnold gave fervent praise that "a royal rebellion against society" had been so vigorously repressed. To see the effects of a revolution led by the Press, Knight went over to Paris, and gazed in admiration upon Lafayette, awakened, as if from the dead, in response to his country's need.

Charles Knight will always be best known as the publisher of the *Penny Magazine* the first cheap illustrated serial. Its marvelous success can be best told in the words of the address at the close of the first volume. "Forty years

ago, Edmund Burke declared that England contained 80,000 readers; the *Penny Magazine* has 200,000 purchasers!"

Of the amazing number and vast extent of his subsequent publications, no description can be given; verily, their name is legion—a legion, too, of soldiers battling on the side of truth against error, crime, and superstition.

Of these—the visible works of his life—nothing shall be said, for it is only within our scope to show how he performed his labors, in what spirit they were directed, what leading impulse gave them force and efficacy; and to bring once more into relief that lesson, taught again and again by the lives of great men, that the plays of their childhood, and the dreams of their youth, become the realities of their manhood.

In his old age he has himself told the story of his valiant endeavor, in the modest pages of "The Passages of a Working Life;" and both smiles and tears obey the pen of the honored veteran in tracing the joys and sorrows of a life that, in its entirety, was so brightened by its own goodness, that Douglas Jerrold pronounced that his sole epitaph ought to be—

Good Knight.

PRINTING CHINESE BOOKS.

The process of printing a book in China is somewhat as follows: Two pages are written by a person trained to the business, on a sheet of thin paper, divided into columns by black lines, and in the space between the two pages are written the title of the work, and the number of the chapter and the page; when the sheet has been printed, it is folded down through this space, so as to bring the title, etc., partly on each page. The sheet, when ready for printing, is pasted face downward on a smooth block of wood, made usually from the pear or plum tree. As soon as it is dry, the paper is rubbed off with great care, leaving behind an inverted impression of the characters. Another workman now cuts away all the blank spaces by means of a sharp graver, and the block, with the characters in high relief, passes to the printer, who performs his work by hand. The two points he has to be most careful about are to ink the characters equally with his brush, and to avoid tearing the paper when taking the impression. Proclamations, visiting cards, etc., are all printed in the same manner. An economical way of printing small handbills and advertisements for walls is to cut the characters in wax instead of wood, but they get blurred, and the printing from them is often almost illegible. From a good wooden block some fifteen thousand sheets can be printed, and when the characters have been sharpened up a little it is possible to obtain eight or ten thousand more impressions.

THE master printers of Austria have established an organ, under the title of the *Austrian Printers' Paper*. The publisher is Herr Simmon (founder of the Vienna Improvement Association); responsible editor, Herr Mitter (first responsible editor of *Forward*).

OUR VISITOR.

He came in with an interrogation point in one eye, and a stick in one hand. One eye was covered with a handkerchief and one arm in a sling. His bearing was that of a man with a settled purpose in view.

"I want to see," said he, "the man that puts things into this paper."

We intimated that several of us earned a frugal livelihood in that way.

"Well, I want to see the man which cribs things out of the other papers. The fellow who writes mostly with shears, you understand."

We explained to him that there were seasons when the most gifted among us, driven to frenzy by the scarcity of ideas and events, and by the clamorous demands of an insatiable public, in moments of emotional insanity plunged the glittering shears into our exchanges. He went on calmly, but in a voice tremulous with suppressed feeling, and indistinct through the recent loss of a half a dozen or so of his front teeth:

"Just so. I presume so. I don't know much about this business, but I want to see a man—the man that printed that little piece about pouring cold water down a drunken man's spine of his back, and making him instantly sober. If you please, I want to see that man. I would like to talk with him."

Then he leaned his stick against our desk and spit on his serviceable hand, and resumed his hold on the stick as though he was weighing it. After studying the stick a minute, he added in a somewhat louder tone:

"Mister, I came here to see that 'ere man. I want to see him bad."

We told him that particular man was not in.

"Just so. I presume so. They told me before I come that the man I wanted to see wouldn't be anywhere. I'll wait for him. I live up north, and I've walked seven miles to converse with that man. I guess I'll sit down and wait."

He sat down by the door and reflectively pounded the floor with his stick, but his feelings would not allow him to keep still.

"I suppose none of you didn't ever pour much cold water down any drunken man's back to make him instantly sober, perhaps."

None of us in the office had tried the experiment.

"Just so. I thought just as like as not you had not. Well, mister, I have. I tried it yesterday, and I have come seven miles on foot to see the man that printed that piece. It wan't much of a piece, I don't think; but I want to see the man that printed it, just a few minutes. You see, John Smith, he lives next door to my house, when I'm to home, and he gets how-come-you-so every little period. Now, when he's sober, he's all right if you keep out of his way; but when he's drunk, he goes home and breaks dishes, and tips over the stove, and throws the hardware around, and makes it inconvenient for his wife, and sometimes he gets

his gun and goes out calling on his neighbors, and it ain't pleasant.

"Not that I want to say anything about Smith; but me and my wife don't think he ought to do so. He came home drunk, yesterday, and broke all the kitchen windows out of his house, and followed his wife around with the carving knife, talking about her liver, and after a while he lay down by my fence and went to sleep. I had been reading that little piece; it wan't much of a piece, and I thought if I could pour some water down his spine, on his back, and make him sober, it would be more comfortable for wife, and a square thing to do all around. So I poured a bucket of spring water down John Smith's spine of his back."

"Well," said we, as our visitor paused, "did it make him sober?" Our visitor took a firmer hold of his stick, and replied, with increased emotion:

"Just so. I suppose it did make him as sober as a judge in less time than you could say Jack Robinson; but, mister, it made him mad. It made him the maddest man I ever saw, and Mister John Smith is a bigger man than me, and stouter. He is a good deal stouter. Bla— bless him, I never knew he was half so stout till yesterday; and he's handy with his fists, too. I should suppose he's the handiest man with his fists I ever saw."

"Then he went for you, did he?" we asked innocently.

"Just so. Exactly. I suppose he went for me about the best he knew; but I don't hold no grudge against John Smith. I suppose he ain't a good man to hold a grudge against; only I want to see that man what printed that piece. I want to see him bad. I feel as though it would soothe me to see that man. I want to show him how a drunken man acts when you pour water down the spine of his back. That's what I come for."

Our visitor, who had poured water down the spine of a drunken man's back, remained until about 6 o'clock in the evening, and then went up street to find the man that printed that little piece. The man he is looking for started for Alaska last evening for a summer vacation, and will not be back before September, 1878.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

At a meeting of the Democratic State Editorial Association, held at the Wyoming Valley House, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Friday, June 27th, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Thomas Chalfant.
Vice-President—John B. Bratton.
Treasurer—John H. Rohrer.
Recording Secretary—James B. Sansom.
Corresponding Secretary—Frank J. Magee.
Executive Committee—P. G. Meek, H. B. Beardslee, S. B. Helfenstein, E. A. Parsons, and Hon. John Magee.

The long-continued strike of the printers of Leipsic has been brought to an end, and a meeting of delegates from the employers and the Union was to be held for the purpose of devising and perfecting a scale of prices, to be agreed upon by both parties.

MICROSCOPIC WRITINGS.

In relation to those who have chosen to exert themselves in the way of microscopic writing, the fact that the "Iliad" of Homer has been written in so small a compass as to be wholly enclosed in a nutshell has been often referred to as one of those things which would require to be seen ere it could be believed. However doubtful such a feat may appear, it is certain that one Huet, who at first thought it impossible, demonstrated by experiment that it could be done. A piece of vellum ten inches in length and eight inches wide, would hold two hundred and fifty lines, each line containing thirty verses, and thus filling both sides of the vellum, fifteen thousand, the whole number of verses in the "Iliad," could be written upon it, and this piece of vellum, folded compactly, would easily go into the shell of a walnut.* It is nothing unusual to find, now-a-days, writing of a still more minute character than this, seeing that the Ten Commandments have been written in a compass small enough to be covered by a sixpence. There is a portrait of Queen Anne in the British Museum, on which appears a number of minute lines and scratches, which, when examined through a microscope, are shown to be the entire contents of a small folio book which the librarian has in his possession. A similar effort in the way of microscopic calligraphy was some years ago discovered in London by a gentleman who had bought at a sale a pen-and-ink portrait of Alexander Pope, surrounded by a design in scroll work. Examining it through a glass, in order, if possible, to discover the artist's name, he was astonished to find that the fine lines in the surrounding scroll were nothing less than the life of the poet, so minutely transcribed as only to be legible by the aid of a magnifier. This was an evident imitation of a similar effort in the way of portraiture which was at one time in a library at Oxford, where a head of Charles I. was drawn in minute characters, so fine as to resemble the lines of an engraving, but which, when closely examined, were found to be the Book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. One other instance of this kind has been recorded of a portrait of Cardinal Richelieu, which appears on the title-page of a French work; the cardinal's head is surrounded by a glory of forty rays, each ray containing the name of a French academician.

The Press Association of Michigan has adopted a resolution requiring new advertising agencies to send cash with their orders, and fixing the discount to all advertising agencies at twenty per cent.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the former managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*, is in the Sandwich Islands gathering matter for a new work.

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* One of the many curiosities in the Vienna Exhibition is a German translation of Homer's Iliad in stenography, by Professor Schrieber, of Vienna. It consists of six hundred microscopic pages, condensed into so minute a compass as to go into a nutshell.—Ed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A COPY of the Boston (Mass.) *Morning Post*, printed in 1779, is on file in the Chicago Free Library.

MR. ROBERT BONNER is to raise a monument to Mrs. Sarah Parton (Fanny Fern) in Mount Auburn, near Boston. It is to consist of an Italian marble pedestal on a granite plinth, surmounted by a Roman cross wreathed with fern leaves.

THE insurance on the life of Horace Greeley, to the amount of $100,000, has been paid over to the *Tribune* Association, which is now in a very prosperous condition, having over $200,000 cash on deposit in bank. Out of this fund rumor has it that a new *Tribune* building will soon be commenced.

THE effects of the Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine Company were sold at auction, in New York, on Wednesday, June 25th, for $9,500. It is said that the inventor has lost at least a half million dollars in trying to perfect his invention. The effects embraced letters patent in this country and in Europe, machines, machinery, and the stock in the factory.

MR. H. O. HOUGHTON, of the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., tells how, nearly fifty years ago, a little, pale-faced man came into the Vermont printing office where he was learning his trade, and, handing him a printed slip, said, "My lad, when you use these words, spell them as here—theater, center," etc. It was Noah Webster, traveling on foot and visiting country printing offices to persuade people to spell as he did. The apprentice little thought, at that time, that he would ever be at the head of an establishment which would manufacture a thousand tons of Webster's Dictionaries.

THE publishers of Lord Lytton's works paid him $150,000 in nineteen years, in copyright royalty on his novels.

"THE Noble Printer and his adopted Daughter, a tale of the first Printed Bible," giving an episode in the history of Gutenberg, has just been published in Scotland.

A CHINESE company in Hong Kong has purchased the stock, good will, etc., of the London Mission Press, and intends to print native works, and publish a daily paper in Chinese.

THE *Peuple Souverain*, of Paris, was recently suppressed for publishing an editorial article attacking the National Assembly, and several editors of other journals have been fined for printing matter obnoxious to the Government.

THE declared value of printed books exported from England in the three months ending March 31st, was £183,084, being an increase of more than £20,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

THE proprietors of the Berlin *National Zeitung* celebrated, on the 1st of April, the twenty-fifth year of its existence, by giving £1,500 to form a fund from the interest of which deserving *employés* of the paper are relieved in cases of unforeseen necessity.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1873.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR.

The history of the Newspaper Press of America would be indeed incomplete without an autobiography of Horace Greeley—the story of his work as seen and understood by himself. Under the title of "Recollections of a Busy Life," a series of articles were furnished by Mr. Greeley originally to the New York *Ledger;* and these, partly rewritten by himself, with considerable additional matter having direct bearing upon his life and opinions, with a brief sketch of his later days and death, make up a volume that must hold a conspicuous place in the literature of his native land.

The book has a fitting dedication: "To our American boys, who, born in poverty, cradled in obscurity, and early called from school to rugged labor, are seeking to convert obstacle into opportunity, and wrest achievement from difficulty." The history of the volume is best explained in the author's own prefatory words, written in 1868:

> Mr. Robert Bonner is justly entitled to the credit (or otherwise) of having called these Recollections into tangible (even though fleeting) existence. He had previously invited me to write for his *Ledger*, and had paid me liberally for so doing; but our engagement and intimacy had long ceased, when, on the occasion of the hubbub incited by my bailing of Jefferson Davis, he reopened the long-suspended correspondence, suggesting a series of autobiographic reminiscences, which I at first flatly declined to furnish. On mature reflection, however, I perceived that he had proffered me opportunity to commend to many thousands, of mainly young persons, convictions which are a part of my being, and conceptions of public events and interests which might never so fairly invoke their attention if I repelled this opportunity.
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> * * * I have added somewhat, however, to nearly half of them, in revising them for publication in the prese nt shape.

A band of settlers in New Hampshire proudly named their new home Londonderry, in commemoration of the valiant struggle they had maintained for conscience sake in old Ireland; and as proudly recorded that their revered clergyman had, with his dying breath, begged to be buried with military honors, and that his ancient comrades of "the siege" should fire over his grave a last salute.

It was of this race that Horace Greeley was born, in a family endowed with an inherent failing for rash endorsements. Hard work and poverty were his earliest experiences, and to these bankruptcy was added, compelling his father to remove to Vermont in still greater destitution. Farm-life, seen under these disastrous circumstances, made a deep impression upon the young lad's mind, and long afterwards the result was thus epitomized:

During the whole period (till my fifteenth year), though an eager and omniverous reader, I never saw a book that treated of Agriculture and the natural sciences auxiliary thereto. I think I never saw even one copy of a periodical devoted mainly to farming; and I doubt that we ever harvested one bounteous crop. * * I know I had the stuff in me for an efficient and successful farmer; but such training as I received at home would never have brought it out. And the moral I deduce from my experience is simply this: *Our farmers' sons escape from their father's calling whenever they can, because it is made a mindless, monotonous drudgery, instead of an ennobling, liberalizing, intellectual pursuit.* Could I have known in my youth what a business farming sometimes is, always may be, and yet generally shall be, I would never have sought nor chosen any other.

Anxious for release from this distasteful occupation, Greeley began, when but eleven years old, to seek admittance into a printing office, and at length, when sixteen, reached the summit of his ambition in entering an apprenticeship. His father again removed the family to seek anew their fortunes in the dense forests of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and Horace remained alone to work out his four years on the two-pull Ramage press. The labor was both hard and incessant; yet in the recollections of his mature life, the successful editor could still furnish as his best advice to the youth seeking education, "Learn a trade of a good master, for you will better acquire your needed knowledge than by spending four years in college."

A short time passed in his father's new home served but to impress more vividly upon Greeley's mind some of the things he knew about farming in its most repulsive form—that of clearing the heavy forest with insufficient labor and no capital.

As an escape, he went to the town of Erie as a printer, and then boldly determined to seek his fortune in New York city, where David Hale, of the *Journal of Commerce*, bluntly declined to employ him because he looked like a runaway apprentice from a country office.

A very poverty-stricken period followed, during which he barely maintained himself by occasional job work. In 1833 he started an office in partnership with another young printer, and the next year entered upon the congenial labors of his life by editing the *New Yorker*.

The personal characteristics which so strongly individualized Greeley among his brother politicians, were slowly strengthening during these years of poverty and struggle. He tells us that one childish experiment upon his mother's tobacco-pipe had early convinced him that "chewing, smoking, and snuffing were, if not the most pernicious, certainly the vilest, most detestable abuse of his corrupted sensual appetites whereof depraved man is capable." An abhorrence of all spirituous liquors had also seized him in his extreme youth, and he was ripe for the harvest of Sylvester Graham, and ready to die the death for brown bread and beans. He fell in love with his wife for her devotion to the precepts of this apostle of temperance, and went to housekeeping when he was twenty-five years old, on strictly vegetarian principles and the sharpest economy.

Greeley's newspaper education progressed through the experiences of the *Jeffersonian* in 1838, and the remarkably successful campaign paper, called the *Log-Cabin*, of the exciting period of 1840.

On the day that New York city paid its funeral honors to President Harrison, a small penny paper made its first appearance upon the streets. It was the New York *Tribune*, and thenceforth, with its fame and fortunes were those of its editor to be inextricably connected.

Horace Greeley was but thirty years old, yet he was already master of fifteen years of editorial experience. He devoted himself, with all the vigor of his curiously constituted mind, to the preparation of a journal which, for many years, furnished a fitting expression for the conflicting opinions of a transitional epoch; and the success it achieved, and the work it performed, well entitled him to his own proud hope, "May the stone which covers my ashes bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription, 'Founder of the New York *Tribune*.'"

A SENSATION IN MONTREAL.

By reference to our Letter from Montreal, in the "Correspondence," it will be seen that events of more than usual importance have occurred in that city—nothing less than the refusal, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, to permit a Catholic printer to be buried in consecrated ground, simply because he was a member of Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, and the "interdiction," by the Bishop, of that and all other Trade Unions.

This extraordinary attitude of Bishop Bourget is so much at variance with the practice of his Church in the United States, that we cannot help thinking he has been imposed upon by sinister influences, and has confounded the International Typographical Union with the agrarian and destructive "Internationals" of Europe.

Believing that a position so manifestly unjust will not long be maintained, we await the result of the representations now being made by the Catholic printers of Montreal, trusting that the Bishop may be induced to withdraw his interdict, and thus remove all anxiety from the minds of the members of No. 145.

THE following is an extract of a letter, dated Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1873: "Business here at present is not very good, as we have fully entered upon our summer dullness, and there are enough printers to supply the demand. The cholera is abating, and the health of our city is as good as can be expected at this season of the year, with the exception of the aforesaid, which we hope to be entirely rid of in a short time."

A RECENT circular of Chicago (Ill.) Typographical Union says: "The trade is very dull, and our city overrun with printers who cannot obtain employment. Members of the craft intending to come to Chicago, are advised to keep away for the present."

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The successful organization of editorial associations in Pennsylvania and many other States, is one of the most satisfactory and significant events connected with the modern history of the American newspaper press. The influence of these associations cannot be fairly estimated by their immediate and tangible results. It is, nevertheless, a matter of no small importance to gradually make every Pennsylvania editor practically familiar with every region of the Commonwealth, by a series of excursions like those which have already, in turn, traversed the great lumber region, the oil region, and the coal region; and to establish bonds of personal friendship between scores of men whose identity of interests and pursuits is constantly subjected to irritating, conflicting, and weakening influences. This personal contact with new localities and old journalistic adversaries breaks down isolating barriers, destroys baneful prejudices, and helps editors to perform, effectively, their onerous duties as the writers and thinkers for the people. If no business agreements are made which have a direct tendency to increase the revenues of newspaper editors and publishers, a self-denying fraternity can readily find compensation in the increase of its capacity for the discharge of important duties, and in the cultivation of social ties which rob the editorial inkstand of useless, and worse than useless, venom.

This is an age of association. Men of all trades, callings, and professions combine for the promotion of mutual ends. In nine-tenths of these organizations, the direct objects to be gained are more perceptible than in editorial associations; but few, if any, of the modern trade combinations are more useful to the public at large and more gratifying to the participants. Whether, in the fulness of time, editors will make important and successful efforts to combine their power for the promotion of their common pecuniary advantages, remains to be seen. If such an end is to be sought, the best preparation for it is the establishment of social bonds; but, in the meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that the associations and excursions are, in themselves, agreeable, profitable, instructive, and successful, independent of any bearing upon the material interests of the participants.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

MACHINE FOR DISTRIBUTING TYPE (138,241).—Merritt Gally, Rochester, N. Y. Application filed February 21, 1873.

STEREOTYPE PLATE-HOLDER (138,290).—Frederick Scholefield, Chicago, Ill. Application filed January 11, 1873.

PAPER FILE (137,851).—Chas. D. Lindsey, Cincinnati, Ohio. Application filed August 10, 1872.

PRINTING PRESS (138,660).—Wm. A. Kelsey, Meriden, Conn. Application filed April 3, 1873.

PRINTING PRESS (138,689).—Fred. C. Penfield, West Meriden, Conn. Application filed September 24, 1872.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINE (138,925).—S. H. Orwig, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed January 10, 1873.

PRINTER'S CHASE (138,967).—E. A. Warren, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application filed April 17, 1873.

PRINTING PRESS (139,156).—George W. Hurst, Newburg, N. Y. Application filed May 31, 1872.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS (139,171).—Charles C. Maurice, New York City. Application filed March 12, 1873.

ROTARY PAPER CUTTER (139,176).—Henry S. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed January 28, 1873.

STOP-CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS (139,229).—Henry Barth, Cincinnati, Ohio. Application filed October 16, 1872.

PRINTER'S QUOIN (139,351).—Chauncey W. Ames, New York City. Application filed August 9, 1872.

ROTARY PRINTING PRESS (139,360).—Samuel H. Bingham, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to himself, Edward B. Bingham, of Newark, N. J., George W. Van Allen, New York City, and Wm. N. Stone, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to George C. Howard. Application filed November 23, 1872.

STEREOTYPE PLATE HOLDER (139,393).—Charles Hurst, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed May 2, 1873.

PRINTERS' CHASE (139,542).—Louis G. Chaput, New York City. Application filed May 13, 1873.

PAPER FILE (139,592).—Charles Mason, New York City. Application filed April 12, 1873.

THE Jones Manufacturing Company, of Palmyra, N. Y. (builders of the Globe job presses), has been turned into an incorporated company, called the "Globe Manufacturing Company," officered as follows:

President—A. P. Crandall.
Vice-President—Henry Johnson.
Treasurer—A. C. Sandford.
Secretary—G. M. Bowmam.
Superintendent—Wm. J. Reid.

The new Company is said to have a large capital, with abundant means for all requirements.

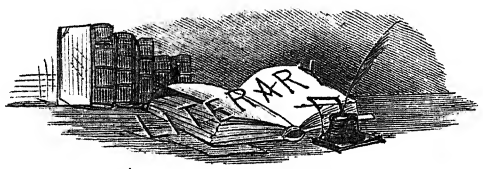
THE semi-annual circular of Peoria (Ill.) Typographical Union, under date of April 7, 1873, says: "Business is tolerably fair, with more printers than can be accommodated at present. Printers coming this way, from cities having Unions, without certificate, need not expect to be recognized, the working-card system being strictly enforced. Price of composition is as follows: Morning, 40c. per 1000 ems; evening, 35c.; book work, 40c.; per week, $16."

WE acknowledge the receipt of a beautifully bound quarto Photograph Album, manufactured by Messrs. A. J. Holman & Co., 930 Arch Street, Philadelphia. This well-known firm, in addition to their extensive album manufactory, are making and publishing splendid editions of family and pulpit Bibles.

RATES OF COMMISSION
CHARGED FOR POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

On Orders not exceeding $10			5 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20			10 "
Over $20	"	" $30	15 "
Over $30	"	" $40	20 "
Over $40	"	" $50	25 "

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an Order.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Guiding Star. Rev. D. C. John. Philadelphia.

We have received a copy of this new and admirable little work from Messrs. Lee & Walker, music publishers, 922 Chestnut Street. It contains about one hundred and fifty pages of sacred music, adapted for the use of Sabbath Schools and choirs, and gives evidence that its author has a high appreciation of what is required to make a popular volume of sacred music. Among the hyms we particularly noticed, were "Hark! What Means Those Holy Voices," "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame," and "Star of the East."

The Children's Hour. July.

As usual, the engravings are crisp and fresh, with the distinctness so important to children.

Lippincott's Magazine. July.

Mrs. Davis concludes her serial with some excellent fun, but the absurdities of reformers are unfortunately more easily perceived than the real value of the work they are endeavoring to perform.

The Paper Makers' Monthly Journal. Marchant, Singer & Co. London.

The topics of special interest are the meeting of the Paper Maker's Association, and that of the Paper Makers' Club.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. 1873.

Tinted paper and red lines bring into most suitable relief the fine typography of this Report; the cover is also remarkably tasteful.

The Lady's Friend. July.

This number contains stories from the leading contributors to this magazine.

Arthur's Home Magazine. July. Philadelphia.

The letter-press of this monthly is abundantly and excellently illustrated.

The Illustrated Weekly Intelligencer is the name of a new magazine started in Lancaster, Pa. It contains twenty large quarto pages, and is profusely illustrated. Price $1.50 per year.

Vick's Floral Guide. Nos. 2 *and* 3.

The Annual published by this celebrated florist has an established reputation; this new quarterly is conducted in the same spirit, with the advantage of appearing more frequently, with direct application to the current needs of the florist.

Newark Industrial Exhibition. 1872.

A handsome pamphlet, containing the report and catalogue of the first exhibition of the industries of Newark.

The Phrenological Journal. July. S. R. Wells. New York.

This number commences the fifty-seventh volume, and its readers will find a very large variety of articles—many of them illustrated—highly entertaining and instructive.

Hearth and Home and *American Agriculturist.*

Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., publishers of these papers, are furnishing two beautiful chromos, "The Strawberry Girl" and "Mischief Brewing," to each subscriber to these journals for 1873. Such wholesale liberality will doubtless be rewarded by a very large increase in the number of subscribers.

Fairmount Park. Philadelphia. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Fifth Edition.

As a guide book, this volume leaves nothing to be wished for, the greatest care having been devoted to securing its accuracy, both in topographical description and historic narrative.

The Printing Times. London. June.

Considerable space is devoted to the reports of the various spring meetings and anniversaries of societies connected with typography and journalism.

The Science of Health. July. New York. S. R. Wells.

This magazine is rapiding gaining a solid reputation among the people for the practical and useful articles which it presents from month to month, as it is devoted to the best interests of all classes. It enters its second volume with the current number.

The Schoolday Magazine. July. Philadelphia.

The contents of this number—some of the stories being illustrated—are both humorous and edifying, being specially adapted to the needs and requirements of the little folks.

Mackey's National Freemason. June. Washington, D. C.

The Carriage Monthly. July. Philadelphia. I. D. Ware.

Gem of the West and Soldiers' Friend. June. Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal. San Francisco. June.

The Herald of Health. July. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

Godey's Lady's Book. July. Philadelphia.

The Manufacturer and Builder. July. New York.

The Industrial Monthly, a Practical Journal for Manufacturers, Mechanics, etc. June. New York.

Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine. June. New York.

The Educational Journal. June. Parkersburg, West Va.

Northwestern Farmer. June. Indianapolis, Ind.

The Lancaster Farmer. Lancaster, Pa. June.

L'Imprimerie. Paris.

Correspondent. Leipzic.

The Lithographer. London.

The Press News. London.

The Printers' Register. June. London.

OBITUARY.

Major Henry Ewing, chief editor of the St. Louis (Mo.) *Times,* died on Friday, June 20th, of typhoid fever, after an illness of several weeks, in the thirty-first year of his age.

Hon. John Prentiss, the oldest printer and newspaper publisher in New England, died at Keene, N. H., on Friday, June 6th, aged ninety-six years. He founded the New Hampshire *Sentinel* in 1799, and conducted it for forty-nine years.

Mr. John H. Eastburn, printer and publisher, of Boston, died in that city on Tuesday, July 1st. He was born in Boston in 1805, and in early life was apprenticed to the printing business. On arriving at the age of twenty-one he opened a job office, and in 1827 was appointed city printer, and retained the position for twenty-seven years. In 1832 he began the publication of the Boston *Daily Atlas;* and he was also the publisher of various weeklies and monthlies, most of which are now forgotten. Deceased was a popular man among the printers, being generous to the deserving poor of the craft. He also established a bed, at the Boston City Hospital, for sick printers.

Mr. Samuel Burnham died at his home, in Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, June 22, of erysipelas, in the fortieth year of his age. Deceased was born at Rindge, N. H. For three years he was one of the editors of the *Congregationalist;* and he has contributed articles to the Springfield *Republican,* the Boston *Advertiser, Our Boys and Girls,* and other periodicals. In 1869, he became an editor and part owner of the *Congregational Quarterly,* and he has been, for some years past, the Boston correspondent of the New York *Publishers' Weekly.* At the time of his death, he was engaged on a history of the Old South Church, of Boston, and, it is said, has left it in such a condition as to make the finishing of the work a comparatively easy task.

NEW PAPERS.

The *Herald*, Parsons, Kansas; eight columns; weekly; Herald Printing Company, publishers and proprietors.

The *Daily Tribune*, South Bend, Ind.; four pages; published by the Tribune Printing Company.

The *Journal*, Towanda, Pa.; six columns; weekly; D. M. Turner, editor and publisher.

The *Journal*, Mount Pleasant, Pa.; seven columns; weekly; independent; printed by the Mount Pleasant Publishing Company; F. H. Cochrane, editor.

The *Republican*, Bethany, Mo.; six columns; weekly; Republican; T. D. Neal, publisher and proprietor.

The *Daily Times*, Staunton, Va.; five columns; Sheiry & Campbell, publishers.

The *Mirror*, Denver, Col.; seven columns; weekly; S. G. Fowler, publisher and proprietor.

The *Painter and Builder*, New York city; monthly; sixteen pages; devoted to painting and building; T. Thieler, publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Society Talk, New York City.
South Carolinian, Columbia, S. C.
Liberal, New-Berne, N. C.
Transatlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.
Constitution, Morgantown, W. Va.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Magnolia (N. C.) *Advertiser* has been merged into the *Carolina Enquirer*, and removed to Clinton, where it will be published in future.

The *Mountaineer*, of Greenville, N. C., has been consolidated with the *Enterprise*, of same place, and the united papers will hereafter be published under the name of the *Enterprise and Mountaineer*.

The *Sun*, of Atlanta, Ga., has been united with the *Constitution*, of same place.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* has been consolidated with the *Advertiser*, and the combined papers are published under the title of the *Advertiser and Republican*.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Republican*, of Minersville, Pa., has appeared in an enlarged form, and improved in its general appearance.

The Dallas (Texas) *Daily Herald* has been enlarged, and is printed from new type.

The *American*, of Media, Pa., has been increased in size, and has a new head.

The Newport (R. I.) *Mercury* recently reached its one hundred and fourteenth birthday, and signalized the event by appearing in a new outfit.

The Washington (D. C.) *Daily Chronicle* has been changed to a quarto form, and is printed from new type.

The *Daily Journal*, of Syracuse, N. Y., has donned a new outfit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maj. A. R. Calhoun has purchased the Columbia (Ga.) *Enquirer*, and has assumed control of the same.

The Wellsboro (Pa.) *Democrat* has been purchased by Messrs. Ferguson & Schlick, and will hereafter be published by them.

Owing to continued ill health, Mr. A. R. Lamar has been compelled to withdraw from the editorial management of the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser and Republican*.

Mr. B. W. Tomlinson, on account of failing health, has withdrawn from the editorial cares of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*.

Mr. L. M. Babcock, formerly editor of the Iroquois (Ill.) *Times*, has accepted the position of city editor on the *Herald*, of Quincy, Ill.

Mr. J. G. Tracey, one of the founders of the *Union*, published at Houston, Texas, has sold the paper to Mr. J. H. Baker, who assumes its publication in future.

The Crisfield (Md.) *Leader* has changed hands, Messrs. Marshall & Co. having sold the paper to Mr. T. S. Hodson and Mr. T. H. Bock, who will continue its publication.

Mr. Osborn, of the South Bend (Ind.) *Union*, has sold his interest to Mr. J. Brownfield, Jr., and the publication of the paper will hereafter be under the firm name of Fassett & Brownfield.

Mr. J. B. Dow has retired from the editorial management of the *Jefferson Democrat*, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and has been succeeded by Judge Ira McL. Barton, who assumes editorial control.

Major W. C. Capers, late editor-in-chief of the Shreveport (La.) *Southwestern*, has become associated with Mr. J. F. Bosworth, in the editorial management of the Canton (Miss.) *American Citizen*.

The firm of Heermans & Hoffman, proprietors of the *Virginia People*, of Snowden, Va., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Hoffman. The paper will hereafter be conducted by Mr. C. A. Heermans, as sole proprietor.

Mr. A. P. Riddle has purchased an interest in the Girard (Kansas) *Press*, which will be conducted hereafter by Messrs. Wasser & Riddle. The editorial columns of the paper will be under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Warner.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Schrader & Burr, of Pottsville, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The *Jefferson Democrat* will hereafter be published by Mr. J. W. Schrader, and the *Standard* will be conducted by Mr. F. A. Burr.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Kentucky Press Association was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Paris, Kentucky, on Wednesday, June 11th, the chair being occupied by the President, Col. J. S. Johnston. Quite a large number were in attendance. After the transaction of some minor business, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year: For President, Col. J. S. Johnston; Secretary, R. J. O'Mahony; Treasurer, J. G. Craddock. Mr. T. M. Green was chosen to deliver the next annual address, and Mr. J. W. Davis, a poem. In the evening, Gen. J. A. Dawson, of the Louisville *Ledger*, delivered the annual address, and Mr. B. Harrison, of the Henderson *News*, read a poem. A banquet was given to the Association the same evening by the citizens of Paris, at which speeches, toasts, etc., were given, and a pleasant time enjoyed. On Thursday morning, the Association met again at 8 o'clock, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of their late Secretary, Mr. J. A. Reynolds, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	July, 1873.			
Note paper, first class	35	@	—	per pound.
" super	27	@	30	"
" fine	24	@	26	"
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@	35	"
" " super	25	@	28	"
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@	32	"
Fine flat cap	22	@	24	"
Common news	12	@	13	"
Good news, rag	13	@	14	"
Fair white book	14	@	15½	"
Extra book	15½	@	16½	"
Sized and calendered book	16	@	17½	"
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@	26	"
Manilla wrapping	12	@	—	"
No. 2 Manilla	11	@	—	"
Hardware	10½	@	12½	"

LETTER FROM MONTREAL, P. Q.

MONTREAL, June 27, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—I clip the following from the *Witness* of last evening:

STRANGE DOINGS.

THE BODY OF CHABOT REFUSED BURIAL BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP BECAUSE HE IS A MEMBER OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the friends and relations of poor Chabot, the printer who was last week drowned in the harbor, followed his remains to the grave in the Roman Catholic Cemetery; but, strange to say, the authorities at the last moment refused to allow the body to be interred. Upon inquiries being made, it was stated that a note had been handed to Bishop Bourget, informing him that the deceased was a member of a secret society inimical to the Catholic faith, and that, consequently, he had felt himself constrained to prevent the burial of the deceased in consecrated ground. This was a dreadful blow to the friends of Chabot, whose only connection was with the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, which of course is very far from being a secret society. Several persons attempted to have the order rescinded, but up to 9 A. M. to-day with no success. The remains were, however, allowed to be deposited in the cemetery vault, where they will remain until something definite is decided on. A deputation from the Union will, this morning, formally visit the Bishop and lay before him the true state of affairs, explaining in what manner deceased was a member, etc. Another rumor is that Bishop Bourget, having been told of the late meeting of the International Typographical Union in the hall of the Institut Canadien, made up his mind that the two bodies were associated together, and both were, therefore, well worthy of excommunication. Much indignation is expressed by the printers generally at the Bishop's conduct.

And the following from the *Gazette* of this morning:

THE BISHOP AND THE PRINTERS.

A delegation composed of the Presidents of Typographical Unions Nos. 97 and 145, Messrs. Alty and Lacroix, with a few other members, called upon Mgr. Bourget yesterday afternoon, in connection with the painful case of poor Chabot. They explained fully the objects, the nature, and the tendencies of their Association. The Bishop's reply was that he understood all these things perfectly. He did not confound them with the Internationals or other bodies, but he understood them to form a branch of Trades' Unions, and he was implacably opposed to Trades' Unions as subversive of social order and public morality. He wanted them to be on good terms with their employers, not to combine against them. The deputation then inquired what was to be done with the body of poor Chabot. The Bishop replied that they might inter him in that part of the cemetery reserved for unbaptized infants, but that he could not let him be interred in consecrated ground. The deputation then retired. It is needless to say that the feeling among the craft is one of intense surprise and disappointment.

On behalf of the Jacques-Cartier Union, I addressed a communication to the Bishop, couched in the most respectful language, setting forth the objects of our association, and pointing out to him that there was nothing in our Constitution to which the Church could have the least possible objection; but the answer I received was as follows:

MONTREAL, June 26, 1873.

SIR:—Without entering into discussion as to the nature of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, in reply to your letter of yesterday, has instructed me to notify you that your Society is interdicted, because it engages in things unjust and condemned; for example, to make strikes and to prevent honest and quiet workmen, who do not belong to the Society, engaging in an office in which your members work, or to oblige those who do not belong to your Society to join, under penalty of being refused work. This is eminently unjust. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very humble servant,
J. PARE, Priest, Secretary.

P. A. Crossby, Esq., Secretary Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union.

The *Witness* editorially remarks:

Astonishment has spread among the Roman Catholic members of the Typographical Unions of the city at this action of the Bishop, they never having imagined that the thunder-cloud of ecclesiastical wrath was ready to burst over them as it did over the Institut Canadien,* which latter was condemned on as unreasonable and unjust grounds as the Typographical Union has been by the above action of the Bishop's. It is only another proof that the Ultra-montanes are determined to tyrannize over the people, soul and body, and is a carrying out of Father Braun's noted sermon. Will French-Canadians submit to this ecclesiastical encroachment, which is insidiously sapping the foundation of civil society, to substitute therefor a religious despotism, with its inquisitions and other courts of injustice?

The *Gazette* replies to the above as follows:

We need scarcely say that we have no sympathy with the refusal of the Roman Catholic Bishop to permit the burial of the remains of poor Chabot in consecrated ground. But it is difficult to understand the consistency of the attack made upon the Bishop by our saintly contemporary, the *Witness*. It is well known that no member of a Typographical Union is permitted to work in that establishment, where, according to a recent dictum, even the most insignificant of the workers are aiding in the spread of Gospel truth. Only a few months ago a number of young men were summarily dismissed because it was discovered that they were members of a Union; and the justification put forth was that these Unions were injurious to trade, were, in fact, a conspiracy against employers, which the Christian liberality of the proprietors of the *Witness* impelled them to put down. The *Witness* thus hurls its anathemas against all members of Typographical Unions, and excludes them from its holy precincts. The Roman Catholic Bishop, following the same example, has pursued the same course. But in the case of our contemporary the act is of course a righteous one, done in the interests of daily religious instruction; while in the case of the Bishop, it is an act of tyranny "over the people, soul and body." But then the ethics of the *Witness* are somewhat peculiar. The truth is, the Catholic Bishop is not more to be condemned than the Protestant tyrant; they have both been guilty of very foolish and unwarrantable proceedings.

I refrain from offering any remarks on this extraordinary case. As a Protestant, I sympathize sincerely with my fellow-craftsmen. What effect the Bishop's action will have on our Unions here, I cannot foretell. The large majority are Roman Catholics. Will they obey their Bishop?—or will they stand by the Union, like men? The excitement is very high among them. By your next number, I shall likely be able to inform your readers as to our position.

I shall now write on a more agreeable subject.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF JACQUES-CARTIER UNION.

On Tuesday last, the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union held its annual picnic. It was a magnificent success, rendered doubly so by the fact that we had the honor of inaugurating the opening of St. Helen's Island, a military station opposite the city, which has been closed to the public for the past eight years. At 9 A. M., the steamer Montarville began a series of return trips to the Island, continuing at 11 A. M., and 1, 2, and 3 P. M. About two thousand people attended the picnic, among them His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Justice Coursol, Col. A. A. Stevenson, Councillor Rivard, L. N. Duvernay, James Howley, Col. Bacon; William Wilson, Alex. Dunlop, and R. G. Hancock, of No. 97, and others. Various kinds of amusement were provided, and all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. In the course of the afternoon, the Committee entertained its guests to a champagne lunch. His Honor Justice Coursol, in a very pleasant speech, pro-

* The Institut Canadien has books in its library which are condemned by the Bishop, hence its members, who refuse to reject these books, are under the ban.—P. A. C.

posed the health of the Jacques-Cartier Union, No. 145, to which our President, Mr. Lacroix, responded. Mr. P. A. Crossby proposed the health of the Mayor, to which His Worship responded. The "workingmen" was responded to by Mr. James Howley, and the Press by Mr. Tolley, of the *Star*. In order that your readers may have some idea of St. Helen's Island, I send you the following:

The majority of the community have little idea of the diversified charms of this picturesque little spot, which would possibly have been better known to some of us, and more admired, had it been hundreds of miles away. The weather too, yesterday, was magnificent, and the heat was tempered by the refreshing breeze from the water. The facility of access was another fortunate feature. There is a good wharf on the further side of the island, and when once landed, an exploring party finds new beauties at each step. Much has been done for the place by nature, and portions of it remind one of English park scenery, while other parts lie in rugged wildness. A wooded elevation runs through the island, and in a retired spot is the old burial-ground of the military, almost concealed amidst broad-leaved ferns. The tombstones exist in good preservation, while stretching away the western landscape is singularly fresh and luxuriant in various grasses and bright-hued flowers. The old house of the Commandant is falling to decay. The island will probably, of necessity, continue to be used for military purposes; but, at least in the piping times of peace, it may, under proper restrictions, be no longer allowed, in an almost literal sense in so far as the public are concerned, to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." Such landscapes as it affords were made to be enjoyed, and few cities indeed can boast of both a Mountain and a River Park, as will soon be the lot of Montreal.

The Committee in charge of the picnic were: P. Griffard, chairman; N. Labourin, C. Belleau, F. X. Lussier, P. S. Daniel, A. Forsy, and P. A. Crossby, Secretary. More anon.

Fraternally yours, P. A. CROSSBY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for subscription to the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR:

Wm. J. Jessup, New York	$1 50
D. A. Hersiser, Cleveland, Ohio	1 50
Lockport Union, No. 67	1 50
Edw. W. Smith, Morton Pa	1 50
M. L. Jaeger, Philadelphia	1 50
Titusville Union, No. 144	1 50
I. H. Furman, Philadelphia	1 50
Augusta Union, No. 41	7 50
Rochester Union, No. 15	1 50
Rev. P. Preiser, Beatty P. O., Pa	2 00
J. H. Mullen, Philadelphia	1 50
W. S. Mahan, Utica, N. Y	1 50
A. Dohm, Austin, Texas	1 50
R. Cummins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y	1 50
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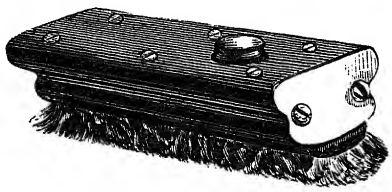

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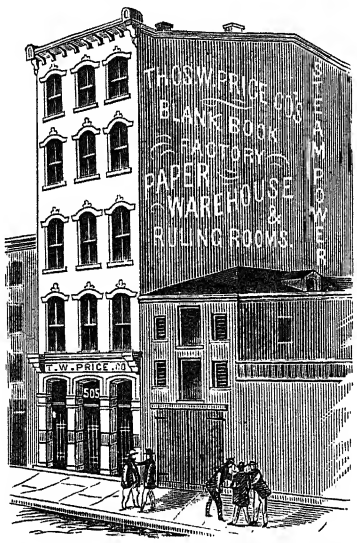

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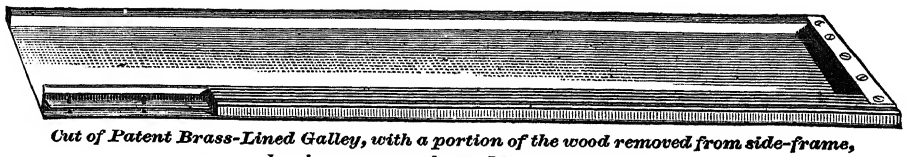

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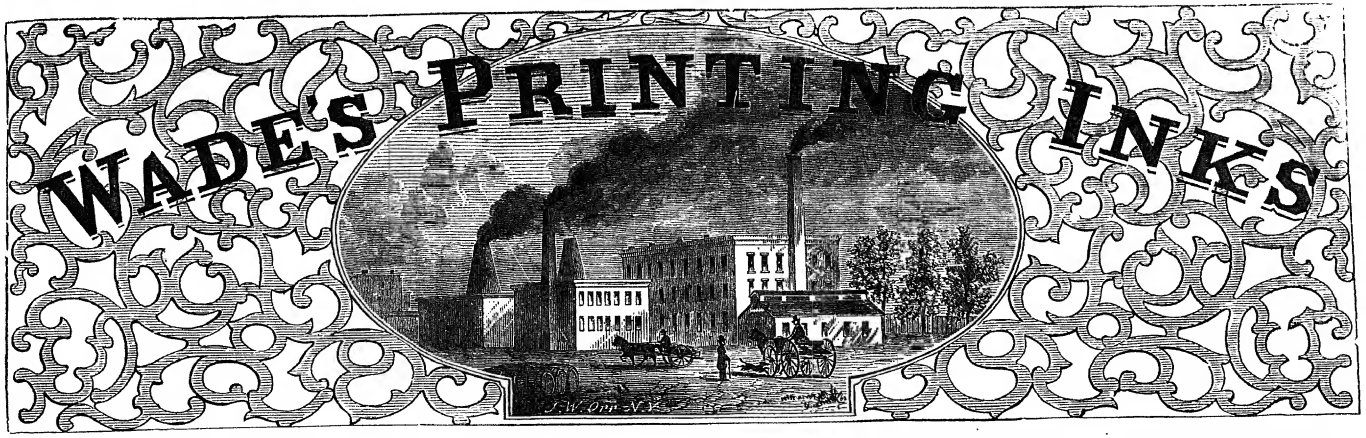

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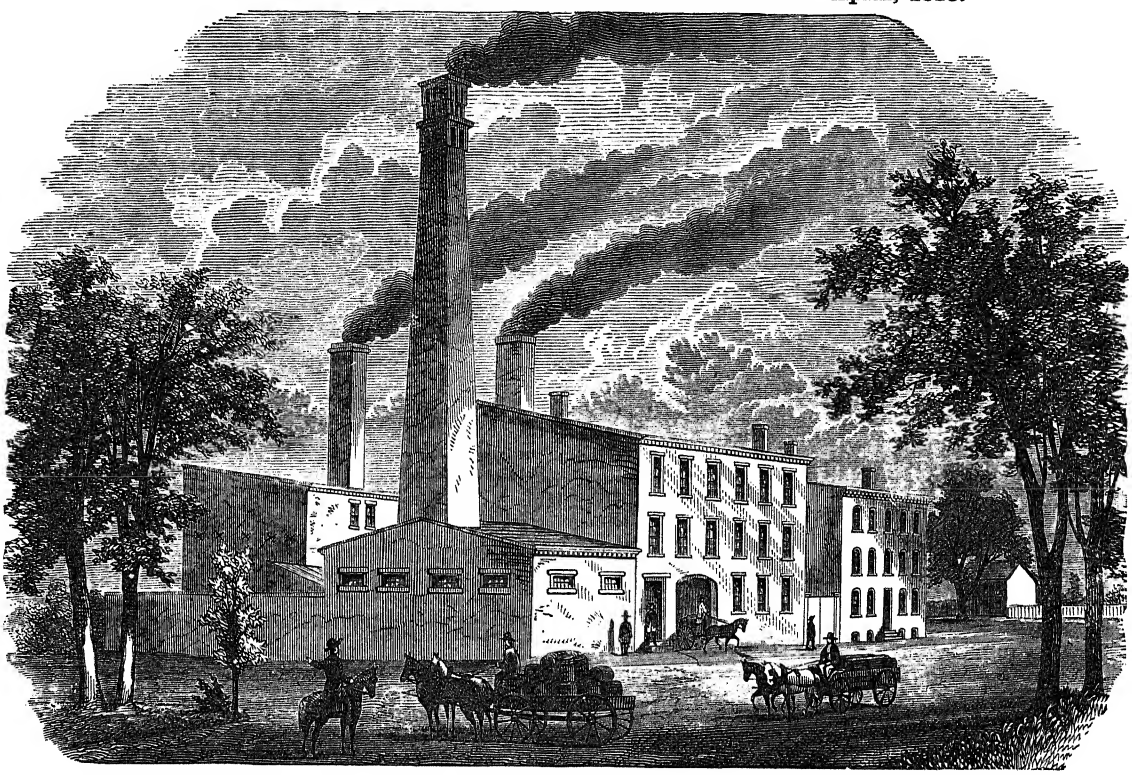

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" No. 3, Small Daily Papers, "	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses, "	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses, "	25
Book Ink, No. 1, per lb	30
" No. 2, "	40
" No. 3, "	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4, per lb	75
" " " No. 5, "	1 00
Wood Cut Ink, per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink, "	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

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Fine Job Ink	" 75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	" 1 00, 2 00, 3 00
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For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2, "	60
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Robinson's Dryer, per lb	75
Printer's Varnish, "	30, 40, 50, 60
" " per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

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Deep Red, " "	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, " "	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	50, 75, 1 00
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Light and Dark Blue	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	1 00, 1 50
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Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink, "	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades, "	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink, "	50 to 1 00
Red Ink, per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink, "	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink, "	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink, "	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, per lb	40 to 60
" " " per gal	2 00 to 3 50
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Copper-plate Black Ink, per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

DISCOVERED 1865. IMPROVED 1868.

GODFREY'S IMPROVED INDIA RUBBER ROLLER COMPOUND

THIRTY CENTS INDIA RUBBER ROLLERS TRADE MARK. PER POUND.

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CT. ON FORMER PRICE

This Compound is the Invention of a PRESSMAN OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE. It is composed of India Rubber, Gelatine, Chemicals and Saccharines, which make a Perfect Roller in every respect.

It recasts readily and is easily prepared. Cleaned like other Rollers. Warranted to work *all kinds* of ink on *all kinds* of Presses, in *all kinds* of weather, and to recast. It is the cheapest material for Rollers that can be manufactured. Printers who try the India Rubber Roller Compound once will use no other. The special advantages claimed, and demonstrated by its use, daily, are, that it

IS FAR MORE DURABLE, AND SHRINKS LESS THAN ANY OTHER.

Retaining its suction and elasticity always, and can be recast when the Roller becomes old, thus replacing it with a new one as good as the original. Rollers cast at the Manufactory at 40 cents per pound, and Rollers of our make recast at 15 per cent. deduction. There are numbers of our Rollers now in use in Philadelphia, more than one year old. This result can be attained by any careful pressman. The facility with which it is recast, and its extraordinary durability, render this material

40 TO 45 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

References:

THE PRINTERS, GENERALLY, WHO HAVE USED IT.

We are now manufacturing Rollers and furnishing Compound for NEARLY ALL THE PRINTING HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA, besides supplying a very large demand throughout the continent, and have voluminous testimonials of the great satisfaction our material has given since December, 1868, the date of our last improvement.

GODFREY & CO.

June 1st, 1869.

325 WALNUT STREET, PHILAD'A.

AGENTS.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON, Franklin Type Foundry, Cin.
WM. HALLEY, Ontario Type Foundry, Toronto, Canada.
COE, WETHERILL & Co., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
C. P. KNIGHT, 95 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
C. T. PALSGRAVE, Montreal and Toronto Type Foundries.
COLLINS & MCLEESTER, 705 Jayne Street, Philadelphia.
HALLEY & NEWMAN, Niagara Type Foundry, Buffalo.
R. S. MENAMIN, "Printers' Circular," 517 Minor St., Phila.
G. S. NEWCOMB & Co., 144 Seneca St., Cleveland, Ohio.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, 3 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
MARDER, LUSE & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, Chicago.
MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, 606-614 Sansom St., Phila.
PEARSOL & GEIST, "Evening Express," Lancaster, Pa.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.

HUMPHREY, HASLER & CO.'S

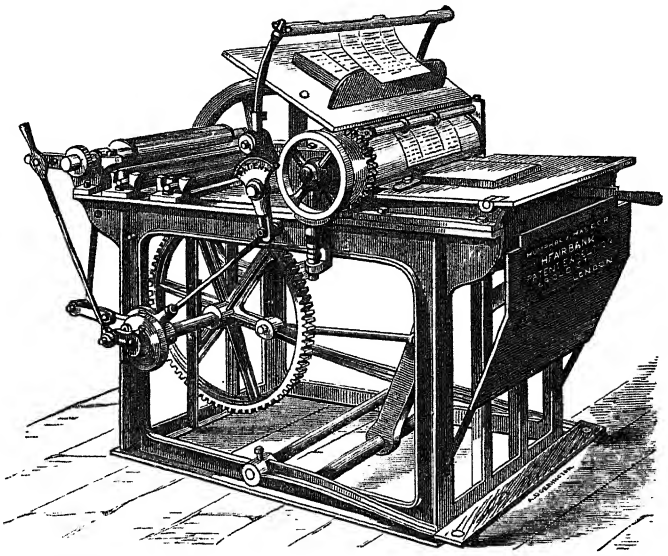
Letter-Press Machines,

WITH PATENT FLYERS.

Working with great success.

PATENTED FOR AMERICA.

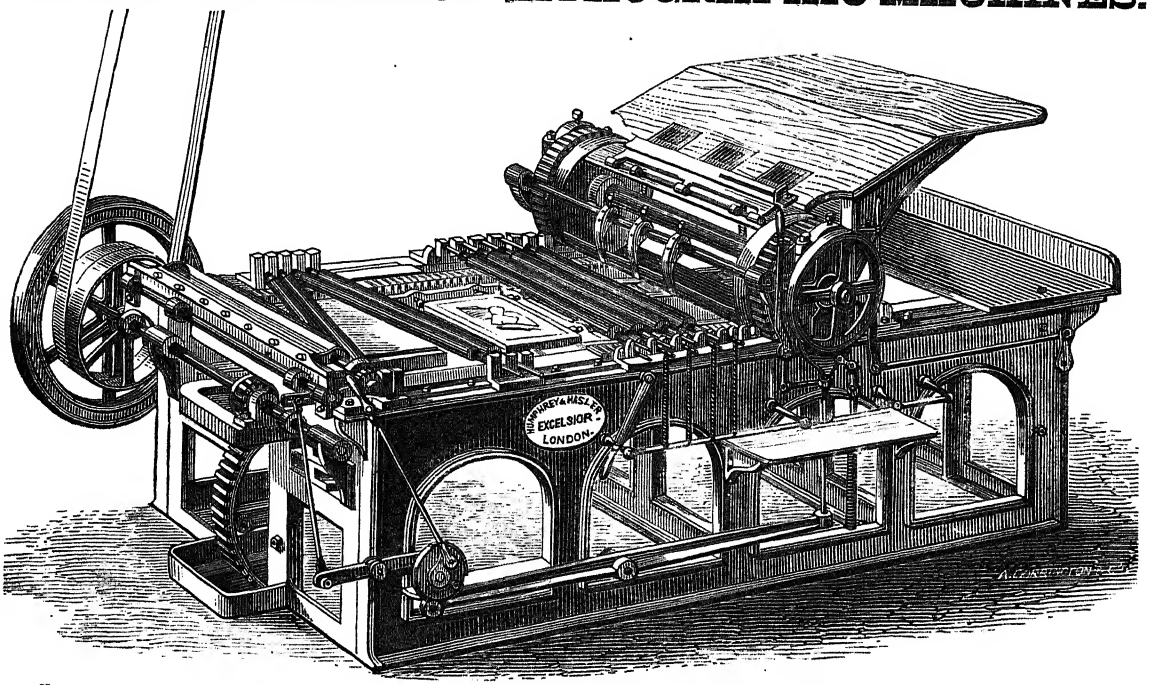
Nos.	Size inside bearers.	Prices.
1	18x12	$890
2	24x20	1,100
3	29x23	1,280
4	30x25	1,450
5	35x25	1,675
6	40x29	1,900
7	46x34	2,200
8	54x42	2,700



REFERENCES.

LUCAS & SON, Baltimore, (5 presses).
B. SINGERLY, Harrisburg, Pa.

PATENT EXCELSIOR LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES.

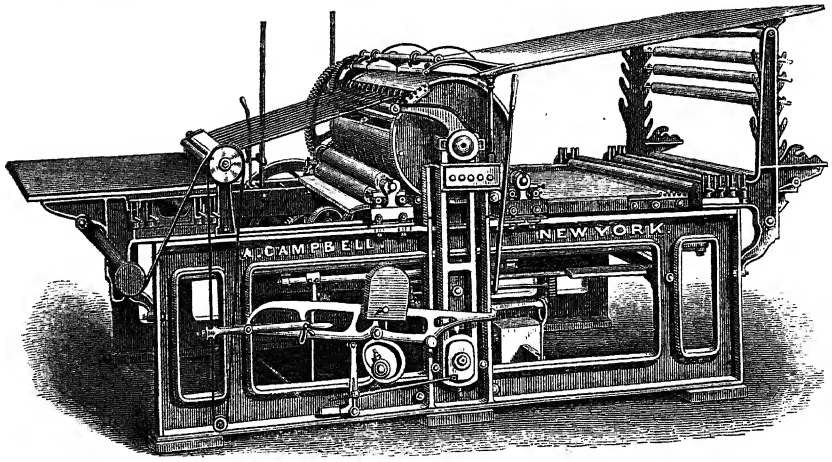


Nos.	Size of Table.	Prices.	Nos.	Size of Table.	Prices.
1	21x15	$1,370	3	36x26	$3,000
2	26x24	2,175	4	43x30	4,500

The above prices include countershaft, hangers, pulleys, blanket, molds, two sets roller stocks, boxing, and delivered in New York; also, a liberal discount for cash sent with order. All rollers cover a full form.

HUMPHREY, HASLER & CO., 69 Old St., London, E.C.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



W. ROBERTS SC. N.Y.

The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

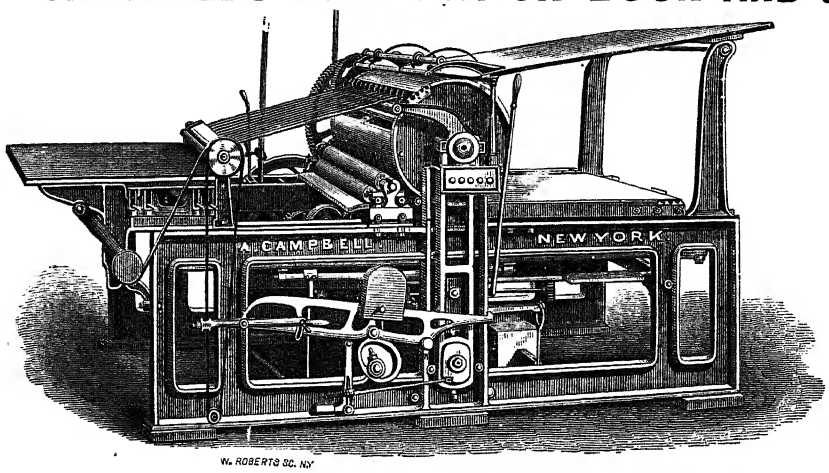
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



W. ROBERTS SC. N.Y.

This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

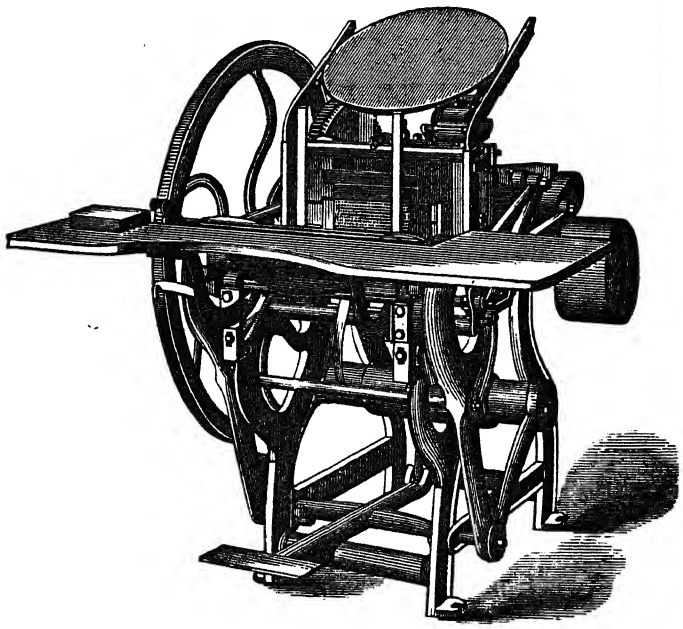
OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.



PRICE:

QUARTO MEDIUM, 10x16 inches inside of chase, $425.

This includes two sets of stocks, one roller mold, wrenches, three chases, fountain, tight and loose pulleys for steam, and boxing ready for shipment at the manufactory; no extra charges.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11¼ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, Etc.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches	$50	Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
" Self-feeding Head	60	Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Proof Presses, 9 x32 inches inside bearers, with frame	45	Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
" 16½x32 " " "	55	Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
" 20 x36 " " "	80	Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

THE

UNIVERSAL PRINTING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HAMILTON & McNEAL,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

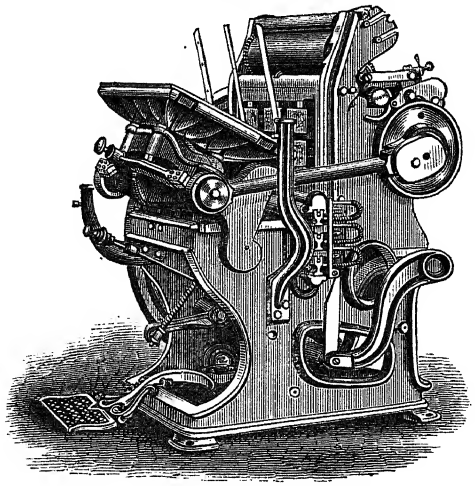
"The Strongest,

Most Durable,

Most Compact,

and Simple

of Presses."



Thorough Distribution,

Square Impression,

Impression Adjuster,

Impression Throw-off,

Roller Throw-off,

Perfect Ink Fountain.

PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19 in. inside of Chase (platen 14x22 in.)	$550	
Ink Fountain,	25	
Steam Fixtures,	15	
Boxing,	10	
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 inches inside of Chase,	$425	
Ink Fountain,	25	
Steam Fixtures,	15	
Boxing,	7	
Eighth-Medium, 7x11 inches inside of Chase,	$250	
Ink Fountain,	25	
Steam Fixtures,	15	
Boxing,	6	

TERMS—CASH, IN NEW YORK FUNDS.

With each Press are included three Chases, one Roller Mold, two sets Roller Stocks, Wrenches and Treadle.

As all parts are made interchangeable, duplicate parts can be furnished to order.

The Driving Shaft of each press is extended, so that Steam Pulleys may be readily attached.

Half and Cross-Bar Chases, Counter Shafts and Cones, constantly on hand.

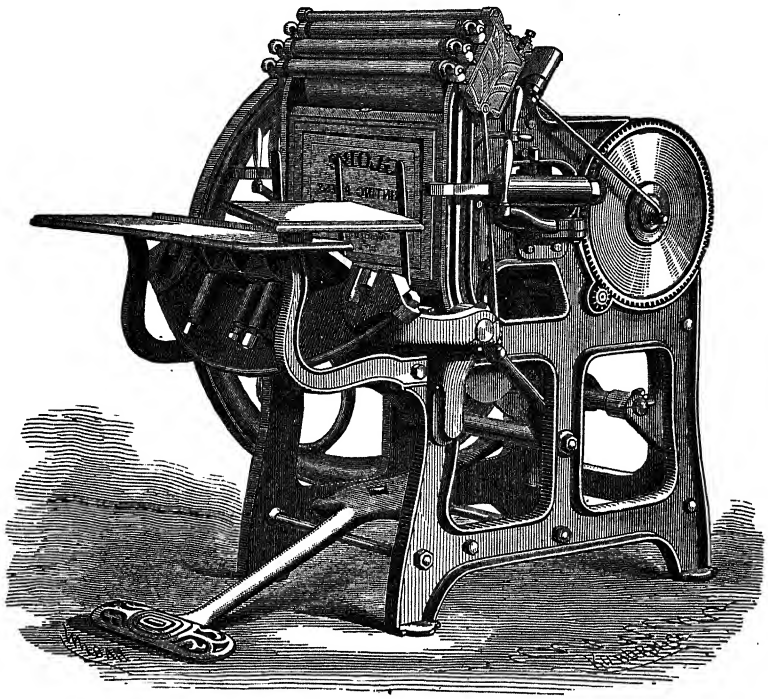
FIRST PREMIUM MEDAL AWARDED AT

The Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1871.
The International Exhibition. Buffalo, N. Y., 1871.
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., 1872.
The Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872.
The American Institute, New York City, 1872.

Reference is made to all using these Presses. Descriptive Circular sent upon application.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use
Perfect Ink Distribution.
Impression can be thrown on or off.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,

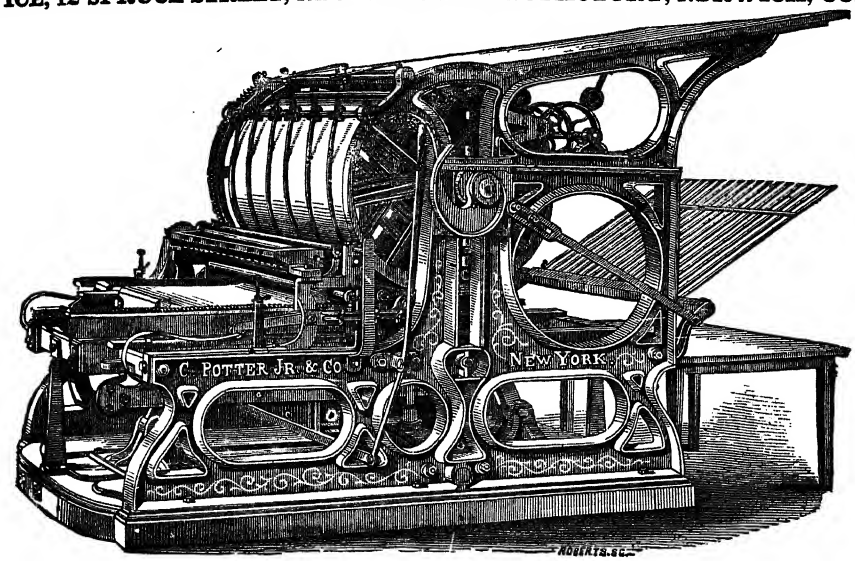
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.: BOSTON, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.: BOSTON, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press.* Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers	$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 " "	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 " "	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 " "	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 " "	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 " "	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 " "	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers	$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$3,300
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	3,500

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

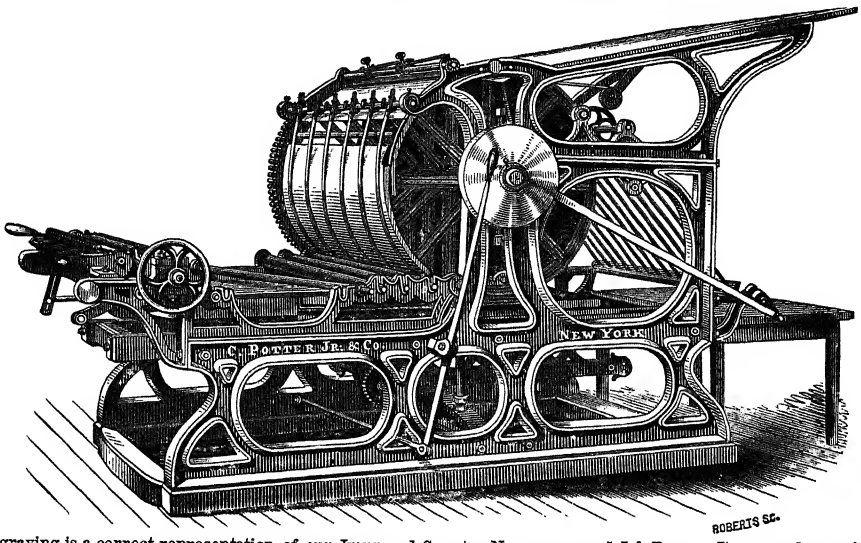
TERMS CASH. No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	**$1,350**	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	**$1,550**
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	**1,450**	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	**1,650**

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

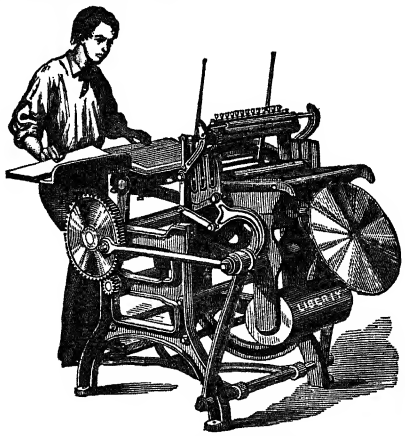
Terms Cash. ***No. 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.***

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"Liberty" Card and Job Presses,

23 CHAMBERS STREET, COR. OF CENTRE, NEW YORK.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, and Paris Exposition, 1867.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully solicit the attention of Proprietors and Superintendents of Printing Establishments to a brief description of their JOB and CARD PRINTING MACHINE, invented and patented by FRED. OTTO DEGENER.

THE COMBINATION OF PRINCIPLES in this popular Press is the result of over sixteen years' experience in constructing and building many different kinds of Printing Machines in general use.

The CLEARNESS AND DISTINCTNESS OF IMPRESSION on Visiting and Business Cards, Circulars, Letter or Bill Heads, etc.; the PERFECT DISTRIBUTION of the Ink; the ACCURACY OF REGISTER of every description of PRINTING IN COLORS; and the FACILITY and SPEED with which they can be propelled by treadle, without wearying or distracting the attention of the operator from feeding or piling his sheets, cannot be excelled.

Their SIMPLICITY AND STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION are proof against any ordinary accident, and nothing but the grossest carelessness can put them out of order. A boy of but little experience can run them with ease, and produce the FINEST CLASS OF WORK; and where steam is used it can readily be attached at a nominal cost.

The extensive sale of these Presses, and the continually increasing orders for them, made it necessary to extend our Manufactory, as well as to increase our facilities by the construction of SPECIAL MACHINERY to expedite the building of the same—which enables us to duplicate any part of our presses in case of accidental breakage.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS PRESS OVER ALL OTHERS:

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, DURABILITY, AND STRENGTH OF BUILD—in which the BEST MATERIALS are used; EASE IN RUNNING; the ABILITY TO PRINT A FORM AS LARGE AS CAN BE LOCKED UP IN THE CHASE; CONVENIENCE OF "MAKING READY," ADJUSTING, OR CLEANING; facility of CORRECTING A FORM WITHOUT REMOVING IT FROM THE BED, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in STATIONARY FIXTURES, WITHOUT SPRINGS, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

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Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. **"FREE AND UNSHACKLED."** **$1.50 per Annum.**

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R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE SENSATIONAL IN LITERATURE.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

The word "sensational" has recently come into popular use with the peculiar style of writing to which it is now exclusively applied.

If the term is to be defined as that which is exciting to the feelings and imagination, it cannot be claimed as a modern invention, for this has been the aim of fictitious literature in all ages; and the creation and effective display of thrilling events and adventures has been relied upon as the chief means of riveting the attention of the reader and earning his applause. The word, however, is not restricted to the incidents of the fiction, but is applied to the style of language and the method of presentment, referring rather to the manner than to the matter.

Fictitious literature may be said to have always made use of sensational incidents, but not in a sensational manner. The events were constructed in order to produce a certain limited effect, and treated in what might be called an historic style, as a regular and duly apportioned constituent of the narrative, without any undue stress upon those points intended to be touching, thrilling, or terrifying.

The incidents of many of the Greek dramas are intensely exciting, but the manner in which they are handled effectually prevents them from being classed as sensational. Even Victor Hugo himself could not contrive more startling situations than those in Œdipus; and the story of the Iliad contains similar elements.

Shakspeare abounds in striking incidents. Macbeth is sensational to the highest degree, with its prophecies and witches, its somnambulism and the "blood-boltered Banquo." Winter's Tale has a shipwreck, a man eaten by a bear, a lost child, a feigned death, and a living statue. Romeo and Juliet is toned to the very pitch required by the Italian opera; and Othello is equally fitted for the same purpose, when Desdemona is stabbed that she may die, not in smother, but in song. Hamlet has a well-assorted stock of double-dyed villainy—a real lunatic, a feigned madness, and numerous murders; yet all is so kept within the modesty of nature, that the clever trickery of the modern stage can barely succeed in bringing the scenes in the oratory, and at the grave, into the conspicuousness demanded by the theatrical requirements of our day.

In Lear, mad Tom and the wicked princesses are kept duly subordinated to the real interest of the tale; and the difference between the sensational in incident and in style can hardly be better exemplified than in the treatment of the plot by Shakspeare, and the manner in which a modern French dramatist or his English imitator would keep Lear and Kent clinging in long-drawn terrors to the Cliff of Dover, until blind Kent would be finally relieved from his peril by mad Tom in a real boat; while Lear, after waving his white hair in a terrific tempest of fearful duration, would be rescued by Cordelia, disguised as a samphire-gatherer, drawing him up the precipice in a basket, while the strained rope could break, strand by strand, for the delight of the Coldstreams.

That Shakspeare maintained the just proportions of nature is still more clearly demonstrated by the fact, that in many of the dramas it is only the power of the actor which can elevate any one character or event into striking prominence—thus, Othello may be "starred" for either the Moor, Iago, or Desdemona; in Romeo or Juliet, sympathy bends to either hero or heroine, at the command of the actor or actress; and the honors, both in Macbeth and in Julius Cæsar, can be fairly divided between the four principal characters.

The stories of Sir Walter Scott, which are sent into an honorable retirement, by modern novel readers, as a species of history-made-easy, are strongly sensational. Kenilworth

and St. Ronan's Well are complete tragedies; and Quentin Durward is full of disguises, mysteries, and intrigues. What a story is Ivanhoe, with its troubadour King and wicked Templar—the suffering Jewess and the wronged Ulrica—the fool and the outlawed hunters of Merrie Sherwood! Yet the true proportions are so preserved, that the tale moves harmoniously onward to a fitting close; and an even-handed justice dwells with equal care upon Gurth gathering his herd, and Rebecca in the burning tower. Peveril of the Peak is crowded with extravagantly romantic incidents; and to prove that the Talisman has one of the most sensational plots ever devised, it is but necessary to fancy its multitudinous details elaborated in the manner of the "Moonstone." A similar method of treatment would render the white lady of Dalgarno fully as sensational as the more modern "Lady in White."

The very head and front of the offending in the ill-proportioned art of the new school is to be found in Victor Hugo. Notre Dame is worthy of honor as a revolt against the inane classical school of France; but it is rather a volley of stones fired from a street barricade than a cannonade from a stronghold. The incongruous and grotesque, both in topic and in style, are laboriously sought for; and any thought, however weak or irrelevant, may be expressed, provided the expression be original and striking. To reiterate the comparison between the sensational and historic manner of description, place side by side the terrible picture of Quasimodo clinging to the bell of Notre Dame, with a mad delight in its wild clangor, and Daniel DeFoe's masterly drawing of the deaf boy, Duncan Campbell, setting his teeth into the back of the church pew, that he may feel the reverberation which happier mortals recognize as sound.

The peculiarities of Victor Hugo's style reach a crowning perfection in the Man Who Laughs. Utterly beyond all the ordinary rules of criticism is a story wherein a man's face is intentionally cut and carved into an expression of hideous hilarity, while a young girl is made blind in order to serve as his lady-love—the impossible absurdities of the plot being veiled beneath a crowd of cumbersome details, described with a painful minuteness which is supposed to establish their verity.

The modern sensational style must be stigmatized as false art, in which proper proportion is neglected and perspective forgotten. It must stand like the grotesque, high-colored figures upon an antique church window, beside the full, harmonious contours of a perfect statue.

A JAPANESE Damio of the first class—Prince Macao—works at case several hours every day, in the State Printing Office at the Hague.

A SAGACIOUS German writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word Boz, which, he says, is pronounced Dickens.

[Communicated]

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

DEAR SIR:—It would seem to be reasonable that by a thorough overhauling of the several type-setting machines, by some competent person, and a proper combination of the best parts of each, a practical and useful machine might now be produced. For instance, Mr. Delcambre, of New York, has invented and patented a machine that does well so far as it goes, but it requires the hand-work of a printer to justify. Mr. Orring, of Philadelphia, has invented and patented a machine, of which the "stick" and justifying operators is an important feature. This stick, which is novel and simple, sets the type in lines of any required length, and deposits line upon line until a column is produced. There are still other machines which may have distinctive features of great utility, and why should not a proper combination of all the good points into one machine produce the desired result? This, we think, has never been attempted. From the experiments already made, and the various results produced, it is not improbable that a type-setting machine, as useful and as valuable as the sewing machine, will be perfected at no distant day. P.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24th, 1873.

A NEW WAY OF COPYING DESIGNS.

Some years ago it was proposed to copy black and white drawings by the employment of starch paper and the fumes of iodine. The process answered very well at the time, but has since been superseded by photography. We now hear of a new suggestion on the part of M. Renault, who employs the reducing properties of hydrogen and phosphorus vapors. The drawing paper is first made transparent by washing it with a two per cent. solution of paraffin in petroleum naphtha, and is then dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver. The design is written or printed with bromide or chloride of ammonium, and is then exposed to the action of hydrogen gas, or to nitrogen or carbonic acid which has previously passed through a tube containing fragments of phosphorus. The paper turns black excepting in such places as have been touched by the tracing ink. The design appears white on a dark background. If now a second sheet, similarly prepared with a silver solution, be placed beneath this and submitted to the hydrogen, the gas penetrates the white parts of the upper sheet and produces the design reversed upon the lower sheet. The author states that copper salts can be reduced in the same way. As these salts are much cheaper than silver, it will be preferable to use them. It is possible that, for copying labels to be attached to acid bottles, the method will prove available, particularly as the paraffin renders the paper unalterable by acids. For ordinary designs, it is a question whether tracings could not be more rapidly made through the translucent paraffined paper by hand than in the circuitous manner described above. It will be well for somebody to try the experiment and report the result.

PRINTING IN INDIA.

The subjoined article is from the London *Printers' Journal* of February, 1867, a copy of which was forwarded to us from Cambridge, Mass., with a request that it be published in the CIRCULAR. A perusal of it will give a fair insight into the workings of a printing office in Calcutta:

The working of an Indian printing office differing in every respect from its prototype in London, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to give them an idea of the manner in which the art and mystery of printing are carried on in this metropolis of the East.

I will take the office in its several departments, as it exists here:

1. Readers and copy-holders.
2. Compositors and correctors.
3. Impositors and distributors.
4. Pressmen, inkmen, and fly-boys.
5. Duftries, or warehousemen.

To begin with readers. The marks observed by readers are the same as those used in England, with one or two exceptions. All matter is read first and second time in galleys; and then made up, imposed, and read a third time for press. The first proof reader's situation is certainly no sinecure, as the best of the proofs are bad. The following specimen will give you an idea how bad they can be. This matter was set up, from very clear manuscript, by a native convert who had been strongly recommended. I can vouch that it is a genuine production:

13 The Cineese unhmu not coming from Honkong as expected (see P. W. docet No 1700 dp. 3. aps any repely No. 72 dates 13 jdeea (i depimuce to desyated, the Big Mepna to Madisa from wokpeople, as I saw, at once, Meet common colises couled make but little impussion cooles on the greateute store.

i unpvsed the duty of atlasting sloue aukees and guany mau to at A, Seebe whome ρ seute over to Madias in the Boy oteer 27 the aps which avdien which oudn hals the from more mate 6 and paemson and rcturning to Ballo(nuh aut 6 the i hade to any thought ablitise in site if nothing letter apped on ving return This gone to with way of lodging out sheds for all laide down with repersion to this lower level to duie a stapet down to duie athing a lower leavel to duie a stapet down hle we cause to the suppose opain thousleave unkind got a foce the knowledge after all work inguanying till conled get all th preaple wil

The above elegant piece of composition was the result of two and a half hours' work!

The readers do not have separate closets, three or four being generally located in some corner of the press or composing room. The hubbub and confusion going on in this spot is almost indescribable. Fancy reading a press-proof, with three reading-boys jabbering around you. The pay of readers ranges from 30 to 200 rupees per mensem (month), according to qualifications. This pay is too small to attract men of education.

The reading-boys (called here copy-holders), are either natives or poor Christian lads, and receive from 12 to 25 rs. per mensem.

The compositors form a motley group, whose vagaries are sufficient to exhaust the patience of a Job. Some few are Christians, but the majority are Hindoos and Mohammedans. No imposition or locking-up for them; no lifting heavy forms on the stone or carrying them to the press; no hunting for sorts in the gloomy recesses of a store-room; no clearing pi; and last, though by no means least, no correction and no distribution! The impositor must perform the first of the above, the proof-pressman the next two, and the distributor and the corrector divide the remainder. The compositor considers himself a veritable nawab; he cannot put his own cases up—the distributor must do this. I have tried, but most unsuccessfully, to make compositors do all that properly belongs to their duty. They argue that locking-up and carrying forms are the work of coolies, and that their caste would be endangered by performing these duties. This bugbear caste has much to answer for, it always standing in the way of progress. As in London, the men work in companionships (called sections), and, as remarked above, all matter is pulled for first and second reading in galleys, and then made up. Some of the compositors are very fair hands, judged by the quantity turned out (seldom, by the way, an hour's work in an hour). Look, however, at the quality, and you shudder. Totally regardless of spacing, and of course of sense and punctuation, they blunder on, their only object apparently being to fill up the galley. I have spoken numberless times about even spacing, and fined* to a tremendous extent, all to no purpose: the excuse is that it takes up too much time. With a native compositor, the thick and the thin spaces always run out first; and you invariably find cases half full of letter, though quite denuded of the above-mentioned spaces. And then arises an outcry for the distributor: "O, matee (the second syllable prolonged *ad lib.*), thick espace *las*" (bring). And so on for everything that runs short. I had endless trouble in making compositors lead out their matter in the stick; and it was only by inflicting some heavy fines that I succeeded in stopping their insane plan of leading out in the galley. Very few of the compositors understand anything of whiting-out; and, as for display, unless you chalk the lines out, and mark the type they should be set in, they will make a display that will astonish you. All the compositors are bad hands at making up, and require assistance in every trifling difficulty. It is but fair to say that many of the hands drawing from 20 to 30 rs. per mensem can compose tabular statements in very good style; and I have more than once been agreeably surprised at the very neat and workmanlike way in which ticklish genealogical tables have been turned out. This is the description of niggling work that suits their attenuated fingers. Considering, however, the very poor training that the generality of the compositors get, it is a wonder that any of them are worth their salt.

* This is about the only punishment a native really appreciates, and has, in India, to be frequently resorted to. The amount, of course, varies with the nature of the offence, from 2 annas (3*d.*) to 2 rs. (4*s.*). I have in one or two instances rather astonished malingerers by suspending them for a fortnight.

They serve no weary apprenticeship, and, working only from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.. are in blissful ignorance of what a day's work really is. The following is their mode of procedure: A native boy gets into an office and picks up a slight knowledge of composing. After a few months' stay, he applies for a salary, and, if he is worth it, gets 6 or 8 rs. per mensem allotted to him. At the end of about six months, he again comes up with his pitiful tale of having to maintain a small wife and large family, with no end of relations,* and requests an increase to his pay. If he is told to wait a little longer, he will generally walk off to an office where he can get, perhaps, 2 rs. per mensem more. Of late years, printing has so much increased in Calcutta that compositors have often been at a premium, and the above could be done with impunity. Compositors are paid by the month, the amount ranging from 16 to 60 rs. I have tried on several occasions to induce the men to work on piece. But although they have done it for a few days, and have seen that thereby they could make higher wages, they decline to accept it, making the excuse that the work is too hard. Low wages and *otium cum dig.* is their motto.

The correctors—who, by the way, are all natives—are always fully employed, as you may imagine, and correct their matter without a side-stick to the galley, the matter being generally pulled on wooden galleys. The justification is consequently wild. If the matter gets off its feet, they never can succeed in putting it straight, but invariably make matters worse by ramming in spaces; and, when the proof shows too plainly that all is not right, they endeavor to put the blame on the pressman's shoulders. Many of the bodkins used are curiosities in their way; and it is no uncommon thing to find correctors using an old nail, or, what is a great favorite, the pointed end of a setting-rule. In one office, to save the type, men are not allowed to use bodkins, but are provided with small pieces of bamboo, tapered off to a point. The pay of a corrector is about 20 rupees per mensem.

All the impositors are natives, and get from 12 to 20 rs. per mensem; the head-man generally being in charge of the distributors, and exercising control over the store-room. They want a great deal of training before they are worth anything; and, in the event of the impositor being absent, it is useless expecting any one else to do his work. I asked one of the distributors—a man who must have seen hundreds of forms imposed—to put in chase a small job for me. He commenced by putting a side-stick on either side. I was in a great hurry at the time, and could not therefore allow him to complete the performance in his own peculiar style.

The distributors, also, are all natives, who place their cases on the ground, and then squat down before them. Their work is generally slowly and badly done. Pay, from 7 to 10 rs. per mensem.

The pressmen are, with very rare exceptions, Mohammedans; great rascals, up to any amount of roguery and laziness. Some of them can work very well when they choose; but they seldom choose. They have a most imperfect knowledge of their business, and bringing up a form is done in a very rough-and-ready style. It is often most disheartening to find that, after bestowing great care or attention with the composing, the pressmen have spoilt all by their vile printing. This is often attributable to their insane way of damping the paper—soaking it, in fact, and thus rendering it quite unsuited for printing. The pay of a pressman is from 10 to 15 rs. per mensem.

Inkmen get from 7 to 9 rs. Fly-boys are employed to remove the sheets from the frisket, and are supposed to expedite the pressman's work. They get 5 or 6 rs. per mensem. Compared to English workmen, the pressmen are very slow-coaches. Working, with overtime, ten hours a day, they will not turn out decently more than 1,000 copies, and this is when working long numbers.

The duftries (warehousemen) are also all Mohammedans, and a lazy lot, working very slowly and not over-carefully. Pay, from 6 to 12 rs. per mensem.

The ordinary hours of business are from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., with about half an hour allowed for tiffin. When overtime is necessary, work commences at 6.30 A. M. Night-work is always avoided; as, with the exception of the news-offices, gas is not elsewhere laid on, and working by candle-light is as expensive as it is unsatisfactory. The Government-notified holidays in the year amount to twenty-two days; but these are generally curtailed to fifteen—exclusive, by the way, of the last Saturday in each month.

To a superintendent, the most embarrassing and disheartening thing is the very great irregularity in attendance. The men will not attend office regularly, but absent themselves on the most trivial pretences.* My establishment numbers about seventy men, out of which the absentees generally amount to fifteen per day: a few days ago I had upward of twenty absent. It is quite a red-letter day to have all present.

The endless complaints about the most trivial matters are another cause of annoyance. It is more like having to deal with children than with grown-up men. Complaints are made to you when men can't get, or are too lazy to search for, sorts, leads, chases, furniture, or anything else they may require. One man abuses another: up comes the injured party with his pitiful tale; and so on, till you are driven to the verge of insanity. In the hot weather, when

* There is really no exaggeration in this. Native children are married soon after teething, and by sixteen are generally fathers; being then, by their own account, burdened with the support of an aged mother and father, and an aunt and uncle, in addition to their own belongings.

* The general excuses are "having a father's or mother's ceremony to perform," "burying or attending upon a sick relative," "taking a relative to the banks of the Ganges," "having to make *poojah*," and so on *ad nauseam*. I was once startled by a native asking for a day's leave to "go and burn his father."

thus pestered, I have often felt inclined to make a rush in search of

A lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where troubles of press-reading and foul proofs,
Of missing copy, or of absent men,
Might never reach me more.

It is needless to dwell upon the annoyance caused by the carelessness and stupidity of all around you. You may explain as carefully as you can, all to no purpose. If the thing can be done wrong, it will be. One instance is sufficient. I gave a man (a Christian, by the way,) a letter-heading to compose. On the copy was written "Please supply 100 copies," and after that a signature. When the proof was brought, the heading was in its proper place, and, in the centre of the sheet, in large type, the order for printing.

It is a matter of some difficulty to ascertain from compositors the position of their work, for a native's disregard of truth extends to anything he does. On one or two occasions I narrowly escaped getting into serious trouble from being too credulous. Experience has taught me to believe only as much as I see.

I have said enough, no doubt, to convince you that the superintendence of an Indian printing office is a trial of patience to the most forbearing; and, from the sketch given above of the materials with which one has to work, you can form a tolerably correct idea of the trouble experienced here in turning out work at all decently. J. L. K.

Persons who contemplate writing for the press, would do well to read the following carefully and carry out the advice to the very letter. By so doing, it would save the editor a world of trouble and anxiety of mind:

Write upon pages of a single size,
Cross all your T's and neatly dot your I's;
On one side only let your lines be seen;
Both sides filled up announce a Verdant Green.
Correct, yes, re-correct all that you write,
And let your ink be black, your paper write;
For spongy foolscap of a muddy blue
Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue.
Punctuate carefully, for on this score
Nothing proclaims the practiced writer more.
Then send it off, and lest it merit lack,
Enclose the postage stamps to send it back;
But first pay all the postage on it, too,
For editors look black on "six cents due,"
And murmur, as they run the effusion o'er,
"A shabby fellow and a wretched bore."
Yet ere it goes, take off a copy clean;
Poets should own a copying machine.
Little they know the time that's spent, and care
In hunting verses vanished—who knows where?
Bear this in mind, observe it to the end,
And you shall make the editor your friend.

An editor's loaded pistol having been purloined by some daring scamp, he advertises that if the thief will return it, he will give him the contents and no questions asked.

ANECDOTE OF MACREADY.

The following anecdote of the great tragedian, Macready, came from a theatre *attaché*, and is probably as reliable as the most of them: Macready used every agency "that God and nature put in his power" to make his acting tell. He neglected no aid of light and shade; no study of position; no minute attention to detail; indeed, no artifice whatever that would heighten the effect. The storm scene in Lear was one of his most powerful representations. An old man, tottering and exhausted, raving at the elements, and defying thunder, lightning, and hail, is a touching spectacle. To get himself up in style for this scene, he employed a strong and muscular friend to spend a few moments in shaking him vigorously, first right and then left, then forward and back, as a dog shakes a rag, till his hair was every which way, and his general condition so mixed up that, when the muscular man give him the final shove on the stage, he was the very picture of a reeling, worn-out, and used-up old man, and, as he vented his rage on the stormy forces of nature, the impression was tremendous. One night the stout party was somewhat late, and, fearing that he would be behindhand in his part as "shaker," rushed in hurriedly to what he supposed was the right place, and, seeing an elderly-looking man, with long, white hair, peering round as though he expected somebody, he went for and shook him—shook him powerfully—shook him to make up for lost time—shook the "daylights out of him," and then flung him headlong on the stage. The pit saw it in a moment, and they hooted, as only the pit of the old days could hoot. The victim, scared almost to death, slunk back to private life, and the stout party didn't quite take in the situation till the outraged Lear, indulging in a tall kind of rhetoric not found in Shakspeare, impressed on him that he had manipulated the wrong man.

The Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* recently appeared printed on jute, and is believed to be the first newspaper ever thus printed. It presented a very favorable appearance, although it was very thin and transparent. This drawback, it is claimed, will shortly be overcome by the various experiments now being made; and it was almost entirely free from that crispness so noticeable in paper made from straw.

At a recent sale in London, the copyright of Hatton's well-known song, "Simon the Cellarer," brought the large sum of £409. "Who Shall Win my Lady Fair," sold for £85 10*s.*; "O, Who Will O'er the Downs so Free," £396; and "The Hardy Norseman," £344.

The employing printers of Antwerp have voluntarily raised the salaries of their compositors to 3.50 francs a day. The rate at Brussels is 4.50 francs. At Gant it is only 3 francs, and the compositors have drawn up a petition asking for an advance.

PRESENTATION.

The Rutland Typographical Union having received its charter from the International Union, through the efforts of Mr. V. C. Meyerhoffer, at their meeting on Saturday evening, July 5th, the members of the organization, in token of their recognition of his labors, presented Mr. Meyerhoffer with a handsome bosom pin, containing the Masonic emblem of a square and compass, to which was attached a printer's miniature composing stick, as emblematic of the profession he so long and successfully pursued. The back of the composing stick bears the following inscription:

FROM
RUTLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
TO
VINCENT C. MEYERHOFFER,
July, 1873.

The presentation was made by Mr. Thomas Bulger, of the *Globe* office, who made the following

REMARKS.

Vincent C. Meyerhoffer, Esq.:

SIR:—In behalf of the members of Rutland Typographical Union, No. 165, it has been assigned to me this evening to present you some slight token of our esteem and regard. Although several years have elapsed since your retirement from the printing profession, you have always taken a deep interest in the craft, with which the members of this Union feel greatly pleased. You have laid, or caused to be laid, the foundation stone of Rutland Typographical Union, No. 165—a branch of that great International Union in which Union men take so much pride. Not only in this town have you caused a unity among the craft, but those, like you, in many other places of this great Republic, have connected the same bonds, as the Proceedings of the International Conventions, held in different cities, will show. From the eve of your departure to attend the annual convention held in Montreal the first week in June (being for the first time held in the Dominion of Canada), we anxiously awaited your return, but feeling perfectly satisfied that in you we had one who would faithfully represent this body, though small in number, yet large in unity. You have acted nobly in representing this Union, from which you were unanimously elected delegate. The proceedings of that convention, published in the daily newspapers from time to time, is sufficient proof of your efficiency. Although it has been attempted several times to organize a Typographical Union in this town, and failed, it has fallen to your lot, and through your energetic measures you have succeeded in getting together good charter members, for which you deserve the highest credit from this body, being the first Typographical Union in the State of Vermont, of which you are the founder. You have also spent a great portion of your time in attending to the duties of this Union, and although your present position in life is entirely out of the craft, and does not permit you much leisure time, you have devoted all you could toward advancing this organization.

In conclusion, we wish you and your family every success and prosperity through life, and many years to wear this small token of unity, which I present to you in behalf of the members present.

Mr. Meyerhoffer was taken completely by surprise, having no expectation of such a friendly and generous recognition of his services. He responded, in accepting the gift, as follows:

MR. MEYERHOFFER'S REMARKS.

Mr. President and Members of Rutland Typographical Union, No. 165:

GENTLEMEN:—I can hardly find words to express my thanks for the testimonial you have presented me with this evening. Taking me as you have, by surprise, I must confess I feel somewhat embarrassed. It is nearly twenty-two years since I became a member of the Typographical organization of this country, and I assure you that whether employed at the business or not, I shall always take the same interest in it. In Article I., Sec. 2 of our Constitution, those who are interested in the formation of Union No. 165, will find the following:

The objects of this Union shall be the maintenance of a fair rate of wages, the encouragement of good workmen, and to use every honorable means which may tend to the elevation of the craft in the scale of social life.

There is no object in life nearer or dearer to me than to assist in the elevation of the profession to which I belong. This has been my aim and shall continue to be as long as I live. In assisting to organize a Union on this basis, I have no fear as to the results. In my deliberations at the various conventions which I have attended, I have always legislated for the smaller and weaker Unions, and in doing so my efforts have not been unavailing.

The "Printer's Stick" which you have presented me with, and which I shall wear with pride, is an implement that is as essential to our profession to adjust the alphabet, as much as a good and upright character is essential to success. The "stick" is never considered good unless "square," and when square may always be used to good advantage. The other emblem needs no comment. The chain that connects the two is emblematic of our Subordinate Unions, being joined together by links for our mutual protection; and as we are "united to support, not combined to injure," I hope that Union No. 165 will go on prospering and to prosper, and may every representative of the art preservative of all arts seek to elevate and hold his profession in the front rank of all the useful and honorable vocation of life.

The words used and the reference made in your address to myself and family, are certainly gratifying to me, and I can assure you will not soon be forgotten.

Wishing the officers and members of No. 165 every success, I return you once more my sincere thanks for the testimonial presented me.

THE printing business in London is exceedingly brisk at present—remarkably so at this season of the year—and there is a fair prospect of it remaining so for some time. But few printers are out of employment, and those that are belong to the inferior class. Considerable complaint exists among employers on account of the scarcity of good jobbing compositors, although they are able to meet the demands made upon them.

A BOOK is now in process of manufacture in Paris, which will contain the names of all the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have formally proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects. The list is said to comprise 380,000 names. One hundred and twenty-five compositors have been employed on the work during the last three months. It is being printed on seven presses, and the volume will make about 13,163 pages.

THE publishers of the cheap newspapers in London have in contemplation a proposed increase in price of their respective journals, giving as a reason therefor the recent advance in the cost of paper and labor.

MR. W. J. BARBER, proprietor of the Willimantic (Conn.) *Journal*, has been employing his spare moments of late in perfecting and patenting a bronzing machine.

Printers' Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1873.

A NOTABLE PRINTER'S WILL.

It is remarkable—and, in some aspects, discreditable—that very few of the American printers and publishers who have accumulated large estates, have left valuable bequests to printers or to any typographical organizations. In this respect the United States contrasts unfavorably with England, where it has been the custom, for hundreds of years, for wealthy printers and publishers to bequeath considerable sums for the foundation or support of printers' hospitals and similar objects. An example, worthy of imitation, however, has been furnished by the will of John H. Eastburn, which was proved in Boston, Massachusetts, a few weeks ago. He accumulated a considerable estate, of which he says that he earned it in his printing office in the city of Boston; and, mindful of this fact, he, after making liberal provision for his surviving relatives, and bestowing considerable bequests upon a number of worthy charitable organizations, gratefully remembers the men who, as apprentices, journeymen, and partners, shared his labors; leaves a substantial token of his good will to typographical organizations, and makes the poor of the city in which his money was earned his residuary heirs. In forethought and judicious liberality the will is commended by the Boston journals as a model; and it is especially worthy of imitation in its recognition of the claims of the craft. To clearly indicate the extent and character of the provisions bearing upon typographical interests, we quote in full the portions of the will referring to them.

The first clause of bequests of this description relates to the disposal of his printing office. The original will, made March 29, 1871, contained the following clauses bearing on this subject:

Fourth—I give and bequeath to George Thorndike Barker, James Fitzpatrick Cotter, and Hamilton Miller Cormack, all hereinafter named, and who have all been employed in my printing office; and if either or any of them shall die before my decease, then to the survivors or survivor of them (in case I do not otherwise bequeath it), my printing office, with all the type, presses, and tools that shall be therein at the time of my decease, for their, or his own use forever. This bequest is in addition to other gifts to said Barker, Cotter, and Cormack hereinafter mentioned.

On the first of October, A. D., 1869, I sold two quarter parts of my aforesaid printing office to said Geo. T. Barker and Jas. F. Cotter for fifteen hundred dollars for each quarter part. I have reserved the other two quarter parts thereof for myself.

The business is now carried on under the firm of Barker, Cotter & Co. They have made me two payments, on account of said purchase, from the earnings of the office. In this, my last will, I have given my said printing office to said Barker & Cotter, and Hamilton Miller Cormack aforesaid, at my decease. It is my will that whatever sums may have been paid to me for the purchase of my said office by said Barker & Cotter may be repaid to them at my death, so as to make the gift equal to said Barker, Cotter and Cormack. I intend that said Barker & Cotter shall pay interest on the said amount due on account of the purchase until the time of my decease, which said interest shall not be repaid to them. In the agreement of copartnership of Barker, Cotter & Co., it was stipulated that each quarter part as aforesaid should draw weekly eighteen dollars from the funds of the firm; my proportion I wish to pay in full.

In a codicil dated December 28, 1872, the above provisions are modified as follows:

Whereas, in and by my said will, in Article Four, I have given my printing office, etc. (or that portion that belongs to me), to George Thorndike Barker, James Fitzpatrick Cotter, and Hamilton Miller Cormack, with instructions to repay to said Barker and to said Cotter such sums as they have paid on account of two quarter parts of the printing office, etc., purchased by said Barker and said Cotter of me—

I hereby revoke said legacy and annul the whole of said Article Four in my said will, including the bequest to said Cormack and the repayment of moneys paid by said Barker and Cotter.

Since my will was made, George T. Barker has withdrawn from the firm of Barker, Cotter & Co., and I have purchased all his rights, etc., in the printing office of said firm. I now own three quarter parts of said printing office, and James Fitzpatrick Cotter owns, by purchase, the remaining quarter part.

I now hereby do give and bequeath to said James F. Cotter one of my quarter parts of said printing office, etc.; and I give and bequeath to Hamilton Miller Cormack one quarter part of before-mentioned printing office, etc. And the other remaining quarter part of said printing office, etc., I do hereby give and bequeath to John Scott, who has been in my employ over twenty years. It is my wish that all sums due me by the firm of James F. Cotter & Co. shall be paid as soon as convenient after my death.

A second class of bequests makes the following provisions for printers who had been employed in Mr. Eastburn's office:

Seventh—I give and bequeath to every person who shall be employed in the printing office of Barker, Cotter & Co., at the time of my decease, as follows: To those who shall be eighteen years of age or older, one hundred dollars each; and to those who shall be under eighteen years of age, fifty dollars each. But those who are otherwise named as legatees in this my will, shall not be entitled to the sums thus given in this article of my will.

Ninth—To George Thorndike Barker, who has been to me a faithful apprentice, journeyman, and foreman, if living at the time of my decease, or in case he shall not survive me, then to his then living heirs-at-law at the time of my death, in equal proportion according to the right of representation, I give and bequeath the sum of three thousand dollars.

[This clause was modified by the codicil as follows:

In Article Nine of my said will, I bequeathed to George T. Barker three thousand dollars. I do now hereby revoke and annul said bequest, and in place of bequest to George T. Barker, I do hereby give to the wife of said Geo. T. Barker, if living, and in the event of her decease to the children of said Barker, two thousand dollars, to be divided equally between them.]

Tenth—To James Fitzpatrick Cotter, who has been in my employ in my office for many years, and served me faithfully, if living at the time of my decease, or, in case he shall not survive me, then to his heirs living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the sum of two thousand dollars.

Eleventh—To John Scott, who has served me faithfully for many years, if he survive me, I give and bequeath fifteen hundred dollars; or, if said John Scott does not survive me, and his wife does survive me, I give and bequeath to her the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Twelfth—To Joseph H. Barnes, formerly employed in my office, if living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the sum of five hundred dollars.

Thirteenth—I give and bequeath to Frederick A. Searle, Charles H. Crosby, and John B. Walker, all of whom served their apprenticeship with me, if living at the time of my decease, or to such of them as shall be living at the time of my decease, five hundred dollars each.

Fourteenth—To William S. Bond, now, I believe, in Detroit, in the State of Michigan, who served a part of his apprenticeship with me, if living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath two hundred dollars. And to James L. Wilson, who served his apprenticeship with me, if living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath two hundred dollars.

Fifteenth—To the widow of Robert Ripley, my old apprentice, journeyman, and foreman, if living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath one thousand dollars.

Sixteenth—To James Pratt, formerly my apprentice and journeyman, now in California, and who was ever faithful and diligent, I give and bequeath one thousand dollars, if living at the time of my decease.

Seventeenth—To Hamilton Miller Cormack, who was employed in my office as an apprentice and journeyman, if living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath fifteen hundred dollars. And in the event of his death before my decease, I give the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars to his sister, Anna Cormack, if she be living at the time of my decease, but not to her heirs.

Another class of bequests is for the general benefit of the Boston printers, as follows:

Certain pictures, furniture, plate, books, statuary, bronzes, and articles of use and adornment not otherwise disposed of, are bequeathed to the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston; and the will also contains the following clauses:

To the Franklin Typographical Society, of Boston five thousand dollars, to be invested by said Franklin Typographical Society in some permanent and safe fund for the benefit of poor and disabled members of said Society. This legacy is given to mark my esteem for the members of the printing profession, the art preservative of all arts. And also to offer inducements to every member of the profession in the city of Boston and its vicinity to join this Society.

To the Massachusetts General Hospital the sum of two thousand dollars, or such further sums as may be necessary for that purpose, to purchase a perpetual free bed in that excellent institution, the said bed to be under the control of the President and government of the aforesaid Franklin Typographical Society, subject, of course, to the rules and regulations of said hospital, and to be called the "Printer's Bed." And it is my wish that said bed may be used by any poor printer who may be suffering with sickness or bodily injury, and by none other than printers—a preference being given to such as may have served a regular apprenticeship, the election of the occupant to be in the discretion of the President and government of the said Franklin Typographical Society.

Mr. Eastburn was evidently a man who honored his profession, and had a kindly appreciation of his associates. We cannot too strongly urge upon any and all of our readers who, like him, have accumulated fortunes by a successful prosecution of the printing business, to imitate his noble example, and thereby perpetuate their memories by a useful and noble application of their means.

WATKINS GLEN.

High among the marvels of modern invention must be placed the toy-like stereoscope, with its magic power of endowing a mere card-picture with the effect of distance and of vastness. The petty instrument, combined of glass and paper, reproduces with such vividness the sensations produced by actual experience, that we lived over again the day passed in Watkins Glen with our brethren of the press, as we gazed at the "counterfeit presentment" in the admirable photographs of Purviance.

It cannot cease to be a wonder that this cañon of the East should have lain hidden in the hills so long, and then have been discovered, like any trivial dell, to be comprised within the property of a single individual. This ownership has now passed to Mr. Lytle, who continues the labor, so happily begun, of opening the Glen to the troops of tourists who are seeking this new-found wonder.

Mr. Hovey, of 1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has a full series of the finest scenes in Watkins, besides a vast number of other views of American scenery; and his collection is made patriotically complete by the addition of what is grander still—the famous men and women who have been born and bred upon our towering mountains and beside our broad rivers—the American portraits of Saroni.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

CHROMATIC PRINTING PRESS (140,242).—Thos. H. Burridge and Jas. M. Kershaw, St. Louis, Mo. Application filed March 29, 1873.

MACHINE FOR DISTRIBUTING TYPE (140,278).—Charles Kastenbein, Clapham Road, England, assignor to Edw. L. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application filed January 8, 1873.

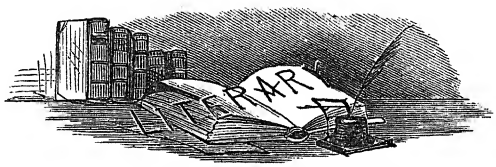
TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINE (140,279).—Charles Kastenbein, Clapham Road, England, assignor to Edw. L. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application filed January 8, 1873.

SIDE-STICK FOR PRINTERS' GALLEY (140,368).—Robt. B. Hindle, St. Louis, Mo. Application filed November 29, 1872.

TYPE (140,436).—Wm. Shaw, Hollister, Cal. Application filed January 30, 1873.

THE circular of Hamilton (Ont.) Typographical Union, No. 129, bearing date July, 1873, says: "The state of the trade at this point at present is fair, with a sufficiency of printers to supply all regular situations. Composition on evening papers, 28c.; week work, $10; foremen of evening papers and job rooms, $12 per week. There are two first-class evening papers here, but no morning paper."

IN THE Correspondence Department will be found a "Letter from Montreal," giving an account of the settlement of the difficulty between Bishop Bourget and the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, by the latter adopting some modifications of their Constitution, as suggested by the Bishop.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Anecdotes of Public Men. By John W. Forney. Originally published in the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*. Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

It is to be regretted that while six thousand newspapers in the United States are constantly discussing political questions and assailing or defending candidates for office, or the incumbents of high positions, it is only at rare intervals that truthful, impartial, and comprehensive descriptions of the public men and events of the country are written. There is an endless supply of praises and maledictions, and of accounts of things that have happened or are expected to happen, which are either bare recitals of facts or perversions intended to promote private or partisan ends; but there is a lamentable lack of terse, unimpassioned, and skillful accounts of public men and things as they are. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the average American might read every important article printed about national affairs without obtaining an intelligible idea of their inner meaning, unless he supplemented his newspaper and book knowledge by personal observation and intimacy with some one or more of the leading actors on the stage of politics. We therefore welcome this book of Anecdotes of Public Men, from the graceful and practiced pen of one who speaks from the rich stores of personal experience, as an attractive and important addition to national literature. No American writer has enjoyed as many opportunities as Colonel Forney for looking behind the scenes at Washington, and observing the secret workings of the legislative and executive departments of the Government; and while he betrays no secrets and gives vent to no prejudices, he draws a vivid picture of the teeming political and social life of the last quarter of a century. Of the political movements of this eventful period, he is one of the few men who can say "all of which I saw, and part of which I was;" and he recalls the memories of the leaders of conflicting parties, and describes a series of incidents typical of the lives and labors of the foremost men of the generation, with wonderful skill and fidelity.

The Proof-Sheet. Collins & McLeester. Philadelphia.

As usual, the contents are selected with excellent judgment, while the typography delights the eye.

The Lady's Friend. August.

This magazine, heretofore edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, has been purchased by T. S. Arthur, and will be incorporated with *Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine;* the piquant story of "Dorothea," and Mrs. Wood's novel, will be continued in "Arthur."

The Children's Hour. August.

The contents and illustrations are admirably adapted to the tastes of very young readers.

Godey's Lady's Book. August.

Marion Harland's excellent serial story, entitled "Carrying Weight," still continues to be the main feature of this magazine.

Arthur's Home Magazine. August. Philadelphia.

"Crooked Places, a story of Struggles and Hopes," by Edward Garrett, in presenting a faithful picture of real life, draws from it a wholesome moral.

The Herald of Health. August. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

This magazine is devoted exclusively to the culture of the body and mind, and a copy should be placed in every household for the benefit of all. Useful and valuable articles (original and selected), appear from month to month, giving valuable aid and furnishing intellectual nourishment that can only be found in publications of this kind.

The Phrenological Journal. August. S. R. Wells. New York.

This magazine has been so long before the public, and is so well known for contributing valuable literary articles of great merit and perspicuity, that it needs no laudation at our hands. The various articles embraced in the contents of this number, show the same good judgment as manifested in all previous issues in its selections, and the seeker after knowledge relating to phrenology will find this periodical just the work desired.

The Schoolday Magazine. August. Philadelphia.

Short sketches, stories, poetry, and many illustrations, combine to make this monthly very popular with the little folks, who take delight in looking over its pages.

Mackey's National Freemason. July. Washington, D. C.

The members of the Order will find this periodical a very useful work, whose pages convey a fund of valuable information. It is edited with ability by A. J. Mackey, M. D., and is published by McGill & Witherow.

Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal. San Francisco. July.

Not only those connected with the medical fraternity, but the general reader cannot fail to find something that will instruct and edify, by a perusal of its pages.

Deutsch-Amerikanisches Journal fur Buchdruckerkunst.

The opening number of this new monthly presents a very handsome appearance. It is in the form of an eight-page paper, with a subscription price of one dollar.

Gem of the West and Soldiers' Friend. July. Chicago, Ill.

The reading matter contained in this periodical, from month to month, is evidently selected with great care and ripe experience, and the present number is no exception to the rule, as it embraces poetry, stories, etc., besides a number of illustrations.

The Science of Health. August. New York. S. R. Wells.

This number opens with an article entitled "Physiology and Physiognomy of our Feet" (illustrated), followed by "Confessions and Observations of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer," both of which will be read with great interest; and a variety of other rich and instructive reading, including "Answers to Correspondents."

The American Agriculturist. August. New York: Orange Judd & Co.

The farmer, the gardener, and all others who delight to consult the pages of magazines devoted to agriculture for valuable aid, will find this one of the best of that class. It is always abundantly illustrated, and the reading matter composed of short and pointed articles.

Lippincott's Magazine, for August, presents an excellent appearance with its handsome type, fine paper, and numerous illustrations. Very readable articles, conveying a remarkable variety of information, are the descriptive essays upon the Rhine, the Tyrol, English Deer Parks, Japan, and Tropical Fruits and Flowers. An exquisite piece of word-painting is given in Emma Lazarus' lines upon "Afternoon."

The Printers' Register. July. London.

Presents an argument against the recent ruling which subjects to dismissal any gentleman connected with the Civil Service detected in furnishing information to the press.

L'Arte della Stampa. Florence.

The Printing Times. London. July.

L'Imprimerie. Paris.

Correspondent. Leipzic.

The Lithographer. London.

The Press News. London.

The Industrial Monthly. a Practical Journal for Manufacturers, Mechanics, etc. July. New York.

The American Exchange and Review. Philadelphia.

The American Bookseller's Guide. Published by the American News Company. New York.

The Lancaster Farmer. Lancaster, Pa. August.

FROM MONTREAL, P. Q.

MONTREAL, July 12, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—At an adjourned meeting of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, held on Tuesday evening, July 8th, the following report was presented:

To the Officers and Members of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee, appointed to take into consideration the amendments to our Constitution suggested by His Lordship, Bishop Bourget, has the honor to present the following report:

Before giving the result of our deliberations, we beg to submit the following statement in order that all our members may fully understand the difficulties under which our Union labored.

On the 20th ult., Samuel Chabot, a member of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, fell off a barge in the harbor and was unfortunately drowned. His body was recovered on the 23d, and the 24th was fixed as the day of his burial. In accordance with Article XV. of the Constitution, the members of No. 97 attended on the day named to assist at the funeral. Imagine their surprise and the surprise of the deceased's relatives when informed that he could not be buried in consecrated ground, because he was a member of the Printers' Society. Upon representation to the Cure of Notre Dame, M. Rousselot, the body was allowed to be placed in the vault until such time as the Bishop was put in possession of facts concerning the Society.

It was at this stage that the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, came upon the scene. Being altogether French, and composed (with two exceptions) of Roman Catholics, it was deemed of the greatest importance that the minds of the members should be set at rest on the question of their allegiance to the Church and to the Union. Hence our Corresponding Secretary addressed His Lordship, inquiring on what ground he had condemned our Society. On the 26th ult., Mr. Crossby received the following reply:

MONTREAL, June 26, 1873.

SIR:—Without entering into discussion as to the nature of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, in reply to your letter of yesterday, has instructed me to notify you that your Society is interdicted, because it engages in things unjust and condemned; for example, to make strikes and to prevent honest and quiet workmen, who do not belong to the Society, engaging in an office in which your members work, or to oblige those who do not belong to your Society to join, under penalty of being refused work. This is eminently unjust. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. O. PARE, Priest.

That same afternoon our President waited on His Lordship, accompanied by several members of our Union and of No. 97, and explained the objects of our organization. His Lordship listened attentively to what was said by the deputation, but informed them that he could not agree with them; that he was opposed to strikes, and further, that he was opposed to our connection with the International Typographical Union. The nature of that connection was fully explained to His Lordship; a copy of our Constitution was given him, and he was requested to read it and suggest such alterations as would accord with the views of the Church. His Lordship gladly consented to do so, and promised our President a reply that evening. At 7 o'clock Mr. Lacroix called, and was informed that His Lordship considered it necessary to consult other parties before making alterations in the Constitution; but that on Sunday afternoon, June 29th, he would be prepared to answer. Mr. Lacroix called at 2 o'clock on Sunday at the Palace, but was further put off until Monday. On Monday evening he received the Constitution as amended by His Lordship. It was sadly cut up. All reference to the International Typographical Union, the number of our Union, and the article relating to traveling cards—the sole link that binds the printers of this continent together—was stricken out. The Constitution was immediately submitted to our Union, and we were named a committee to take it into consideration.

On the 1st of July, Mr. Crossby wrote to the Bishop in the name of the International Typographical Union. He informed His Lordship that the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, derived its charter from the International Typographical Union, and that it was impossible for it to accept all the amendments he had made. He gave the Bishop a history of the International Typographical Union since its organization in 1852; explained how it had changed its name from "National" to "International"—out of compliment to the Canadian Unions; stated its objects, its strength, and the manner of its working; in fact, gave every information in his power. The following are extracts from Mr. Crossby's letter:

"My Lord, there is no trades organization in the world so liberal as the International Typographical Union. Its constitution is not framed after that of any European society. It opposes tyranny—such as has existed and does exist on the other side of the Atlantic. It disapproves of strikes. At its Nineteenth Annual Session, held in Baltimore in June, 1871, it adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"'WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated the pernicious effects of strikes upon business generally, resulting disastrously, even when seemingly most effective, to the interests of both journeymen and employer. Therefore,

"'*Resolved*, That the International Typographical Union earnestly recommends to Subordinate Unions the settlement of all disputes arising by reason of any increase or reduction in the scale of prices, or any other cause, by arbitration.'

"There are over one hundred and sixty-five Unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. The Jacques-Cartier Union is the one hundred and forty-fifth on the roll. Every Union has the right to make its own laws, but should it act unjustly to any of its members, the member has a right to appeal to the International Union, where justice is quickly done him.

"With this letter I send your Lordship a copy of our official organ, the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, for June, and would respectfully ask your Lordship to read the report of the Convention recently held in this city. I also send you the reports of our Proceedings for the past three years. Search through their pages, my Lord, and I am convinced you will not find anything objectionable.

"I will conclude by drawing your Lordship's attention to the fact that in the Constitution of the Jacques-Cartier Union you have erased its number and all relating to the International Typographical Union. I pray that your Lordship will reconsider your action. I feel assured, that after reading this communication and the reports that accompany it, you will become favorably impressed with our organization. Let me again repeat, that we have no connection in any manner or form with that unholy organization, the "International Society of Europe." Thank God, printers are educated to be above associating themselves with organizations detrimental to religion and to society. We are not an anti-religious society, my Lord; we are not a political society; we are simply a printers' society, combined not to injure, but to do good.

"I enclose a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, with a number of alterations that can be accepted, and I earnestly pray that your Lordship will withdraw your objections to the other portions."

Your Committee deemed it advisable not to take any action on the Constitution until an answer had been received to the above.

On Friday, a messenger from the Bishop called at Mr. Lovell's to see Mr. Crossby, but the latter was absent. On Saturday he again called and again found him absent. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Crossby called on the Bishop. He was kindly received by His Lordship, and informed that, after reading his letter and the books he had sent, he was satisfied with the objects of the International Typographical Union, and would therefore withdraw his objections to the number "145," and to the words "International Typographical Union." His Lordship further stated that a written reply would be forwarded to Mr. Crossby on Monday. That reply was received, and is as follows:

EVECHE OF MONTREAL, 7th July, 1873.

SIR:—Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal has authorized me to say, in answer to yours of the 1st instant, that he has no intention to destroy the Society of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, if, as you have hopes of, it is ready to adopt the modifications of its rules noted in the

Constitution I have the honor to return you. These changes are comprised in the following chief points, to wit:

1. To add to clause first of Article I. a formal protest against any alliance with the International of Europe or any other organization intended to undermine the social and religious order.

2. To strike from the rules and regulations of your Society everything that might authorize strikes.

3. Not to employ unjust means, or those opposed to individual freedom, to lessen the number of printers.

The Bishop of Montreal hopes that the Union will, like himself, appreciate a good understanding, and that it will make known the result of its deliberations upon the reform in question.

I am, etc., J. O. PARE, Secretary.

Your Committee, after serious deliberation, recommends that the alterations suggested by His Lordship (as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the International Typographical Union) be accepted, and that a committee of five members be named to revise our Constitution.

P. A. CROSSBY,
G. FORTIN,
J. THOMPSON,
T. GODIN,
T. CORMIER,
P. GRIFFARD,
F. BARBEAU,
C. BELLEAU,
J. TRUDEL.

MONTREAL, July 7, 1873.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Corresponding Secretary (Mr. Crossby) was instructed to notify the Bishop that his suggestions had been approved.

Messrs. Griffard, Barbeau, Fortin, Crossby, and Sabourin were subsequently named a committee to revise and reprint the Constitution.

The following are the alterations made to our Constitution:

DECLARATION.

Although the American organization to which this Union is affiliated, bears the name of "International," it is not to be confounded with the International Society of Europe, which several Governments have rightly condemned. The Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union protests against any alliance with any secret society or organization intended to disturb the foundations of religious or social order.

Article XII., relating to "strikes," will be replaced by the following (which is a recommendation of the Baltimore session of the International Union):

ARBITRATORS.

1. This Union shall not have recourse to any strike, but when, after serious deliberation and when all other means of arrangement with employers shall have been exhausted in vain, it shall have recourse to a tribunal of arbitrators.

2. This tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators, chosen as follows: the first by the Union, the second by the employer or employers complained of, and the third by the Mayor of Montreal; and in case of the refusal or neglect of the employers to appoint their arbiter, the Mayor shall also appoint the second arbitrator.

3. The parties shall abide by the judgment rendered by a majority of the said arbitrators, and if one of them shall refuse to do so, such judgment shall be published in the newspapers as a public protest against the injustice so committed.

Yours fraternally, P. A. CROSSBY.

FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 13, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Union No. 11 continues in a healthy condition, and is active and industrious.

On the 24th ult. we took part, through invitation of A. J. Wheeler, Secretary of the Masonic Temple, in the laying of the corner-stone of that proposed imposing structure, one that will add much to the architectural beauty of Memphis. For the sake of brevity, your correspondent makes the following extracts from the *Masonic Jewel*, a monthly journal edited by A. J. Wheeler:

We cannot occupy sufficient space to give a description of the procession formed, or names of officers and dignitaries in the line of march, but we will simply say it was composed of the chief officers of the excellent police force, mounted as an escort; the Knights of Pythias, with band of music, said Knights dressed in new and beautiful uniforms; the Odd Fellows, dressed in fine regalia; the Typographical Union, in neat attire, and presenting as fine a class of intellectual men as could grace any procession; the Independent Order of B'nai B'rth, with a splendid banner, and the most devoted members of that aged and highly respected order; and most all the Masonic bodies of our city, including invited Masons, Knights Templar, and Grand Officers. All of these, together with the bands, were formed in three divisions, under charge of Bro. R. C. Williamson, Grand Marshal, and Bros. B. F. Haller, R. P. Duncan, and B. F. White, Jr., as Assistants.

* * * * *

The Typographical Union, through its Financial Secretary, Mr. Henry Moode, collected a number of articles and statistics pertaining to the craft in the city, which were presented by its President, Mr. Charles Wilson, to be deposited in the corner-stone, consisting of a parchment roll of active and honorary members; roll of news and job offices at present in the city, with names of editors in their respective departments on the several newspapers, as well as names of proprietors of the news and job establishments; a copy of the Union charter and Scale of Prices, Constitution and By-Laws, with the forms of traveling, working, and financial permits or dues and fines; the names of the *Appeal*, *Avalanche*, *Register*, and *Ledger*, set up in body types now used in printing the present papers, and deposited in a tube for that purpose, with specimens of fine job printing; also, a little package containing specimens of leads—single, double, parallel rules and dashes used on the papers—together with a silver and steel composing rule, the printer's "stand-by" and emblem of their profession, the whole making altogether an interesting selection for the curiosity of those who may hereafter peer into the cavity some hundreds of years hence.

Mr. J. B. Lawrence, Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the Union, acted as Marshal of the printers during the procession.

The following printers and newspaper men are active members of the Masonic fraternity of this city: B. F. Price, C. A. Beehn, L. S. Van Horn, W. H. Bates, R. R. Catron, J. B. Gallaway, Henry White, F. Ames Tyler, Sr., Marcus J. Wright, J. McLeod Keating, A. L. DuPre, W. S. Brooks, Chas. G. Locke, A. J. Kellar, and D. A. Brower.

Mr. Bun F. Price, of the firm of Price, Jones & Co., is the most youthful Master of a Lodge in Memphis. By economy and industry he has been successful in the printing business; and through his moral habits, strict integrity, and studiousness, he has made his mark on the Masonic tablet, as evidenced by the following brief extract from the *Masonic Jewel*, it relating to a picnic given by the Masons of Memphis on the night of the 24th ult:

At night, some two thousand people were present. As a matter of finance and pleasure, a beautiful Past Master's apron, wrought by Mrs. H. H. Higbee, in costly and elegant style, and presented by her to the Relief Board, was voted to the most popular Past, or present Master, in the city. The result was that Bro. Bun F. Price, W. M., became the owner.

Mr. Charles J. Gray, a prominent printer of Memphis, died on the 11th inst., and was buried by the Masons and Typographical Union, on the 12th, in Elmwood Cemetery.

At an adjourned meeting of committees from the Iron Molders and Blacksmiths', Machinists', Coopers', and Typographical Unions, J. W. Wheeler, of the Coopers' Union, was elected a delegate to the Industrial Labor Congress, to convene on the 15th inst. at Cleveland, Ohio.

Fraternally yours, JOHN EMERALD.

FROM RUTLAND, VT.

RUTLAND, VT., July 12, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Knowing you are anxious always to learn what is going on and the progress being made among the craft, I wish to inform you that No. 165, organized in May last, is among the fixed institutions, and adds one more link to the chain of Subordinate Unions comprising the "International." The Union numbers twenty-one members, and I

predict that in less than twelve months it will number thirty, that being the number actually employed in Rutland at present.

The *Herald* proprietors seem to oppose the organization at present, and have done so from the commencement, but as they have Union men employed and pay the scale of the Union, I think it will not be long before the whole office will be in the Union. The proprietors are young and enterprising men, and publish one of the oldest papers in the State, and I can see no reason why they should object to the organization. I hope, however, that ere long every man employed in the office will be induced to join the Union.

Trade is good here at present, with enough printers to meet the demand. Wages on morning papers, 35c. per 1,000 ems; per week, $15, although some extra hands are receiving $18 and $20.

The officers elected to manage the affairs of No. 165, are as follows:
President—A. S. Roberts.
Vice-President—J. G. Webster.
Rec. and Cor. Secretary—V. C. Meyerhoffer.
Fin. Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. F. Coll.

The Union is fully organized and bids fair to increase in numbers, and though small, it is determined to carry out the object—that object being "The encouragement of good workmen, and to use every honorable means which may tend to elevate the craft in the scale of social life."

Hoping that Union No. 165 will succeed in its object, and that the employer and *employé* will both be benefitted by the organization,

I remain, yours, etc., V. C. MEYERHOFFER.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the New York Typographical Society, held on Saturday evening, June 28, 1873, Mr. Charles McDevitt made the following announcement:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It becomes again our duty to place upon record the honored name of one of our members, who has ceased his active labors in this life, to enter upon the mysteries and the revelations of the life beyond. Our friend and associate, John L. Jewett—a self-made man, a scholar, an author, and an artist in "the art preservative of all arts"—has passed away; leaving to us and his numerous friends the remembrance of his virtues, his example, and his success.

Mr. Jewett was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 28, 1809. At an early age he entered a printing office in his native town; a few years afterward, and while yet a youth, he removed to Boston, and worked at his trade as compositor, pressman, and proof-reader. It was here that he commenced the study of the French language, of which he became a thorough student. Shortly after his marriage, in 1832, he removed to New York, where he resided uninterruptedly until his death; occupied, most of the time, in proof-reading, and employing his few leisure hours in translating articles for newspapers and reviews. Mr. Jewett was a reader, at different periods, for the Appletons, the Harpers, the Methodist Book Concern, and other eminent publishing houses; and, at the time of his decease, for Pool & Maclaughlin; by all of whom he was highly appreciated, and intrusted with the revision of their most difficult works in the English and foreign languages.

Mr. Jewett was one of the founders of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, and edited the *New Jerusalem Messenger*—a weekly New Church newspaper—from its commencement, in 1855, till 1862. An earnest student of the writings of the Swedish seer, he was much esteemed and respected as an expounder of them by his New Church friends.

Other editorial and literary labors of our cherished brother were, chiefly: "Ollendorff's Method of Speaking and Writing the French language," a work which became extensively known, and passed through several editions; "Jewett's Spiers' French and English Dictionary," octavo and duodecimo sizes; "De Fivas' French Reader;" "Translations from the French, for the *Methodist Quarterly Review*;" together with translations from the German and Spanish.

On the 17th of January, 1849—the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin—the event was commemorated by the New York Typographical Society. The exercises were held in the old Coliseum building on Broadway, and were of unusual interest. Among the honored guests present were Washington Irving, Wm. Cullen Bryant, John Inman, Francis Hall, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Dr. Francis—all but one, the venerable poet laureate of our beloved country, now called hence—and other eminent men of that day. Peter C. Baker presided. Mr. Jewett pronounced the oration—"Franklin"—the most highly finished original production of his pen; a model of thought and style, and worthy of high rank as a classic in American literature. An original paper was also read by our late highly esteemed associate, John G. Clayton.

The Poem—on the power and influence of the press—entitled "The Reformer," was from the gifted pen of William Oland Bourne, and in addition to the public reading, was printed to the number of several hundred on a small press placed in the assembly room, and distributed among the audience.

Mr. Jewett was a man of uncommon ability and acquirements; an earnest seeker after truth, and a sincere lover of it for its own sake. To a subtle and powerful intellect was united a forcible and elegant diction. In forming his style as a writer of pure and correct English, he bestowed great care and attained a high standard.

Mr. Jewett's health, always delicate, failed very perceptibly in the later years of his life, and after his retirement from the editorial duties of the *Messenger*, he undertook no literary labor outside of his ordinary occupation. On the morning of the 11th of June, 1873, after a short illness and with but comparatively little suffering, he passed peacefully away to the higher life. The funeral services took place at the New Church, in Thirty-fifth Street. The remains were interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his earthly labors our friend and associate, John L. Jewett, who has for so many years maintained the character of an accomplished and self-taught member of the Society, and an honorable reputation of the profess'on.

Resolved, That we place on record our tribute to his character as an associate, and our high estimate of his worth as a man and a citizen.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of this Society be tendered to the bereaved wife and family of our deceased brother, in the fullest confidence that He who, by this dispensation, has called him to rest from his labors, will not forget them in the day of their affliction, but will sustain them by that consolation which He alone is able to give.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers of the Society, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	August, 1873.			
Note paper, first class	35	@ —	per pound.	
" super	27	@ 30	"	
" fine	24	@ 26	"	
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@ 35	"	
" " super	25	@ 28	"	
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@ 32	"	
Fine flat cap	22	@ 24	"	
Common news	12	@ 13	"	
Good news, rag	13	@ 14	"	
Fair white book	14	@ 15½	"	
Extra book	15½	@ 16½	"	
Sized and calendered book	16	@ 17½	"	
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@ 26	"	
Manilla wrapping	12	@ —	"	
No. 2 Manilla	11	@ —	"	
Hardware	10½	@ 12½	"	

THE type, presses, etc., of the defunct *Daily South Carolinian*, were sold by the sheriff in Columbia, S. C., on Monday, July 8th, for $1,000. The original cost was about $3,000.

AN $80,000 interest in the St. Louis (Mo.) *Daily Times* was sold on Friday, July 25th, by Mr. C. C. Rainwaiter, administrator of the estate of Major Ewing, principal owner of the paper, to Mr. Geo. B. Clark, State Auditor of Missouri, and Mr. Chas. A. Moritz, St. Louis County Collector.

NEW PAPERS.

The *Chit-Chat* (morning daily), Alexandria, Va.; four pages; Berkley & Markell, publishers and proprietors.

The *Enterprise*, Bloomington, Ill.; eight pages; weekly; P. H. Day, editor and proprietor.

The *Miner and Manufacturer* (daily), Youngstown, Ohio; four pages; A. D. Fassett, editor.

The *Herald*, Decatur, Ind.; six columns; weekly; Democratic; Bobo & Worden, proprietors.

The *Blade* (daily), Topeka, Kansas; six columns; J. Clarke Swayze, editor and publisher.

The *Sentinel*, Washington, D. C.; weekly; eight columns; Louis Schade, editor and publisher.

The *Mahoning Valley Spirit*, Punxsutawney, Pa.; weekly; six columns; Frank M. Smith, publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Evening News, Nashville, Tenn.
Gazette, Colleton, S. C.
Daily Times, Staunton, Va.
Once a Week, Lewiston, Me.
Telegraph, Oil City, Pa.
Lily of the Valley, Woodstock, Va.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The *Daily Times* and *Daily News*, of Boston, Mass., have been consolidated, and the combined papers are now printed under the title of the latter journal.

The *Sentinel*, of Waterford, N. Y., has been merged into the *Advertiser*, of same place.

The *Index* and *Appeal*, both published at Petersburg, Va., have been consolidated under the combined name.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Evening Mercury*, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been considerably enlarged, and is printed from new type. It has also a new head. Mr. J. W. Sheets has recently accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Mercury*.

The name of the Houston (Texas) *Union* has been changed to the *Mercury*, and has been enlarged. Mr. Jos. H. Wilson has become associate editor of the *Mercury*.

The *Record*, of Binghampton, N. Y., has been changed from an eight-page to a four-page paper.

The Clam Lake (Mich.) *News* has been enlarged.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Daily Post*, now in its thirty-first year, appeared on Monday, 28th ult., in a handsome new dress. The *Weekly Post*, now in its seventieth year, has been enlarged to fifty-six columns, each being lengthened so as to make in all an addition of twenty-two columns.

The Olathe (Kansas) *Mirror* is printed from new type.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"New-Fangled Notions," and "Hard Raps," are the subjects upon which Maj. Herrick (Zeb Crummet) is lecturing this season.

Mr. A. C. Jones has assumed the editorial management of the Carthage (Mo.) *Patriot*.

The office of the *Whig and Tribune*, of Jackson, Tenn., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has accepted the editorship of the *Christian at Work*, and his sermons and articles are to be published exclusively in that journal.

Mr. C. Sanborn has purchased the Manchester (Iowa) *Press*, and will continue its publication.

Mr. Wm. W. Polk has retired from the editorial control of the Kennett Square (Pa.) *Leader*.

The Snow Hill (Md.) *Shield*, after a suspension of several months, again makes its appearance.

Mr. Thos. J. O'Brien has become editorially connected with the Hazleton (Pa.) *Sentinel*.

The Oxford (Kansas) *Press* has been moved to Wellington, where it will be issued in future.

Mr. A. J. De Witt, associate editor of the Goldsboro (N. C.) *Messenger*, has withdrawn from that paper.

The *Silent World*, suspended some months since, has been revived under the business management of Mr. J. E. Ellegood.

Mr. W. C. McGonigle has purchased the interest of Mr. Myrtle, in the Angola (Ind.) *Republican*, and will in future conduct it.

Mr. W. H. Moore, formerly of the editorial staff of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, has become city editor of the *Herald*, of the same place.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* was established in 1786, the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* in 1800, and the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* in 1804.

Gen. R. L. Kimberly has withdrawn from the Saginaw (Mich.) *Enterprise*, to take the management of the *Chronicle*, published at Bay City.

The *Monitor*, published in the Swedish language at Salina, Kansas, has been moved to Lawrence, and placed under the editorial control of Mr. Rozien, of that place.

Mr. Jas. H. Ferguson announces in the Newport (Pa.) *News*, of July 26th, that he has taken charge of the editorial department of that paper. Mr. George Shrom is the proprietor.

The *Southern Standard*, of Vernon, La., has been discontinued, and the press and material removed to Vienna, and a new paper started under the name of the Vienna *Sentinel*.

Mr. Wm. Schnauffer, for nineteen years the editor and publisher of the Baltimore (Md.) *Wecker*, has retired from that journal, and Mr. Blumenthal, the remaining partner, assumes control.

Mr. Blymyer has retired as one of the proprietors of the Tiffin (Ohio) *Tribune*, his interest having been purchased by his partners, O. T. & C. N. Locke—brothers of P. V. Nasby.

Mr. N. E. Harris has retired from the editorial staff of the Sparta (Ga.) *Times and Planter*, and is succeeded by Col. J. T. Jordon. Judge Little still remains chief editor.

Capt. J. A. McCaull has dissolved his connection as part owner of the Roanoke (Va.) *Times*. He will, however, remain as chief editor of the paper, and the local and news departments will be under the management of Mr. C. M. Webber.

Mr. C. H. C. Willingham, for several years editor of the LaGrange *Reporter*, and more recently associate editor of the Atlanta (Ga) *Sun*, has purchased an interest in the *Star*, of Griffin, Ga.

On account of continued ill health, Mr. A. S. R. Richards has retired from the Tamaqua (Pa.) *Courier*. The paper will hereafter be continued by his late partners, Mr. D. M. Eveland and Mr. Robt. Harris.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. V. Johnson and F. A. Falls, in the publication of the *Democratic Leader*, of Charlotte, Mich., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. V. Johnson, having purchased the interest of his late partner, will continue the publication of the *Leader*.

The office of the *Cameron Herald*, Emporium, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, July 8th. Notwithstanding this misfortune, the *Herald* came out in the shape of a three-column sheet, printed on one side, giving an account of the fire, and an announcement that it would publish its regular edition thereafter. The loss of the proprietor, Mr. J. B. Newton, is $1,300.

List of Officers of the International and Subordinate Typographical Unions.

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Second Vice-President—W. G. Johnson, of Troy.

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Campbell, T. W.	Kirkpatrick, J. H.	Reese, H. R.
Cloyd, Duval	Lavelle, M.	Rhodes, Travis
Forney, Wm.	Lawzon, Zephirin	Royce, Owen
Furner, George	Miller, M C.	Spalding, S. C.
Gentzler, Edward	Mullins, Wm.	Stuart, John
Holdzkon, C. L.		

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Bailey, J. H.	Harrison, B. F.	Miller, M. C.
Bosworth, H. C.	Jackson, W. D.	O'Connor, William H.
Campbell, T. W.	Knight, S. B.	Russell, I. S.
Cloyd, Duval	Kirkpatrick, J. H.	Royce, Owen
Forney, Wm.	Lavelle, M.	Stuart, John
Gentzler, Edward		

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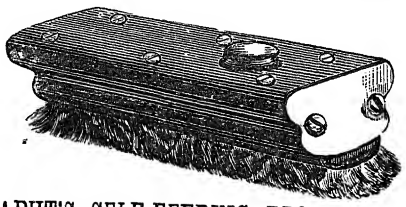

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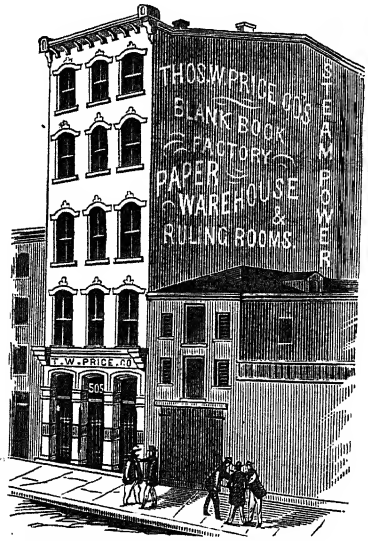

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Parties in the printing business, or proposing to engage in it, will please send for our new and complete edition of

"SELECTIONS FROM SPECIMEN BOOKS,"

Which contains most of what is useful in a printing office.

Estimates furnished, and all inquiries relative to the business promptly and cheerfully answered.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, "	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, "	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution,	per bottle	75, 1 50
Bronze Powders,	per ounce	25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00

Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

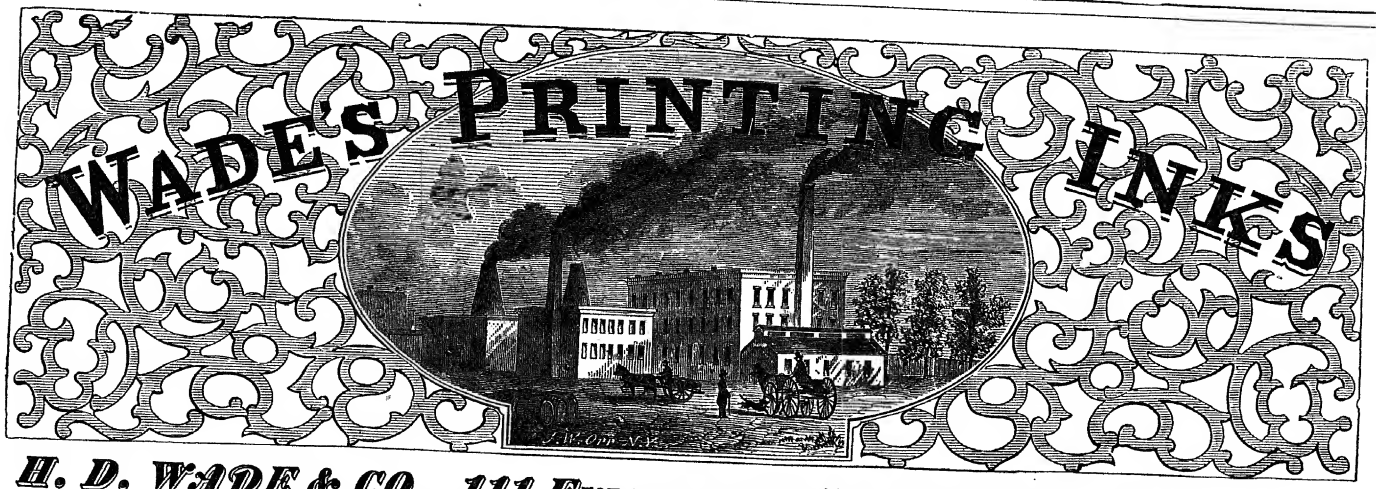
ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24.00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.



H. D. WADE & CO., 111 FULTON AND 50 ANN STS., NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST OF INKS, etc.

News Ink, Power Press	℔ lb	16 20
News Ink, Hand Press	"	20
Extra News Ink, Power Press.	"	20 to 25
" " Hand Press..	"	25
Book Ink, No. 3	"	30
" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Pictorial News or Book	"	30 40 50
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
Extra Fine Ink, for cards	"	1.00
Superfine Ink, "	"	1.50
Extra Sup. Ink, "	"	2.00
Super Job Ink, "	"	1.50
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Printers' Varnish	"	30 40 50
Red Ink, for paper	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Scarlet Red	"	1.50 3.00
Deep Red	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Fine Red, for Cards or Paper.	"	2.00 2.50
Extra Fine Red	"	3.00 5.00 10.00

Lake Ink	℔ lb	3.00 5.00 10.00
Carmine Ink	"	16.00 32.00
Scarlet Carmine	"	16.00
Chinese "	"	32.00
Ultramarine Ink, Poster	"	50 75 1.00
" " Fine	"	1.50 2.00 3.00
Light Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Paging Blue Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Blue Ink	"	2.00
Light Green Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Green Inks	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Deep Dark Green Ink	"	2.00
Brown, Poster Ink	"	50
Light Brown Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Dark "	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Bismarck and Russet Brown.	"	2.00
Yellow, Poster Ink	"	50
Lemon Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Orange Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Deep Orange Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
White Ink	"	50 75 1.00
Brown Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00

Yellow Gold Size	℔ lb	1.00 1.50 2.00
Orange Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
White Size, for dry colors	"	1.50
Flock Size	"	1.50
Flock Varnish	"	75
Sienna Ink	"	1.50
Sepia, Raw Sienna	"	2.00
Raw Umber, Olive Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Ink	"	2.00
Tints, of various shades	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 to 1.50
Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 to 1.50
Gloss Varnish		1.00

ANILINE INKS.

Royal Purple	℔ lb	16.00 24.00
" Bluish	"	16.00 24.00
Purple Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Magenta, and Solferino	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Mauve, Bluish and Reddish	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Claret	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Emerald Green	"	5.00
Aniline Blue	"	5.00

TO THE ABOVE PRICES ADD TWENTY PER CENT. AS PER ANNEXED KEY.

Card Price	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
Advance	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.00
Blue, Green	"	3.00
Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00
Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

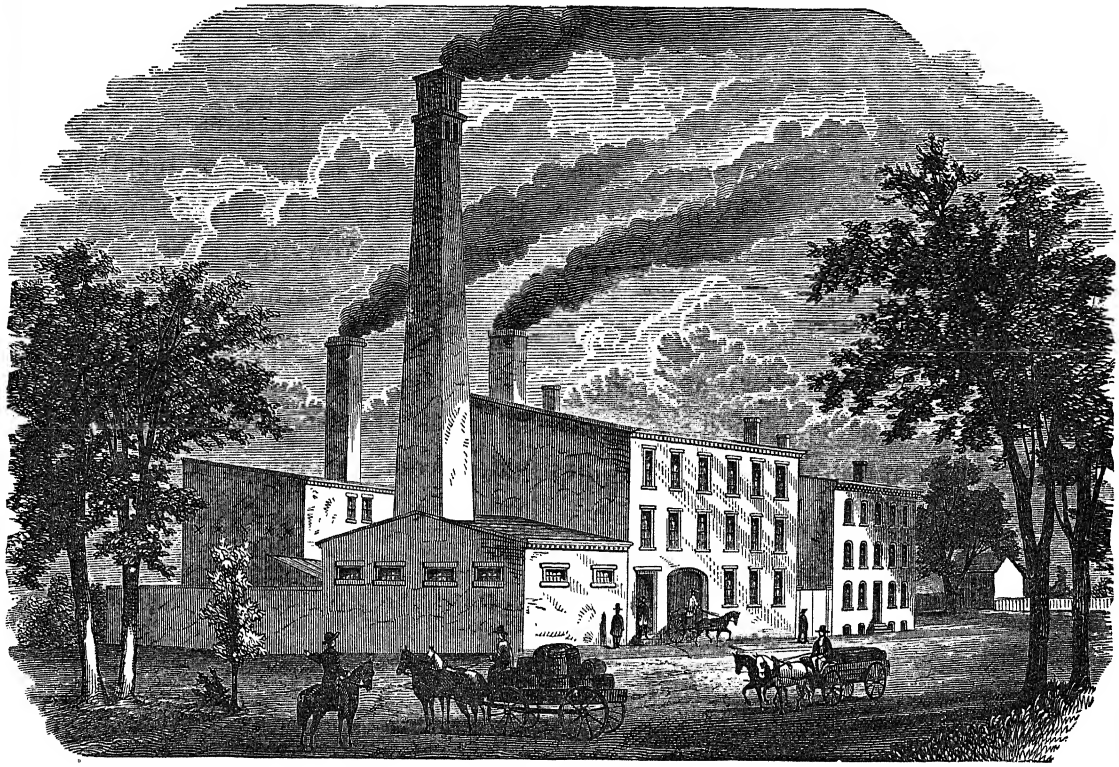
News, Book and Job Inks, and Varnishes, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.

Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.
Extra News Ink.....30c.
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50

COLORED INKS.

Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00
Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00
Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00
Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00
Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50
Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50
Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1
Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00

COLORED INKS.

Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

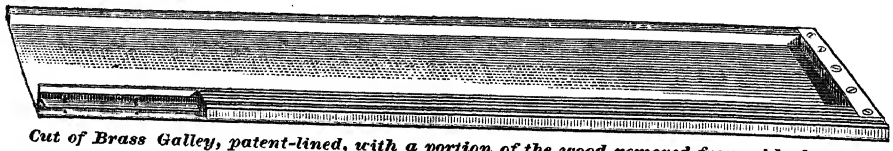
Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE..	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

PATENT

Newspaper, Book and Job Galleys.



Cut of Brass Galley, patent-lined, with a portion of the wood removed from side-frame, showing manner of attaching side-lining.

This Patent Galley is the strongest and most durable brass-lined Galley manufactured. The improvement consists in soldering a tongue of metal to the brass lining, letting the metal tongue into the wooden side (which is slotted), and fastening, at one and the same time, by means of the screws in the bottom of the Galley, the lining, side and brass bottom, making a Galley which presents, inside, a perfectly smooth side-surface; by this means dispensing with the heads of the screws in the side lining, which in the old-style Galleys sometimes project and make "pi." There is also a strip of brass across the head of the Galley, that strengthens it, and prevents the head and sides from warping or becoming loose.

PRICES OF BRASS GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

Single Column, 3 1-8 x 23 1-4,	$2 25	Double Column, 6 1-4 x 23 1-4,	$3 00

SIZES AND PRICES OF BRASS JOB GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

6 ×10	$2 25	12×18	$4 50
8¾×13	3 00	14×20	5 25
10 ×16	3 75	15×22	6 00

ALL THE REGULAR SIZES OF BOOK, JOB, AND NEWSPAPER GALLEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

FOR SALE AT

R. S. MENAMIN'S

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

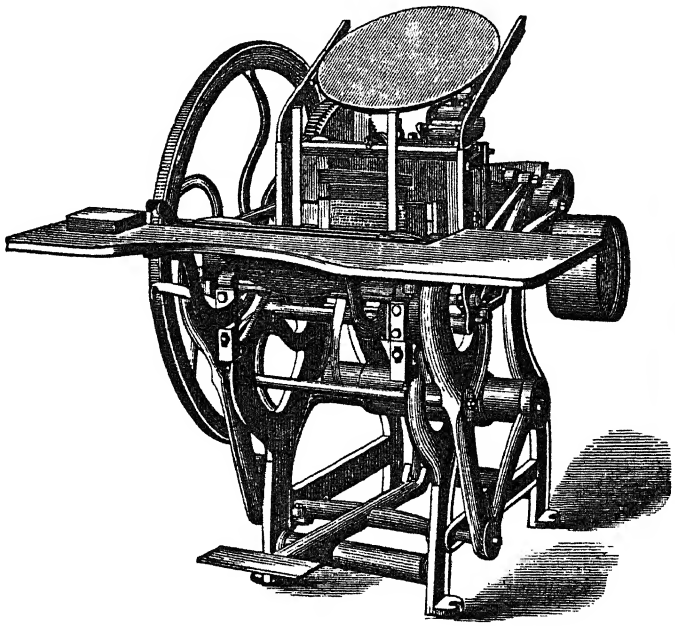
517 AND 519 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTING MATERIAL BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED—OFFICES FITTED OUT AT SHORT NOTICE.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.



PRICE:

QUARTO MEDIUM, 10x16 inches inside of chase, $425.

This includes two sets of stocks, one roller mold, wrenches, three chases, fountain, tight and loose pulleys for steam, and boxing ready for shipment at the manufactory; no extra charges.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, Etc.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches	$50	Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
" Self-feeding Head	60	Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Proof Presses, 9 x32 inches inside bearers, with frame	45	Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
" 16½x32 " " "	55	Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
" 20 x36 " " "	80	Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

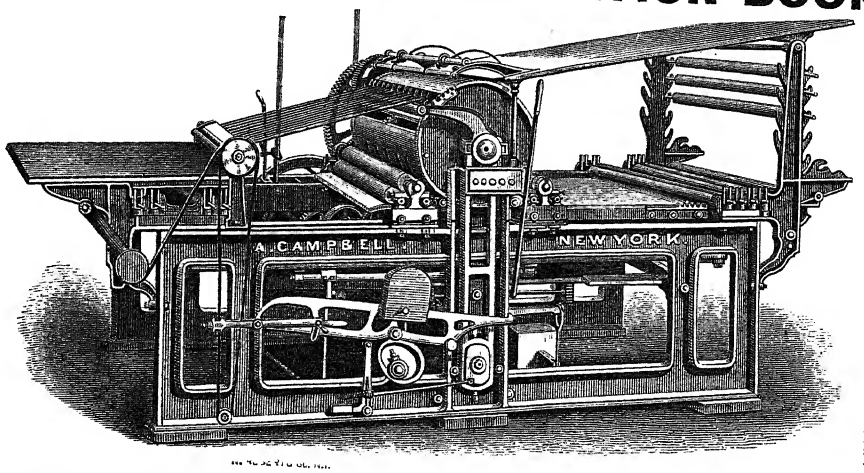
WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

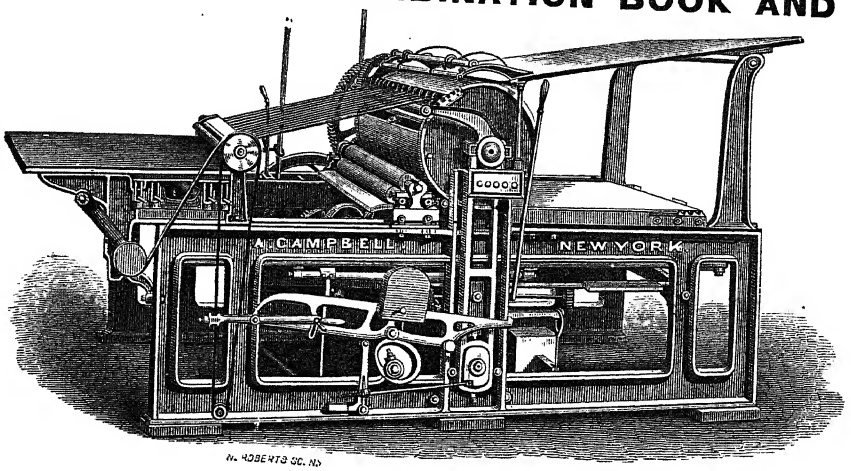
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

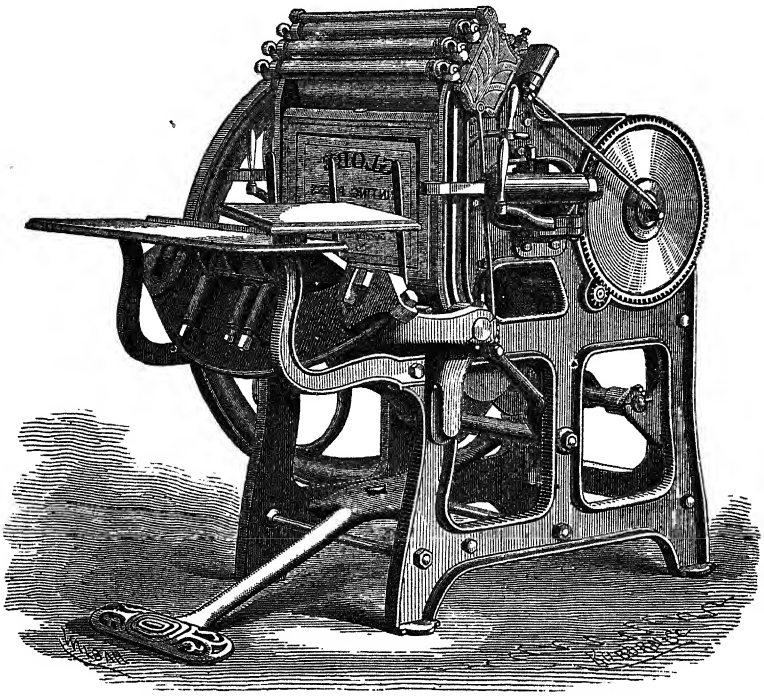
No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use
Perfect Ink Distribution.
Impression can be thrown on or off.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

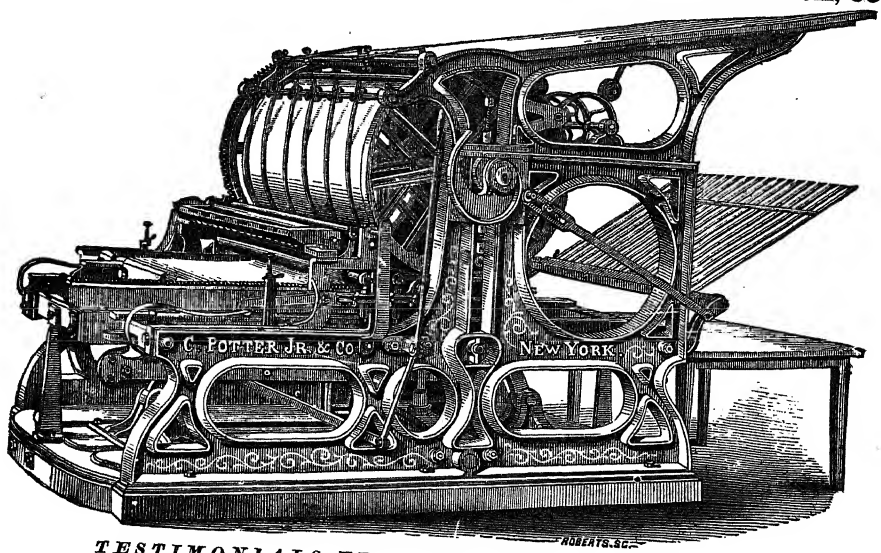
All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S
POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



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Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

BOSTON, December 14, 1870.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

BOSTON, December 13, 1870.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers		$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 "	"	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 "	"	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 "	"	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 "	"	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 "	"	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 "	"	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 "	"	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 "	"	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers		$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$3,300
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The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

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C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

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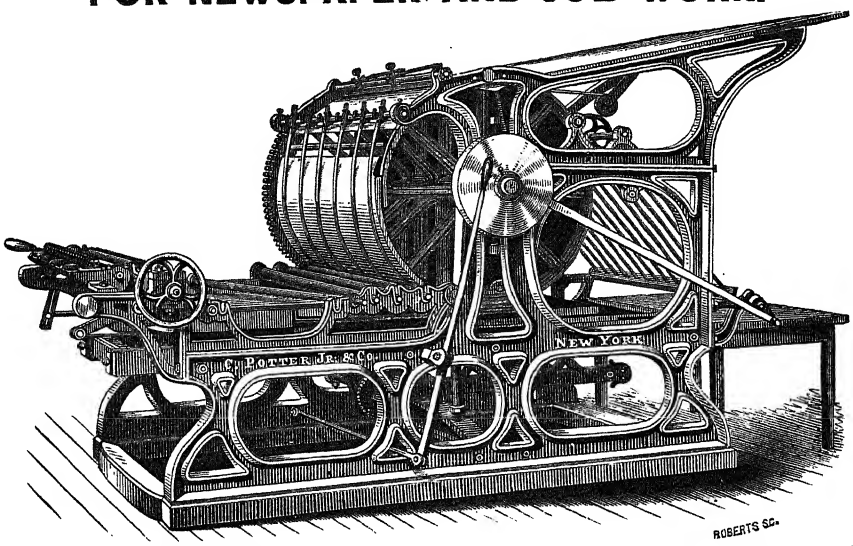

The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

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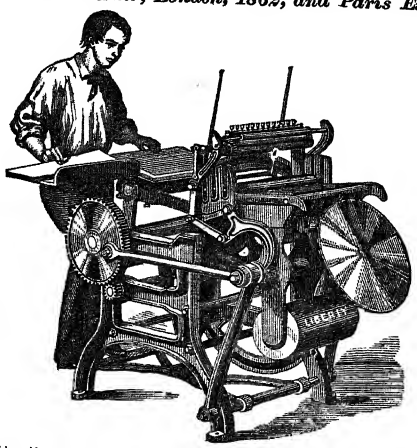
DEGENER & WEILER'S

"Liberty" Card and Job Presses,

23 CHAMBERS STREET, COR. OF CENTRE, NEW YORK.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, and Paris Exposition, 1867.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully solicit the attention of Proprietors and Superintendents of Printing Establishments to a brief description of their JOB and CARD PRINTING MACHINE, invented and patented by FRED. OTTO DEGENER.

THE COMBINATION OF PRINCIPLES in this popular Press is the result of over sixteen years' experience in constructing and building many different kinds of Printing Machines in general use.

The CLEARNESS AND DISTINCTNESS OF IMPRESSION on Visiting and Business Cards, Circulars, Letter or Bill Heads, etc.; the PERFECT DISTRIBUTION of the Ink; the ACCURACY OF REGISTER of every description of PRINTING IN COLORS; and the FACILITY and SPEED with which they can be propelled by treadle, without wearying or distracting the attention of the operator from feeding or piling his sheets, cannot be excelled.

Their SIMPLICITY AND STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION are proof against any ordinary accident, and nothing but the grossest carelessness can put them out of order. A boy of but little experience can run them with ease, and produce the FINEST CLASS OF WORK; and where steam is used it can readily be attached at a nominal cost.

The extensive sale of these Presses, and the continually increasing orders for them, made it necessary to extend our Manufactory, as well as to increase our facilities by the construction of SPECIAL MACHINERY to expedite the building of the same—which enables us to duplicate any part of our presses in case of accidental breakage.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS PRESS OVER ALL OTHERS:

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, DURABILITY, AND STRENGTH OF BUILD—in which the BEST MATERIALS are used; EASE IN RUNNING; the ABILITY TO PRINT A FORM AS LARGE AS CAN BE LOCKED UP IN THE CHASE; CONVENIENCE OF "MAKING READY," ADJUSTING, OR CLEANING; facility of CORRECTING A FORM WITHOUT REMOVING IT FROM THE BED, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in STATIONARY FIXTURES, WITHOUT SPRINGS, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

SIZE No. 2 has a SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for Printing Cards, by means of which Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the Inking Rollers are always in sight.

The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out.

The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the Press.

THE SPEED IS ACCORDING TO THE ABILITY OF THE OPERATOR, FROM 1,000 TO 2,500 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS:

No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	**$250.00**	**Boxing, $6.00**
No. 3.—Quarto-Medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**425.00**	**" 7.00**
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Steam Fixtures for either Size, $20.

Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for No. 2 Press, extra, $25.

☞ Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press. ☜

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MANUFACTORY—DELANCY, TOMPKINS, AND MANGIN STREETS.

Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. **"FREE AND UNSHACKLED."** **$1.50 per Annum.**

VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1873. NO. 7.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1.50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

One Page, each insertion	$25 00
Half Page, each insertion	15 00
Quarter Page, each insertion	8 00
One Line, each insertion	25

R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE MAZARIN BIBLE.

BY THEODORE L. DE VINNE.

"Twenty-one thousand dollars for one book! Twenty-one thousand dollars! The fools are not all dead yet!" These were the scornful words that were spat out venomously by a florid-faced, elderly man, who sat by my side in a ferry-boat, on a fine June morning, and read in the *Tribune* their two-column report of the sale of the Perkins' collection of old books, and more particularly of the unprecedented price that had been received for the Mazarin Bible.

My fellow passenger was, clearly, not a bibliophile. The horse-shoe sleeve-buttons on his wrist, the blazing *solitaires* in his shirt, and his unmistakably "horsey" manners proclaimed him a sport. A man of enlarged views, no doubt, on some subjects—tolerant and gracious toward many errors of judgment and action; but here was a scandalous example of the extravagance of the age that deserved keen rebuke. The Devil had never tempted him to buy Mazarin Bibles. Why should poor Mr. Ellis, who secured the book, be so weak as to throw away his money in this loose manner? Now, if this large sum had only been invested in a horse, or even in a bet on a horse, or in a yacht; if it had been applied to the buying up of some fancy oil or mining stock; why, if it had even been used for fighting the tiger, and had gone over the green cloth irrevocably—these would have been, according to my neighbor, manly, if not rational modes of spending money. But to spend it all for one musty book! Pooh! "Why, it's mean!" said the Game Chicken.

Truly, it was a great price. Sixty-one years ago, £2,260 were given for one copy of Valdarfer's edition of the *Decameron of Boccaccio*, and every book-buyer wondered. It was a price, as then thought, never to be repeated. Yet there seemed some reason for it. Among all the books in the world, this Decameron stands alone. There is none like it.

Greater prices have been paid for mutilated statues, and for cracked and faded paintings that are known to be the work of great masters. To my mind, this book, the first fruits of a great invention that has revolutionized the literature of the world—a book that is as much a monument of the lofty aims of the inventor as it is of his mechanical skill—an invention that was fitly introduced with a volume that has always been known in Christendom as *The Book*—has a moral value and significance that cannot be attached to any statue or picture. So long as civilization lasts, it is not possible that it can ever be lightly esteemed.

The Mazarin Bible is not unique. At least fifteen copies are known—on vellum and on paper. The book was published by Fust and Gutenberg at the price of sixty crowns, but it did not meet with the ready sale that had been expected. The rivalry of other printers, who made other editions of the Bible, soon reduced the price. Long before the end of the fifteenth century, a copy of this edition of the book, which had probably been out of print for forty years, and was then rated as an obsolete and a second-hand copy, was sold for ten crowns.

In the sixteenth century, the book had disappeared from sale. It had become not only obsolete—it had been forgotten.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, Gabriel Naudé, librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, discovered the book among some of the reckless purchases that he had made. Franklin says that Naudé bought books by wholesale. After an examination of a bookseller's shelves, he would order—— feet of theology —— feet of law —— feet of divinity, etc., with apparently little regard to the quality of the books. When he left the shop, wrote Franklin, it looked as if it had been visited, not by a book buyer, but by a hurri-

cane. His knowledge of books enabled him to identify this as the veritable work of Gutenberg. He published a description of it, which attracted attention. Most of his readers were of opinion that this was the only copy that had been preserved, and it thus received the name of the Mazarin Bible.

From that day the price of the book has steadily increased. The subsequent discovery of a few other copies, so far from diminishing, has really added to the value of each copy. Sections, leaves, and fragments have been sold at prices that seem preposterous.

Mr. David Wolfe Bruce, of New York, is the fortunate possessor of fragments of this Mazarin Bible, and of the Bamberg Bible, a book that is equally famous, for John Gutenberg made the types for both editions. To Mr. Bruce I am indebted for the opportunity of a careful and protracted examination of these interesting relics of early typography. To me, the inspection of these undoubted originals was a rare treat. For the first time I had some means of proving or disproving the puzzling statements concerning the process by which this book was made, that have been given by scores of writers, from "that arch-liar Jo. Frid Faustus," as Vanderlinde deservedly calls him, down to that still more pretentious concocter of history, Thomas Frognall Dibdin.

The Mazarin Bible is better known to bibliographers as the Bible of 42 lines. It is so called from the number of lines of types that are found in each of the double columns. There are 1282 pages in this edition of the book, which is sometimes bound in two and sometimes in three volumes. The size of the leaf is about that of a demy folio. The slightly reduced *fac simile* of a leaf in the "American Encyclopædia of Printing," gives a correct representation of the appearance of the type, and of the illuminated border. There is no need to add anything to the technical description of the book, that is also found in the Encyclopædia; but I will add some conclusions which I have formed about the method of making the types, that may be of interest. One of the conclusions is, that the types of the Mazarin Bible were cast in a mold of hard metal. The statement of Trithemius, and the theories of his copyists about types which were cut or engraved on bodies of wood or of metal, are in flat contradiction to the mute but convincing evidence of the book itself.

It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the legend of the invention of the metal mold and the movable matrix by Peter Schoeffer must be untrue, for this Mazarin Bible was completed not later than 1456, and the record of the trial at law between Fust and Gutenberg shows that the work of making the types for the book began in 1450. When Peter Schoeffer entered the office of Gutenberg is not known. In 1449 he was a student, or at least a copyist in the University of Paris, and was but nineteen years of age.

It is highly improbable that a young man, fresh from school, could have invented so complex an instrument as a type-founder's mold. It is still more improbable that John Gutenberg, who had been faithfully working at this problem in typography ever since 1436, could have induced John Fust to advance five thousand crowns, unless he had demonstrated to the cautious money-lender that he not only knew how to make types, but that he had made them in a manner that was so satisfactory that it seemed incapable of improvement.

The vital feature of Gutenberg's great invention seems to have been overlooked by all writers on typography. Gutenberg was not the first printer, for Weigel has shown that printing with ink had been done at least as early as the thirteenth century. He was not the first printer of books, for school books for children, and block books and picture books for poor priests had been made and were in use when he was born. It is not at all certain that he was the first to invent movable types, for, although it cannot be proved, there are strong probabilities that types, made in molds of sand, were in use long before he made the types for the Bible.

It was Gutenberg's greatest triumph that he invented the only instruments by which useful types could be made—the adjustable mold of hard metal and the movable and interchangeable matrix. He did his work well. Its merit is proved by its permanency. The modern mold is, of course, a nicer piece of workmanship, and replete with many minor improvements that the mold of Gutenberg never had; but the principal parts of the mechanism are the same in both molds. Able men, during the past four centuries (and more who had no ability), have tried to improve Gutenberg's mold. Machines have been projected for casting fifty and more types by one operation; machines for casting types in a vacuum; machines for swaging types out of cold metal; machines "for putting heads on" iron and copper square rods—but the types that are used now are made by Gutenberg's process, and, from a practical point of view, there is no other.

Gutenberg's claims as an inventor should be based more on his skill as a type-founder than on his achievements as a printer. This distinction was much better understood in his century than it is in ours. The inscription on the tablet that was erected to his memory is, "To John Gutenberg, who, first of all, invented printing types in brass"—that is, he was the first to make types in molds and matrices of brass.

The translations that have been given of this simple inscription—that he made types of brass—are inexcusable perversions of grammar and of history.

This qualified statement that Gutenberg was the first to make types by a certain method, is an indication that they had been made previously by an inferior method.

The types of the Mazarin Bible are not such types as any modern type-founder would make, or any modern printer would use. A captious reader could find fault with the proportions of the letters, and with other defects. But this

is unjust criticism. Gutenberg's work must be compared, not with the work of our own day, but with that of his pupil and successor. One has but to contrast the Mazarin Bible with any of Peter Schoeffer's books, to perceive that Gutenberg was the better type-founder and the better printer. No man in typographical history has enjoyed a more undeserved reputation than this Peter Schoeffer. This "father of type-founders," as he is called, cut but three faces of type, and every one of them is inferior to any of Gutenberg's. The Psalter of Mentz, a famous book that has been attributed to him, is really the work of John Gutenberg.

The printing of the Mazarin Bible is very good, especially in the copies on paper, in which not only pages but lines of type are kept in register. The copies on vellum, that were printed in single pages, are often out of register—a defect that is almost unavoidable with such a treacherous substance as moist and flabby parchment. It is good, solid, honest presswork. There is a masculine dignity in the broad black lines of these types that one may look for in vain in the delicate letters of modern typography.

The ink is black, and the color is even. A recent French essayist has said that the ink used by the early printers was not printing ink, as we understand the term—that it was smoke black without oil—a paste or distemper color—a fair quality of shoe blacking. However true this may be of other early books—and I have reason to believe it is true of some—it is not true as to the Mazarin or the Bamberg Bible. In these books the ink was mixed with oil, and it is of good full color; but it is not shining and brilliant, as is the ink in books of Mr. Bruce's collection that were printed in the same century by Jenson and by Ratdoldt of Venice. Here I may add that glossy black ink is not a modern invention. Our ink makers and concocters of "indispensables," who have rediscovered this secret, may be surprised to know that shining black ink was made, and well made, too, for it is glistening to this day in books that are nearly four hundred years old.

Gutenberg's name is not found in any known copy of the Mazarin Bible or of the Bamberg Bible. But every copy of these books shows that each edition received alterations that were made before the book was published. In each edition the first section was cancelled, and a newly-printed section has been substituted. In the Mazarin Bible the first section has 40 and 41 lines to the column, while all the remaining pages have 42 lines; in the Bamberg Bible the worn condition of the types, and the barbarous presswork of the first section proves that this introduction to the book was not only printed last, but was printed by an ignorant printer.

No one can give a satisfactory explanation for these changes. One writer thinks that both editions were slow of sale, and that the publishers cancelled the first section to give the books the appearance of new editions. Another writer thinks that Gutenberg had printed his name on the first section of each book, and that Fust—who retained the types and the printed, but unpublished copies of the Mazarin Bible, and Albert Pfister, who seems to have owned (it is not known by what title) the types and copies of the Bamberg Bible—determined to suppress the name of the inventor. There is no historical warrant for either of these conjectures; but the last is, to say the least, plausible.

It is a singular fact that we should have known very little of Gutenberg, if he had not been of a litigious disposition. If it were not for the records of courts of law, in which he appears sometimes as plaintiff and sometimes as defendant, John Gutenberg would be almost as misty and shadowy a personage as Laurens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem. His arrest of the city clerk of Mentz, for the non-payment of an annuity; his own arrest by some gentle or ungentle Annie of Strasburg, for breach of promise; his quarrel with his partners in the same city; his confession of judgment in favor of a religious corporation when he became bankrupt; his recorded gifts of books to his sister Hebele, nun of St. Clare; his unavailing defence in the suit brought against him by John Fust—all these show that he was thoroughly human, and that his blood was very red. A man of many sides—proud, generous, irascible, energetic, and, more than all, of inflexible resolution.

And this was his great merit. He fought a good fight to the end, and held fast to his early faith that he should solve the problem of typography, which seems to have been the sole object of his life. His successor in Strasburg, John Mentil, became rich through printing; his partner, John Fust, always a thrifty man, would have been made rich, too, if he had not been cut down by the plague in Paris; his pupil and successor, Peter Schoeffer, became rich. But John Gutenberg died poor. "So much," suggests a friend at my elbow, "for living in an age when there were no patent laws." In which opinion I fully concur.

A CURIOUS calculation has been made, resulting in the statement that the printing of the single word "laughter," in the *Congressional Globe*, as it occurs in speeches of Congressmen, has, during the last thirty years, cost the Government about fifteen hundred dollars, while the word "applause" has cost twice that sum.

THE books of the Post Office Department show that since the first of June the largest amount of business ever done since the organization of the Department, in the manufacture of stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., took place. The increase was caused in a great measure by the abolition of the franking privilege.

MR. HIRAM YOUNG, of the York (Pa.) *True Democrat*, has received a patent for a new rotary steam engine, which it is claimed will not only give greater power with the same force of steam, but is much cheaper and simpler than any other now in use.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE VERNACULAR IN LITERATURE

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

Like the giant in ancient story, who renewed his strength in the embrace of his mother earth, literature gains a new impulse and increased power when it returns to its real source—the people—from whom it springs and for whose use it is created.

The faults and follies of incomplete civilization are exhibited in affectations of mind as well as of manner, and the semi-educated scholar despises his own vigorous vernacular, and servilely copies the style of some past age or foreign country, which he admires for its reputed acquirements. Thus the literatures of modern Europe have endeavored to build themselves upon Latin and Greek, while the mass of authors have weakly striven to dignify their platitudes with quotations from the classics, and have laboriously molded their periods upon models unsuited to the national modes of thought and expression.

The pedantry of the age of Elizabeth was destroying the simplicity of the grand old English tongue by imitating the complicated forms of the artificial authors of decaying Rome, when Shakspeare boldly defied all the cumbrous scholarship of his day. Fine gentlemen crowded upon the stage of the Globe Theatre with their euphuistic criticisms, but the sturdy actor laughed their scholarly affectations to scorn, and made them join in the derision that greeted the learning of Holofernes, and the hair-splitting logic of the fools.

In India, it was believed that the drama was bestowed by Heaven upon man for his improvement and delight; and even in the earlier plays, the vernacular held its due place, the inferior characters all being made to speak in the native dialects, while the sternest rules refused to permit the horse-boy to sport the same elegant heroics as the star performer.

Five centuries ago, Dante, intending to proclaim the political doctrine of a United Italy and a Pope without temporal power, although taking Virgil for his guide, clothed his great thoughts in a dialect familiar to the masses, and relied upon the cantos of his epic as the modern politician does upon a stump speech.

Chaucer did not magnify his calling by mounting upon the stilts of Latinity, but choosing a homely story, familiar to the most ignorant, strung upon it his pleasant tales in a language that all might understand, and by so doing has been honored by all later ages as

The well of English undefiled.

There was a great deal of very nice writing in Scotland, plentifully adorned with Latin and sprinkled with Greek, when a true poet, recognizing that the fountain of poesy springs in the heart of the people, framed simple thoughts in the homely strains that glorify the name of Robert Burns.

Pedantry was stultifying the fictitious literature of France, and the preservation of the unities bade fair to destroy all that was worth preserving, when Beranger sang the familiar thoughts of the masses in unsophisticated verse, and Victor Hugo completed the revolution by putting the vernacular of the streets upon his pages.

Germany, unfaithful to the grand old language which swells with organ-tones through the pure eloquence of Luther's Bible, was narrowing itself to Voltaire's French and weighing itself down with foreign scholarship, when Schiller's poet-heart, beating in unison with the heart of his nation, clothed his highest thoughts in simplest rhyme, and so won a laureate crown.

Pursuing the same task, Auerbach imagined a scheme of stories suited to the taste of the multitudinous readers of an almanac, and has become one of the foremost authors of his time.

English fiction had fallen from its high estate—the simplicity of Shakspeare—into a condition of abject bondage to impossible heroes and improbable heroines, when Walter Scott swept back to the verities, and made a world of readers laugh over the mishaps of Dubbie Headrigg, and weep in loving sympathy and admiration at the modest virtues of Jeanie Deans.

In our own day, Dickens has towered above a multitude of competitors for popularity, by his respectful treatment of the commonest joys and sorrows of humanity, and when he named Oliver Twist, the Parish boy's Progress, he had claimed his right to rank with his glorious compeers, Bunyan and Hogarth, in an honored brotherhood of world-menders.

In that long battle, that has at length been won, some of the best weapons were found in the plain speech of poor Uncle Tom. In that sadder war that is still waging the war of labor against capital—early words of cheer came from the heartfelt pages of Mary Barton, and the sad verity of the conflict was first impressed on many a careless mind by the cry of "It's a muddle"—a cry forced from the depths of the breaking heart of struggling, oppressed, bewildered humanity.

In authorship, as in other arts, apparent ease is the result of laborious care, and simplicity the end and aim of culture. Bulwer and Dickens can entrance their readers with the simple joys and sorrows of the uneventful life of a poor author, and George Eliot states the greatest sociatary problems by the pungent tongue of Mrs. Poyser.

It is only among these great authors that the vernacular is found, for the lower range of literature ever relies for its effects upon a ponderous machinery of secret passages and bloody barons, and although the king may be very ungrammatical, the knight can never be colloquial.

To awaken mankind from a selfish absorption in their private interests is the loftiest aim of literature, and it is achieved by that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. A man alone with nature and with God, made

the story of Robinson Crusoe; Burns struck the resounding chord when he sang—

A man's a man for a' that.

John Brodie, the Yorkshireman, teaches the same lesson as John Halifax, Gentleman; and the Vicar of Wakefield preaches the same sermon as Adam Bede or Rip Van Winkle.

Shakspeare portrayed the mob in all its dullness and brutality, and carping critics, hard pressed to find a flaw, have accused him of being undemocratic; yet no author has ever done such honor to the instincts of humanity, and none has ever received from the world a more just or a higher reward. Boldly disregarding every unity of time and place, he ushers Snug, the Joiner, into the presence of Theseus, Duke of Athens; and makes Bottom, the Weaver, the lover of the Queen of the Fairies, confidently relying on that absolute fidelity to nature which would compel his audience to accept a true-born Briton, whether presented as Dogberry of Messina, Sir Toby Belch of Illyria, or as nurse to the hapless Juliet of Verona.

Perhaps no stronger denial need be urged of the claim of Bacon to the authorship of the dramas ascribed to Shakspeare, than the fact that the most wise Verulam unwisely said that he wrote his great book in Latin that it might be read when the English language should be forgotten. The author of the plays called "Shakspeare," could never have thus enrolled himself among the army of "infidels to Adam."

The diversities in the vernacular of our own country offer mines of wealth but little worked; yet Sam Slick, with Biglow, Bret Harte, and Hans Breitmann, have each found abundant treasure.

Typography has been the great instrument in perfecting as well as preserving the vernacular, by giving to fleeting phrases the permanence of type; but to the services of one printer must especial gratitude be ever due. All lovers of our Saxon English must hold in memory the work of William Caxton, his sincere love for his mother tongue, and his long years of arduous labor in her behalf.

Not long since, a lady, who belongs on the editorial staff of one of the leading dailies of New York, had been detained by office duties until rather a late hour. Living on the Heights in Brooklyn, it was not much of a venture to go home without an escort, so she started. On the boat a gentleman (?) said, "Are you alone?" "No, sir," said the lady, and when the boat touched stepped off. "I thought you said that you were not alone," said the fellow, stepping to her side again. "I am not," replied the lady. "Why, I don't see any one; who is with you?" "God Almighty and the angels, sir—I am never alone." "You keep too good company for me, madam; good night."

A Western editor does not think much of fishing as a sport. He says, "We stood all day in the river last week, but caught nothing until we got home—enough to satisfy us for some time."

[Communicated.]

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

Sir:—In your August number appears a communication signed P., suggesting that by the "overhauling of the several type-setting machines, by some competent person, and a proper combination of the best parts of each, a practical and useful machine might now be produced."

In 1842 or 1843, old Dr. Greene, an enthusiastic refugee Irish gentleman, who was editing a Democratic paper on which I was employed, one day read to me an account of a type-setting machine projected in France, I think, and was really jubilant over the idea. He felt confident of its success, not knowing what had to be accomplished. I differed with him. The position taken by me at the time is the position I maintain to-day, viz.: that a practical, serviceable type-setting machine, accomplishing what is necessary towards getting matter ready for imposition, without extra hand manipulation, *will never be invented.* Some have lost their lives trying it, while many have sunk thousands of dollars in the vain endeavor; and although they have indulged in the delusion that but one short step more was necessary to secure the prize, in making that step they have dropped into eternity.

Some things are self-evident, first as well as last, and the sanguinary temperament which battles against them only beats the air. I associate ballooning, perpetual motion, and type-setting machines together, and when either is accomplished—satisfactorily and practically, I mean—I will look for all.

On what, then, do I rest my conviction of the perpetual failure of a type-setting machine? On "breaking" and "justifying" the lines—that is the rub, after all that is said and done. No machine can ever accomplish that feat, *because of the variety of spacing necessary to be done, in order to bring every different length of line to one length.* Machinery cannot be constructed to do it—the intelligent hand has to do it. Practical printers, and only practical printers, know this. Were the lines left as they come, of a thousand lengths, and were the spacing all crammed in at the last end, machinery could not do it, for even then intelligence must *select* either the "hair space," or the "five em," or the "four em space," in order to meet the demands. There is no alternative.

The sewing machine, of which P. speaks, had no such difficulty to overcome. If its stitches do not come out even, the goods can be trimmed; there is no objective point in its row. But in a line of type, the last end is an objective point, and that point is fixed, and the types unyielding. Guess-work won't do; it must be Just So.

Atlanta, Ga., August 21, 1873.

The first newspaper printed in France was the *Gazette de France*, founded by Theophates Renaudot, physician to Louis XIII., in 1631.

COST OF TYPE.

We see many statements of the *exorbitant* price and profits on type, and for the benefit of those curious in such matters, make the enclosed statement of the absolute and contingent cost of manufacturing type. The aggregate cost varies a little, but not materially, in different cities and foundries. We use the hands' price list of one of the largest concerns in the country.

TO CAST ONE HUNDRED POUNDS NONPAREIL TYPE, THE

1.	Metal costs	$18 00
2.	Caster's wages, per 100 lbs.	11 25
3.	Breaker's " "	1 75
4.	Rubber's " "	7 00
5.	Setter's " "	4 50
6.	Dresser's " "	4 50
	Absolute cost of wages and material,	$47 00
7.	Contingent cost at lowest possible estimate,	18 00
	Cost of the type,	$65 00
	Actual price of the article to customer,	$66 00

To render the above more easily comprehended, we append a short description of the various operations for which these wages are paid.

We place metal at 18c. because that is to-day the selling price of the best article in the Eastern cities. The price of old type is only 10c. in trade, but old type never holds out either in quantity or quality. When melted down it loses severely in weight, and large additions of both antimony and tin are required to bring its quality up to fitness for new type.

In the above table we consider the type by pounds, that being the most convenient way of handling it in the foundry; but the labor of handling will be better understood by a printer if we speak of 1000 ems.

The caster on a good machine can average 25 lbs. of Nonpareil daily, earning say $18 per week.

The next operation, that of breaking, is done by boys of from 12 to 15 years. It consists in picking up the type, one at a time, and breaking off the shank which is left attached to the foot by the casting machine. For this work his wages are equal to *two and a half cents* per 1000 ems, and the lads have to pick up letters very fast to earn the few dollars per week they take home to their mothers.

The fourth operation, that of *rubbing*, is done by women, and consists in rubbing the sides of the type over a fine file or smooth stone, to clear them of the feather edge left by the joinings of the mould. There is more than double the actual labor in this than in regular composition, and yet the woman is paid only *nine cents a thousand ems* on Nonpareil, but by diligent labor she manages to keep body and soul together on it.

The fifth process sets up the type in long lines, picking up the letters one at a time just as a compositor does; and it is done by little girls, whose nimble fingers learn to fly from pile to stick in a way no lightning type-setter ever thought, in his dreams, to equal. They do this for *five cents a thousand* on Nonpareil, and some of the handy ones earn high wages, though the average is quite low.

Dressing is done by reliable men, whose duty is not only to do their own work well, but also to criticize all previous operations. A dresser takes a line of type a yard long on a stick—a simple light pine stick—an inch wide and half an inch thick, with a little lip projecting from one edge to keep them from sliding off. He pours these types from the wooden stick into a steel one very much like it, having a slide and screw to clamp the line end-ways. This rod with its line of type is then screwed up in a kind of vise, which holds it firmly and evenly, the bottom end up. Then, with a little plane the dresser cuts out the rough place in the bottom of the type where the shank was broken off by the breaker; then he takes it out of the vise and lays the stick on the table with the side of the line of type exposed; he smoothes the top and bottom of the body of the type with a steel scraper, turning the type over in the rod to get at the opposite side, doing for two sides of the body of the type exactly what the rubber did for the other two sides in the third operation. The type is now done, and the next operation, that of picking, is also performed by the dresser. The wooden stick full of type is now placed on a little stand with face up, and the dresser, with a magnifying glass to his eye and a needle in his hand, looks carefully over the line, and discards every letter imperfectly cast, or injured in any of the subsequent operations we have described, so that only perfect letters remain for the purchaser. The operation of dressing is an important one, and, rightly, well paid.

Contingent cost is a fearful item; it must cover all abuses, advertising, alms, agents, bosses' hire, beggars, bad type, books and bookkeepers, bad debts, clerks, cleaners, coals, costs, collections, court cases, commission, chemicals, dirt, dross, discounts, damage, depreciation, dividing fonts, expressage, envelopes, engineer, fireman, freight, fuel, files, grindstones, impositions, interest, ice, iron, insurance, justifiers, kerning, kindling, labor, lawyer's fees, lager, losses, machinery, mold makers, matrix fitters, mistakes, nonsense, over-sorts, oil, paper, printing, postage, peculations, repairs, rent, swindlings, salesmen, steel, specimens, sort orders, stealings, traveling expenses, taxes, tinkering, tools, water, waste, wear, watchmen, worry, usury, and an infinity of other trifles, a close account of which is kept in a well-regulated establishment; and our figure is founded not on guess-work, but the absolute experience of a series of years.

It is true that a large proportion of this contingent consists of expenses that go on whether type are made or not, so that there is at least less money lost in a busy house than an idle one.

We chose for illustration one of the great staples, an article in constant demand, and of constant production. There are many others just like it, and there are also some on which the margin of profit is very fair indeed; so come on with your orders—we will take 'em as they come, the fat with the lean; but there is far greater prospects of a rise than a further fall in price of type.—*Our Occasional, Cincinnati Type Foundry.*

THE GREAT JOURNALIST OF RUSSIA.

The Russian Empire has hitherto produced but one great journalist, but he is a truly eminent man, one of whom his *confrères* in any part of the world, even in those countries where journalism is far more developed than in the land of the Czars, may be justly proud. His name is Gregory Sandos Katkoff, and he is still a comparatively young man. He is the editor and proprietor of the Moscow *Gazette*, a journal which has obtained the for Russia unprecedented daily circulation of eighty thousand copies, and the so-called Old Russian or National Party regards him as its most eminent representative. In the event of a political revolution in Russia, M. Katkoff would be certain to play a conspicuous part in the history of his country.

Under the circumstances, we believe the following account of an interview with this remarkable man, translated from the Moscow correspondence of the *Baltic Gazette* (*Ost See Zeitung*), will be read with interest.

"Yesterday I was M. Katkoff at his office, on the Nishny Scrak. I doubt if there is in all Europe a more sumptuously fitted up editorial sanctum than his. Everything there, he told me, had been made in imitation of the great American newspaper establishments, of which M. Katkoff is an ardent admirer. There is a library of ten thousand volumes, speaking tubes leading to every part of the vast building, the coziest little rooms for the assistant editors and reporters, a telegraph office, and, also, a genuine Russian peculiarity—a room for the officer of police, to whom all editorials, previous to their publication, have to be submitted, a composing room almost as elegant as a reception hall, and gigantic presses imported from New York.

"M. Katkoff, when I entered his sanctum, rose from his easy chair and, upon learning who I was, cordially shook hands with me.

"'Your paper has often denounced me very bitterly,' he said, smilingly, 'but I like it very much after all.' 'You see,' I said, 'you are the most conspicuous adversary of the German party in Russia, and so you must stand the blows leveled at your whole party.' 'You do me too much honor,' replied M. Katkoff. 'I do not know that I deserve it. I am nothing but a journalist.' He then alluded to the difficulties with which he had to contend when establishing his great journal, and said to me:

"'You will hardly believe me when I tell you that at first it was almost impossible for me, no matter how hard I tried, to write anything fit to be printed. We published, in 1863, our first weekly issue. It contained two brief editorials, and I believe, before I sent the manuscripts to the printer, I rewrote the articles a dozen times, and I awaited with painful anxiety the appearance of the paper. Our success was at first little better than failure. Of our first issue we sold only three hundred copies. This discouraging result I ascribed to my own incapacity for the journalistic profession, and hence I felt strongly tempted to abandon the whole undertaking.

"'But my young wife urged me to try again. She assured me my articles were by no means bad; and so, perhaps, more to gratify her than because I cared myself to write, I did try again. I wrote an article on the treacherous and imbecile foreign policy of the Austrian Emperor. I abused him roundly in terse Russian; and we actually sold in consequence eight thousand copies of the *Gazette*. Had our printing facilities been a little better, we might have disposed of twice that number of copies. Unfortunately, three days after the appearance of that issue, the Imperial Government seized our presses, and I myself, as editor of the paper, was thrown into prison, on the pretext that the *Gazette* had insulted a friendly monarch.'

"M. Katkoff paused a moment, and then continued:

"'A friendly monarch! As if we had a more malignant enemy than the Hapsburg Emperor! That is what I have always tried to beat into the heads of our politicians. So long as Austria exists Russia cannot fulfil her true destiny. Nicholas never made a more fatal mistake than when he saved the Austrian monarchy from utter ruin in 1849. We Russians would be a great deal further but for that lamentable blunder.'

"He then returned to the subject of his paper:

"'My imprisonment,' he said, 'was almost a god-send for us. I was so poor when I established the *Gazette* that I frequently did not know where to get money enough for paying off my workmen. But after I got out of jail subscriptions poured in at a rapid rate, and in 1868 we had twenty thousand regular subscribers. That was very remunerative, and I had money enough to establish a daily paper. Writing newspaper articles became a necessity for me, and I entirely overcame my original diffidence. Our daily issue was popular from the start. At first we had some fifteen thousand subscribers, which yielded me what I then considered an enormous revenue. The Government, however, interfered with us very often, and seven times since 1869 our paper was suspended for two months, which entailed a heavy loss upon us. But, whenever we resumed publication, we received thousands of new subscribers, until, in 1871, we reached a circulation of eighty thousand copies. We employ upward of three hundred persons, and we are proud not only of our success, but also of the assurances which we receive from all sides of the approbation which our efforts for making Russia what she ought to be meets with at the hands of all true Russians.'

"M. Katkoff then showed me through his vast establishment. Elegance and neatness—two things so rarely found in Russia—meet the visitor's eyes everywhere. M. Katkoff, who, ten years ago, was very poor, is now a millionaire; and the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg respects and fears him."

A new periodical was recently started in Paris, entitled the *Musee des deux Mondes*, illustrated with fine colored engravings.

MAKING READY.

The act of getting a form ready to be printed; which includes the modes of overlaying, underlaying, and cutting out, to make up for any inequalities in the height or face of the type; putting up the rollers in proper order for printing the form, and adjusting the amount and quality of the ink to suit the form, and the paper on which it is to be printed. In addition to the above, in book work, this term embraces making register, remedying any defects which may have arisen in imposing or locking up the form, to prevent the exact backing of the pages. In fact, making ready may be said to form the chief portion of the pressman's duty, to which the other matters pertaining to press-work are only auxiliary, while it very often requires the exercise of the highest skill, taste, judgment, and artistic excellence.

Hand Press.—In hand press printing, the form, if for a book, is placed in the centre of the bed of the press, so that, when an impression is pulled, the piston, to which the platen is attached, will fall exactly in the centre of the form. The form should then be securely fastened by means of suitable furniture and quoins. The tympan is then laid down, and paper or blankets put in according to the nature of the form to be printed. The drawer is then laid on, and fastened with the hooks for that purpose. A sheet of the paper to be printed is now folded into quarto, and the creases placed so as to fall in the centre of the long and short cross. The tympan is now dampened slightly, and brought down, and a slight pressure will cause the sheet to adhere to it, when it should be fully stretched, and pasted on the corners to the tympan. In a sheet of twelves the paper is folded into thirds, and the long and the short crease placed over their respective long and short crosses. The points are now screwed to the tympan. If for large paper, short-shanked points are used, and long-shanked for small paper. In printing an octavo, or form of like character, the off-point may be a little larger than the near one, as it enables the pressman to detect any error in turning the paper when working the second side. In printing 12mo forms, the points must be placed at exactly equal distances from the edge of the paper. The cutting out of the frisket is the next thing to be done. Having fastened the frisket to the tympan, lay it on the form, and rub the back of the tympan gently with the palm of the hand, so as to give a distinct impression. This is preferable to pulling an impression by means of the bar-handle, because, the frisket-paper having a rough, hard face, and being sometimes lumpy, there is great danger of injuring the face of the type if an impression is pulled on it. The frisket should now be laid on a board, and the marked parts cut out, at the distance of one-eighth of an inch from the edge of the printing, so that no part of the frisket will strike the edge of the type.

An impression is now taken, and examined to see if it be uniform throughout. As this is seldom the case, the form must be overlaid where light, and the heavy parts cut out, to produce a uniformity of pressure and color over the whole form.

The overlaying is done with thin, unsized paper, and where the impression is weak, a piece of paper of the size of the weak part is pasted on it, and where too strong, that portion cut out, to make it even with the other parts of the printed sheet. A sheet is then pulled to see the effect of the overlaying and cutting out, and if not quite even, the same process is gone over, wherever needed, until the pressure of the platen is the same in every part of the sheet, and a uniform color is obtained. The unusual height of parts of forms sometimes necessitates the cutting out of the sheets inside the tympan, as well as the making ready sheet, in order to make the impression even.

Where the same press does the whole or the greater part of a work, it is generally preferable to overlay on a sheet of stout, smooth paper, placed inside the tympan. This sheet should be cut to fit the inside of the tympan, so as not to move, which will keep the overlays in their places while the form is being printed. This system saves much time in printing the succeeding sheets of the same work, as each one will prove to have nearly an even impression on the first sheet pulled, thus requiring very little making ready.

Type-high bearers, placed across the narrow way of the bed, one on each side, should be used where the size of the form will admit. They should be placed in such a position that the ends of the rollers will not touch them when the form is inked, to prevent tearing the frisket and soiling the tympan. The impression can be regulated in any manner desired, by placing cards or paper underneath the ends of the bearers.

The bottoms of short pages, and the edges of pages adjoining, will sometimes print heavy, and with a dull impression. In such cases, bearers made of reglet, to bear on some parts of the furniture or chase, or hard paper rolled up, and pasted in proper position on the frisket, will remedy the defect.

Slackness of the tympan, or very thin and soft paper, sometimes occasions the paper to touch the form partially when the tympan is turned down. To prevent this, cut an ordinary bottle-cork, so that, when it is laid on the furniture, it will be about one-eighth inch higher than the face of the form; place it on the furniture near the matter which shows slurs, put a little paste on the upper part, and it will become attached to the frisket when the next impression is pulled. The additional height of the cork will cause the paper to remain in place until the platen is pulled down, when, on account of its springing nature, it will give way until the pressure is removed.

Register must be made before commencing to print the form, no matter whether it be whole or half sheet work. After the points have been made to strike in the centres of the grooves, pull an impression, and, if the form be an octavo, or any other form which is printed in a similar manner, turn the sheet over, so that the edge which was at

the top of the tympan will be at the bottom; then put the spurs of the points into the holes in the sheet of paper, and pull another impression. If the points be in their places, the pages and lines will back each other, and the work can be proceeded with; but, if they do not, one or the other, or both of them, must be moved up or down, as circumstances may require. If the sheet does not register, after the second side is pulled, leave it on the tympan and observe in which direction it is out—the first or under impression being the one on which the direction of the movement of the points will depend. Suppose it be found that the lower corner next the pressman is out of register one-eighth of an inch, the first impression being the lowest; the point at that side must be moved upward half that distance, which will bring it to its proper position. Print another sheet, on both sides, and examine as before, and, if the register be correct, the pressman can go on with the work.

In printing from stereotype or electrotype plates mounted on ratchet-blocks, the position of the plates should be marked, so as to notice any slipping which may occur during the progress of the work.

Pins are sometimes used in printing the first side of a book-form, to prevent the sheets from slipping. A piece of card pasted at the foot of the tympan-sheet, having a projecting tongue, under which the sheet may be fed, is considered preferable by many; but pin guides are indispensable where it is found necessary to change the margin to suit a slight variation in ruling or cutting the paper, and they are specially well adapted for printing on dry paper.

The frisket for hand-bills, posters, and jobs requiring large quantities of ink, with narrow outside margin, is prepared by running cords across the frisket frame, and tying them securely, so as to fall in the space between the lines, and lift the sheet after the impression is taken.

The rollers should be kept perfectly free from dirt, pieces of paper, or other matter likely to cause bad work. The ink should be rolled out thin on the ink-block with a brayer, so that when applied to the rollers it will be tolerably smooth, and the rollers should be frequently turned on the cylinder, to keep the ink well distributed before being applied to the form.

As a uniform color is one of the great requisites in good printing, it may be necessary to take ink at every impression, where the form is large. Great care should be exercised in supplying ink, before the color is allowed to become gray, when the form has been started with a full black.

In fine work, it sometimes happens that a form should be rolled several times between each impression, using only a moderate quantity of ink.

Judgment and experience must be the pressman's guide in this, as well as in the condition in which he should put up his rollers to suit the quality of ink and the work in hand.

[Continued in the October number.]

SWITZERLAND now has forty-three daily papers.

WRITERS' CRAMP.

A recent number of the London *Practitioner* contains an interesting article on the affections of the muscles and nerves of the hands, known as "writers' cramp." The theory that the disease is caused by the electrical or magnetic property of the steel pens is denied, and apart from any argument on the subject, cases have been known where the writer used a gold pen with a German silver handle. The "steel pen disease," however, is believed to be caused by the greater effort of the muscles required in writing with a hard, stiff pen than with a quill. In brief, the muscles of the hand are overworked, and the reaction upon the nerves aggravates the disorder. A similar trouble is known among pianists. The composer, Schumann, while endeavoring to strengthen one finger of his right hand, lost the use of it as a performer. Among the symptoms of the disease, the prevalence of contortions and unusual movements of the body is observed, similar to those in cases of persons not accustomed to writing. The condition of the nails is also remarkable, being thin and papery, prone to break, and useless for many purposes. In the cases observed there was a distinct impairment of the power of the muscles, but the modes in which the weakness manifested itself were different. In most of these cases there was a feeling of fatigue, varying from a trifling annoyance to a severe pain, cramp-like contractions, sometimes extending to the muscles of the arm and forearm. The general health of persons afflicted with this disease is not good, the muscles being soft and flabby, and it is accompanied by loss of power to sleep soundly. From all of which we judge that the disease afflicts those who are otherwise in poor bodily health, and if the malady did not take the form known as "writers' cramp," it would show itself in some other disease of the muscular tissues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AMATEUR NEWSMONGERING.

It is commonly thought to be very easy to write in practical newspaper style; but many an over-confident young sophomore, as well as less learned journalistic scribe, has found by experience that his "copy" required wholesale re-editing before it was practicable for the humblest news-column. *Apropos* the *Gazette*, of Stockton, Cal., relates the following: Yesterday we engaged a new "local," that is, a new assistant. The old one we had last week evinced almost human intelligence, but, as a general rule, his time was so fully occupied in trying to throw four sixes against some barkeeper's tray-full, that we didn't receive much benefit from his labors. We can't say, as a purveyor of news, that the new one is much better. He was out all day yesterday, and after the paper had gone to press, he rushed in with his first and only item. We give it *verbatim:*

STARTLING ACCIDENT.—A horse ran away about a half hour ago, hitched to a buggy. If some folks who was crossing the streets awhile before he came along they would have got hurt at a tremendous rate speed at their legs, etc., would have got broke, if they haden't got out of the way.

NEWSPAPER STEREOTYPING.

Perhaps the greatest improvement for facilitating the rapid production of newspapers, since the introduction of the power press, is that by which newspaper forms are quickly and cheaply stereotyped. In fact, it would hardly be possible to use either the Bullock or the Walter press to print from type, as the cylinder which the stereotype form is made to fit is so small that the type could not well be held in place. Even with the Hoe presses, however, if it were not for the process of stereotyping, great difficulty would be experienced, and was felt in former years, in printing an edition of anything more than twenty or thirty thousand copies with sufficient rapidity to meet the demands of a daily newspaper. To obtain and make ready all the news, and have the types set up and put in the form, requires the full force of editors, reporters and compositors up to two and three o'clock in the morning. Then stereotype plates are made of each page, for as many presses as desired, according to the number of copies to be printed. If three of the ten cylinder presses are to be used, by making three sets of plates, fifty or sixty thousand copies can be printed per hour instead of only twenty thousand per hour, which was the maximum before the introduction of stereotyping.

Newspaper stereotyping was first made successful about ten years ago. It must not be supposed that this was the first successful stereotyping for any kind of printing, as printing has been done from plates almost as long as type have been used; but by the ordinary method of making stereotype plates from plasters-of-Paris molds, the time consumed was so great as to render this method totally unavailable for newspaper work. After many experiments, however, what is called the paper process of making the stereotype mold was successfully introduced. This consists in beating into the face of the type, with a heavy brush, a prepared sheet, with a body almost like paper pulp, and somewhat thicker than heavy railroad card. The type form, with this wet blanket kind of mold beaten in to it, is then placed on a steam bed to drive out the moisture and harden the mold, which in a few minutes can be taken off almost as hard as a sheet of card board, but holding a perfect impression of the type. To make and trim a plate, with type metal, is now very simple, and the same mold can be used for as many plates as desired. The shortest time occupied in getting a plate ready, from the time in which the form is ready for the stereotypers, is about twenty minutes, the greater portion of this being taken up in drying and baking the mold, and the difficulty in doing it more rapidly lies in the fact that the type form, when ready for the stereotypers, is very wet, and all must, of course, be made perfectly dry. These stereotype plates are made of type metal, which consists of lead, zinc and antimony, and they may be used to print any number of copies required. The cost of making the plates cannot be said to add anything to the expenses of a large newspaper, as enough is saved in the wear of type to cover the expense of making the plates. The mechanical work of a daily morning newspaper is nearly all done at night, as the copy of the paper which the city subscriber reads at his breakfast table represents the work of printers and editors up to three o'clock in the morning, and the pressmen thereafter.—*Scientific American.*

THE ART OF READING.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article on the above caption, says that bookish people are continually apt to overrate the value of reading. There is a large order of minds—shrewd, healthy, intelligent minds—which must be stimulated by verbal and ocular demonstration, and which are quite closed to mere reading. And, on the other hand, there is a vast amount of reading which has no relation either to mental efforts or to intellectual cultivation. A common consequence of reading for amusement is the love of sedentary habits, and the low physical tone thereby induced. If the ordinary run of novel readers were to renounce the novel and the easy chair in favor of the field and the brisk walk, they would, without doubt, find a sensible difference in both their bodily and mental condition at the end of the year. Let us not be misunderstood. What we set our face against is not the use, but the abuse of books—an abuse which leads to superficial views of life, neglect of active duties, and a mental apathy, only equaled by self-conceit. Even if all books were worth reading, it does not follow that the spare time devoted to them by the young and thoughtless would be well spent. But how few of the hundreds of books published annually are worth reading, and how rare the faculty of discernment! A real love of books is given to the few, and not to the many. A wise book, thoroughly understood, is a mine of wealth throughout life. So strong, however, is the force of habit, and so powerful the influence of position, that indiscriminate reading has become as common as bad pianoforte playing. Naturally, this sham culture tends to the depreciation of learning. It is so much easier to accept opinions ready-made than to be at the trouble of forming them, and so much pleasanter to read what is light and entertaining than what is dry and abstruse. Whether second-hand opinions and light entertaining literature prove the most serviceable to the world is quite another matter. In a word, then, books are inadequate teachers so long as we use no others. Self-development embraces the practical as well as the theoretical, and those who overrate the last at the expense of the first, run into an extreme, the consequences of which are not easy to calculate.

Of six thousand plates used in issuing the national bank currrency, only forty-three have been counterfeited, and many of these have proved so poor as to defeat their circulation.

When a Western editor wants his delinquent debtors to settle their accounts, he says, "Develop your minerals."

PEN PORTRAIT OF A LONDON JOURNALIST.

The following admirable description is from "Kenelm Chillingly," by the late Lord Lytton:

Mr. Chillingly Mivers, another cadet of the house, was also distinguished, but in a different way. He was a bachelor, now about the age of thirty-five. He was eminent for a supreme well-bred contempt for everybody and everything. He was the originator and chief proprietor of a journal called the *Londoner*, which had lately been set up on that principle of contempt, and, we need not say, was exceedingly popular with those leading members of the community who admire nobody and believe in nothing. Mr. Chillingly Mivers was regarded by himself and by others as a man who might have achieved the highest success in any branch of literature, if he had deigned to exhibit his talents therein. But he did not so deign, and therefore he had full right to imply that, if he had written an epic, a drama, a novel, a history, a metaphysical treatise, Milton, Shakspeare, Cervantes, Hume, Berkley, would have been nowhere. He held greatly to the dignity of the anonymous; and, even in the journal which he originated, nobody could ever ascertain what he wrote. But, at all events, Mr. Chillingly Mivers was what Mr. Chillingly Gordon was not, viz.: a clever man, and by no means an unpleasant one in general society. It was one of his maxims that in youth a man of the world should appear older than he is; and in middle age, and thence to his dying day, younger. And he announced one secret for attaining that art in these words: "Begin your wig early; thus you never become gray." Unlike most philosophers, Mivers made his practice conform to his precepts; and while in the prime of youth inaugurated a wig in a fashion that defied the flight of time—not curly and hyacinthine, but straight-haired and unassuming. He looked five-and-thirty from the day he put on that wig at the age of twenty-five. He looked five-and-thirty now, at the age of fifty-one.

"I mean," said he, "to remain thirty-five all my life. No better age to stick at. People may choose to say I am more, but I shall not own it. No one is bound to criminate himself."

Mr. Mivers had some other aphorisms on this important subject. One was, "Refuse to be ill. Never tell people you are ill; never own it to yourself. Illness is one of the things which a man should resist on principle at the onset. It should never be allowed to get in the thin edge of the wedge. But take care of your constitution, and, having ascertained the best habits for it, keep to them like clockwork." Mr. Mivers would not have missed his constitutional walk in the park before breakfast if, by going in a cab to St. Giles', he could have saved the city of London from conflagration.

Another aphorism of his was, "If you want to keep young, live in a metropolis; never stay above a few weeks at a time in the country. Take two men of similar constitution at the age of twenty-five; let one live in London and enjoy a regular sort of club life; send the other to some rural district, preposterously called 'salubrious.' Look at these men when they have both reached the age of forty-five. The London man has preserved his figure; the rural man has a paunch. The London man has an interesting delicacy of complexion; the face of the rural man is coarse-grained and perhaps jowly."

A third axiom was, "Don't be a family man; nothing ages one like matrimonial felicity and paternal cares. Never multiply cares, and pack up your life in the briefest compass you can. Why add to your carpet-bag of troubles the contents of a lady's imperials and bonnet-boxes, and the traveling fourgon required by the nursery? Shun ambition—it is so gouty. It takes a great deal out of a man's life, and gives him nothing worth having till he has ceased to enjoy it."

Another of his aphorisms was this: "A fresh mind keeps the body fresh. Take in the ideas of the day—drain off those of yesterday. As to the morrow, time enough to consider it when it becomes to-day."

Preserving himself by attention to these rules, Mr. Mivers appeared a man of middle height, slender, upright, with well-cut, small, slight features, thin lips, enclosing an excellent set of teeth, even white, and not indebted to the dentist. For the sake of those teeth he shunned acid wines, especially Hock, in all its varieties; culinary sweets, and hot drinks. He drank even his tea cold. "There are," he said, "two things in life that a sage must preserve at every sacrifice—the coats of his stomach and the enamel of his teeth. Some evils admit of consolations; there are no comforters for dyspepsia and toothache." A man of letters, but a man of the world, he had so cultivated his mind as both, that he was feared as the one, and liked as the other. As a man of letters, he despised the world; as a man of the world he despised letters. As a representative of both he revered himself.

It appears that the London printing trade is not entirely unrepresented in the Vienna Exhibition. Messrs. Grant & Co., the Lithographic and Letter-press printers of Farringdon Road, London, exhibit some of their large colored posters, together with some very fine specimens of fancy show cards. Messrs. Grant & Co. also exhibit a quantity of their enameled iron tablets, which are now so generally in use. These latter goods are manufactured by them in Paris. Two very handsomely bound copies of Doré's "London" are also exhibited among some specimens of fine-art printing by Grant & Co., which cannot fail to excite general attention.

The library of the late Sir Frederick Madden, recently sold in London, contained among other curiosities a collection of 27,500 single halfpenny songs and ballads, such as in former times were sung about the streets by the professional ballad singers.

THE "GRAPHIC" PROCESS.

The peculiar process by which the pictures in the *Graphic* are produced gives them a softness and delicacy of tint seldom seen in any other illustrated paper. In the room where the artists were at work we saw the process of making the pictures. Some of the sketches which appear in the *Graphic* are first drawn by hand, on paper, with pen and ink. They are finished up just as they are to appear in the paper. The sketch is then copied upon a glass-plate through the instrumentality of a camera. This plate is called a negative, and from it, by the aid of the sun, or a powerful artificial light, a copy of the picture is obtained on transfer paper. This transfer paper is very thin, and so made that it will readily yield ink to a lithographic stone. After having been properly prepared, the transfer paper is placed upon the stone, face down, from which the *Graphic* is to be printed, and a transfer is made. The result is, the picture which was originally drawn with a pen appears upon the smooth surface of the lithographic stone, and is an exact *fac simile* of the original. It looks as if printed on the stone, and to all intents and purposes is so printed in what is known as lithographic ink. The transfer, as all lithographers know, is made in a hand press. Thus it will be seen that the engraver's tool has been entirely dispensed with. Having once got a copy of the picture, the rest of the process is mechanical. Some of the artists make their own negatives—that is, they draw with a fine steel point directly upon a prepared glass, which does not need to be put into a camera. From this glass a copy is obtained on transfer paper, and from that it goes to the stone to be printed from. Pictures from European illustrated papers are very easily reproduced. A negative is obtained by aid of the camera, and a transfer is at once made to the stone. In this way the *Graphic*, by having in its possession a picture of the Alexandra Palace burned in London of a Monday, was able to give a beautiful view of it in its issue for the next Wednesday. One who did not know might fancy the beautiful picture came by cable. So it will be seen that the *Graphic* has all the illustrated journals of the Old World to draw from. Some of the pictures—those known as crayon—are drawn on the stone by the artist, and a transfer is readily made from the small stone to the large one from which the paper is printed. The *Graphic* can make no use of a photograph, only as a copy for the artist. A photograph contains no lines, but only soft light and shade. These must be redrawn, and such was the case with the portraits of Rev. J. D. Fulton, Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, and the Polaris survivors rescued from the ice, which recently appeared in the *Graphic*, as well as the fine portraits of the Boston Nine, which have been playing base ball in this vicinity. Architects' designs for building have to be copied by hand, since the shading of such plans is usually done with a brush in India ink. The whole outside of the *Graphic*, or that part which is illustrated, is printed from a lithographic stone as large as the newspaper. The letter-press is lithographed as well as the pictures, by the aid of the camera and the transfer process. When once a stone has been prepared for an edition, as many duplicate stones are covered with the same pictures as may be needed to supply the presses, just as a paper, all type, gets several stereotyped duplicates. The stone is placed in a flat-bed steam press, and printed from exactly as if it were so much type, with this difference: The surface of the stone is perfectly smooth, the ink from the rollers adhering only to the inked surface of the stones, which represents the pictures and the type. The blank spaces of the stone, which appear white on the paper, are kept wept by boys who sponge over the surface; this prevents the ink from sticking, and the result is exactly as if the paper had been printed from type and cuts dug out by the tools of an artist. After a lithographic stone has been used for one edition of the *Graphic*, the pictures on its surface are rubbed off, and it is ready to have others transferred for the next day's paper. Thirty thousand impressions can be taken from one stone, and six, eight, ten, or as many presses as desired, can be running at the same time with duplicate stones. After the outside of the *Graphic* has been printed, the inside is run through a six-cylinder press, to receive the news, editorials, etc., the same as any other daily paper. Such is an outline of the new marvel in journalism in New York. *Boston Transcript.*

THE POSTAL-CARD CONTRACT.

Nothing has been received at the Post Office Department from the postal card manufacturers, at Springfield, Mass., in answer to the letter of Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber, notifying them that the cards are not equal to the requirements, and, unless the quality of paper and printing be improved, the contract will be annulled, and proceedings be instituted against them to recover the penalty named in the bond, $100,000. The sample of those printed yesterday, received at the Department this morning, shows improvement in the printing, but is not yet up to the standard, and the contractors must furnish better paper, as they agreed to do. Mr. George N. Tyner, postal card agent at Springfield, Mass., writes to Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber, that on the 28th ult. he rejected 963 sheets, about 32,000 postal cards, on account of the miserable printing and poor quality of paper.

Upon Mr. Morgan, one of the firm having the contract, examining them, he said he would like to save as many good cards from the lot as possible, whereupon the agent requested him to show any good cards in the whole lot that were equal to the contract requirement. The contractor cut from one sheet two cards which he said were good enough to issue. The cards are enclosed in the letter to Gen. Barber, and are very poor specimens of typography. Mr. Tyner ordered that the whole 32,000 cards be destroyed, and the Department has approved of his action. *Philadelphia Press, September 24.*

PROGRESS OF PRINTING.

The antique-looking pages of Benjamin Franklin's little newspaper were worked upon one of the most improved printing presses of his day. It was an English Ramage press, and may yet be seen, carefully preserved, in the Patent Office at Washington. Two hand-pulls were required to print one side of a small newspaper. By steady labor, and a person to ink the forms with the aid of leather balls, an active pressman could turn off two hundred impressions, or one hundred papers, per hour. Bullock's lightning press receives the paper in large rolls done up like webs of cloth; feeds itself with paper and ink; prints both sides in a single revolution; cuts and counts the impressions, and throws off 15,000 sheets per hour. Thus we see that as 100 is to 15,000, so are the improvements in printing since the days of the illustrious Franklin. But while we note this extraordinary increase in the facilities for producing books and newspapers, it is a significant fact that the demand for those auxiliaries to popular education and higher intellectual attainments has kept pace with the enlarged means of production.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

TYPOGRAPHICAL PRINTING-PLATE (140,542).—John L. Ringwalt, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed May 9, 1873.

PRINTING PRESS (140,813).—Calvert B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I. Application filed June 21, 1873.

INKING APPARATUS FOR OSCILLATING PRINTING PRESSES (141,077).—G. W. Prouty, Charlestown, Mass. Application filed April 8, 1873.

ROTARY PRINTING PRESS (141,314).—Wm. Braidwood and H. J. Hewitt, New York City. Application filed April 16, 1873.

ROTARY PRINTING PRESS (141,315).—Wm. Braidwood and H. J. Hewitt, New York City. Application filed June 8, 1871.

PRINTER'S FURNITURE (141,450).—H. P. Montague, Belchertown, Mass. Application filed December 21, 1872.

ROTARY PRINTING PRESS (5,501).—Reissue.—Charles Montague, Boston, Mass., assignor to C. C. Child, same place. Patent No. 98,088, dated December 21, 1869. Application filed March 21, 1873.

AN Arizona editor thus catalogues the accumulation on his sanctum desk for the month past: "Two invitations to act as a second in a duel, a call to an Indian-hunting raid, a pair of bearskin pantaloons presented by a hunter, a three-pound nugget of silver, a free pass on a stage route, two lottery tickets, two Apache scalps, a call to act as postmaster and justice of the peace, a notice of a libel suit, and twenty-seven dollars worth of faro checks."

THERE are thirty women employed on the New York dailies, whose salaries vary from twenty to fifty dollars per week.

A NEW weekly paper, entitled the *Borax Miner*, was recently started at Columbus, Nevada.

BILLINGSGATE OUTDONE.

Johnson once made a bet with Boswell that he could go into the fish market and put a woman in a passion without saying a word she could understand. The Doctor commenced by silently indicating with his nose that her fish had passed that state in which a man's olfactories could endure their odor. The Billingsgate lady made a verbal attack in common parlance. The Doctor answered:

"You are an article, madam."

"No more an article than yourself, you misbegotten villain."

"You are a noun, woman."

"You—you," stammered the woman, choking with rage at a list of titles she could not understand.

"You are a pronoun."

The bedlam shook her fist in speechless rage.

"You are a verb, an adverb, an adjective, a conjunction, a preposition, an interjection!" suddenly continued the Doctor, applying the harmless epithets at proper intervals.

The nine parts of speech completely conquered the old woman, and she flung herself down in the mud, crying with rage at being thus "blackguarded" in a set of unknown terms, which, not understanding, she could not answer.

LORD BYRON said of "Manfred," after he had written it, that it was "a poem in blank verse, dialogue, or drama in three acts, but of a very wild, metaphysical, and inexplicable kind." He wrote to the publisher, Murray, on sending the manuscript: "The thing, you will see at a glance, could never be attempted or thought of for the stage; I much doubt for publication even."

THERE are eight newspapers published in the United States which are now over one hundred years old. They are the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, New London (Conn.) *Gazette*, Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, New Haven (Conn.) *Journal*, Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, and the Philadelphia (Pa.) *North American*.

A CHINESE newspaper is to be started in California. It appears that the six Chinese companies in that city have clubbed together and determined upon this enterprise. Their plan is to publish the paper three times a week.

IRVING received about $240,000 for his entire literary labors, and no American author has equalled him. Bayard Taylor has doubtless made $50,000 by all his works. Longfellow has probably done as well.

THE Whittington Club, originated by Douglas Jerrold with other literary gentlemen, and which at one time numbered as many as twelve hundred persons, has just ceased to exist.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1873.

JOURNALISM.

There is a very noticeable increase, of late years, in the amount of literature devoted to the newspaper press, in the form of descriptions, historical disquisitions, criticisms, and suggestions. Since newspapers have supplanted books and magazines, in a large degree, the number of magazine articles and books relating to newspapers is continually swelled. The best modern newspapers have in fact become a cheap and superior substitute for many of the books of a former age. It has been demonstrated that some of the huge dailies, with their supplements, contain more ems of printed matter than a good sized volume; and there is an irresistible attraction to purchasers in a product that furnishes at the low price of from two to five cents a quantity of mental pabulum that would cost as many dollars in elaborate book form. There is, besides, a growing tendency in this age, among the purchasers of literature, to purchase reading matter as they read it, just as they purchase food for the stomach as they consume it; and many readers have no more inclination to accumulate large libraries than to store away extensive supplies of provisions. The whole range of subjects interesting to mankind, so far as they have a direct bearing upon the events of the day, are also embraced in the present limits of newspaper discussion. The lover of travels can find much to interest him in the letters of newspaper correspondents, tourists, and commissioners, every quarter of the globe being made, in turn, the stalking ground of some one of these peripatetic emissaries. The lover of history can find the events of his own times depicted with wonderful fidelity and power. And while a blaze of light is thrown upon all topics of general interest, as they occur from day to day, the problems of science, trade, industry, and religion constantly receive a large share of attention. While no one paper fully satisfies the cravings of the human mind on all classes of subjects, a few leading journals will do much more to accomplish such a result than any small collection of books; and so far as topics of living interest are concerned, much of the best information relating to them contained in the libraries, is very apt to be reproduced in the newspapers.

It is quite natural, therefore, that bookmakers and magazine writers should become more and more prone to the discussion of matters relating to the newspaper press, and we are probably on the eve of a much more extensive literary discussion of such topics. The best means of training journalists is constantly receiving consideration; and although little practical benefit has been derived from these discussions, it is by no means improbable that they will finally produce important results. Another subject now receiving some attention relates to what is called the casuistry of journalism, or the rules by which newspaper writers determine what they shall write and cogitate subjects. One of our English cotemporaries expresses the following suggestive views on this subject:

Probably there is no profession about which there are so many hazy notions afloat as journalism. Although public opinion on whole classes of subjects, and those very important subjects, is mainly formed by the newspapers, little or nothing is known of the moral canons by which journalists are or profess to be guided. Most fairly intelligent laymen know something of the theory by which an advocate justifies his readiness to undertake the defence of every cause, or a doctor his refusal to tell a patient the truth about his condition. But the crudest fancies about newspaper writers are constantly to be met with. I have heard a very well-informed woman maintain the theory that a journalist has as much right to defend a cause in which he does not believe as a barrister has to defend a prisoner whose innocence he suspects, and a whole shoal of commonplaces about writing to order show that the notion is far from being an uncommon one. If to hold this low opinion of newspaper writers led to greater independence of thought on the part of newspaper readers, the community might perhaps gain by the unmerited disgrace of a particular class. But the influence of newspapers is not lessened by the fact that journalism is often regarded as a profession exceptionally exempt from professional restraints. The public clings to its guides none the less blindly because it so often proclaims its want of belief in their honesty. The morality of journalism, as regards contributors, may be summed up in three general rules. First, a journalist should write nothing which he does not believe to be true; secondly, he should write only in journals of whose general character he approves; thirdly, he should agree with the journal to which he contributes upon the class of subjects on which he writes. The first of these rules is happily not very difficult to carry out in practice. There are newspapers, no doubt, in which the writer of a leading article is at times little more than the channel through which the ideas of the editor are conveyed to the reader. A closely written sheet of note paper constitutes his brief, and all he has to do is to put the contents into the most telling sentences he can devise. But even here the rule, it may be hoped, is only half broken. If the journalist in question does not write what he believes to be true, it does not follow that he writes what he believes to be false. More often he writes that of which he does not know whether it is the one or the other. If he is worth retaining on the staff of any important journal, he is not likely to remain long in this state of ignorance, and in most cases increasing knowledge will bring with it stronger convictions. There are instances, no doubt, of men of real political ability who remain to the last the mere hired amanuenses of their employers for the time being. But the race is dying out, partly from the growth of a higher conception of professional morality, and partly from a corresponding change in the requirements of newspaper readers. As a rule, it may be said that no established journalist is now asked or expected to say, in the person of the editor, that which he would not say in his own person. The staff of a newspaper is usually large enough to provide genuine representatives of all the views set forth in it, and the advantage of having the will of the writer with him as well as his pen is obvious enough to strike even the least scrupulous editor.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a strict observance of this first rule makes both the others unnecessary. If a man writes nothing but what he believes to be true, why should it matter where he writes it? An editor is properly held responsible for everything that appears in his paper, inasmuch as nothing can appear in it without his consent. But

a contributor has no control over any but his own articles, and there can be no need to make his responsibility more than coextensive with his control. There is a plausible air about this reasoning, but the instincts of journalists are against it; and where men's instincts point in an opposite direction to their interests, they are usually safe guides. It is generally felt that a Liberal writer ought not to contribute to a Conservative paper, or a Conservative writer to a Liberal paper, even though his articles deal exclusively with subjects on which he and the conductors of the papers are as one. It will be shown immediately that this principle is subject to several qualifications; but, with proper allowance for these, it is a thoroughly sound principle. By contributing to a journal, a man does his best to help its circulation. However low an estimate he may form of his own work, he must know that the editor thinks it worth paying for. It will often happen, indeed, that the withdrawal of a particular writer from the staff of a journal makes no difference whatever to its success. On the other hand, this success is sometimes very largely due to the work done by a single contributor, as the phrase commonly goes—the paper was made by so-and-so. For the most part, the popularity of a newspaper is the product of many different elements, and it is impossible to assign to any one of them its precise value. There is no escape, therefore, for any regular contributor to a journal from a share in the responsibility of its circulation. A paper is bought and read because it is what it is, and every contributor has a share in making it what it is. On the other hand, there is so much difference of opinion now a days on every important subject, that if absolute identity of views were to be demanded from the staff of a newspaper, journalism must come to an end, or at all events have to be abandoned to men unfettered by any principle whatever.

PRINTING IN EUROPE.

A correspondent of the London *Printer's Register*, writing to that journal from Vienna, calls attention to the fact that the American products connected with printing were ignored in the official catalogue of the Vienna Exposition. There is little doubt that some of the American inventions, and especially some of the job presses, might have been, and probably are, advantageously exhibited. Meanwhile, comparatively few products of printing or aids to production, from European countries, are described with minuteness, but there is said to be no lack of such articles on exhibition.

Portugal, considering her rank in the scale of nations, is unusually well represented, through the exertions of her National Printing Office, and the aid afforded to it by the Government, for the purpose of making a good display at Vienna. One of its features is an exhibition of metal furniture, of which the *Register* says: "In London, there are even yet large houses which have not abandoned the uncertain and treacherous wood furniture of a by-gone epoch. Perhaps this is destined to ravage printers and perplex their men till the advent of a universal typographical unit, and the adoption of a lighter metal, have made wooden furniture as scarce as wooden presses." The hint embodied in this extract is worthy of the attention of all American printers who have not given due consideration to the relative merits of wooden and metallic furniture. Other striking features of the Portuguese department are chemitype plates, exceedingly difficult to counterfeit, intended as guards for bank notes, checks, drafts, etc., and a block containing a group of fifty-six electrotypes for letter-press postage stamps.

The printers' Trade Unions of France have subscribed a fund amounting to several thousand francs, for the purpose of sending industrial delegates to Vienna to inspect the various novelties and improvements on exhibition, and to make a report for the benefit of the French printers and type founders.

Some of the most striking contributions from England consist of specimens of colored posters and show cards, and of paper made from wood pulp.

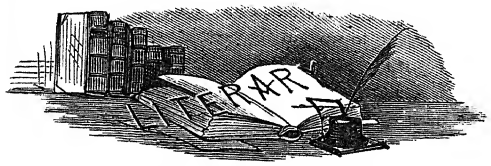
The Walter press, of England, appears to have been advantageously used in the rapid production of some of the Vienna catalogues, and facilities for printing from long rolls of paper have recently been applied to the Marinoni press of France, as well as to several new English presses, so that the *Register* predicts that "before long all newspapers of large circulation will no doubt be printed from presses constructed on the web-printing principle."

Spottiswoode & Co., one of the most extensive printing firms of London, have recently given to each of their workmen, whose earnings last year amounted to £70 or more, a gift of four per cent. on the amount of such earnings—this being a practical method of distributing profits. The firm do not promise to make similar gifts hereafter, but intimate that they will do so if the workmen, by "refraining from waste of type, ink, gas, and other materials," and by an increase of work, facilitate the increase of the profits of the business.

THEO. L. DE VINNE contributes, in the present number, an interesting article on "The Mazarin Bible," which brought such a very large sum at a recent book sale in London. When a man like Mr. De Vinne, engaged in active business pursuits, can find time to study the origin and progress of the printing art, for the purpose of aiding historical accuracy, and cultivating feelings of admiration and respect for the real inventors of printing, how his example shames the hundreds of younger men, who, having talent, time, and opportunity, neglect them all, and do nothing whatever to improve themselves, their art, or its literature!

THE instructive article on the "Cost of Type," on page 238, is from the specimen sheet of the Cincinnati Type Foundry Company, of which concern Mr. Charles Wells is the Treasurer. As the Treasurer generally knows best where the money goes, we think the genial Charles is responsible for that fearful list of "contingent" expenses, if not for the whole article.

MESSRS. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. have designed and engraved a new Calendar, in four colors, from which they will furnish printers with copies, handsomely printed on card board, at very low rates. The announcement will be found on page 252. Orders will be filled and sample sheets furnished, at this office.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Printers' Register, for August, contains a report of a speech by the Lord Mayor of London, especially interesting, as it traces his own career as a typographer.

The Printing Times, for August, devotes considerable space to an article upon Journalism, and the advantages to be derived from establishing collegiate classes for training in this profession.

The Elmira *Gazette* (New York) presents gratuitously a neatly illustrated magazine as a monthly supplement to all its subscribers.

American Historical Record. July.

An article of especial interest is the historic sketch of Brant, the famous Indian half-breed.

Travellers' Official Railway Guide, for the United States and Canada.

This large volume, of about 600 pages, contains railway time schedules, connections, distances, maps of the principal lines, lists of general officers, together with all such miscellaneous information relative to railway improvements and progress as may be useful to the traveling public.

Lippincott's Magazine, for September, contains a great variety of entertaining and useful information, especially in the shape of descriptions of localities, customs, and products of foreign countries.

Godey's Lady's Book. September.

An essay upon habits of reading, and the cultivation of a correct taste, furnishes good advice for the consideration of the public.

Arthur's Home Magazine. September. Philadelphia.

Mr. Arthur continues his carefully written story of "Insubordination, or the Shoemaker's Daughter."

The Children's Hour. September.

A pretty little magazine, full of pretty little stories for little folks.

The Knights of Pythias. New York.

This publication is devoted to the Order whose name it bears, and the contents embrace a variety of articles of especial interest to the members, including Correspondence, etc., with a Directory of Lodges.

The Schoolday Magazine. September. Philadelphia.

The little readers of this magazine will find the current number fully up to its usual standard of excellence.

The Herald of Health. September. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

Many very valuable articles on various subjects will be found in this number, and a careful perusal of them will enable the reader to fully appreciate their true worth.

The Phrenological Journal. September. S. R. Wells. New York.

Opens with a portrait of Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, with a sketch of his life. There will also be found a number of other notable papers, equally interesting. The different departments are full and complete, each one contributing its quota of articles that forms a group from which the reader can cull its varied knowledge at his leisure.

L'Arte della Stampa. Florence.

L'Imprimerie. Paris.

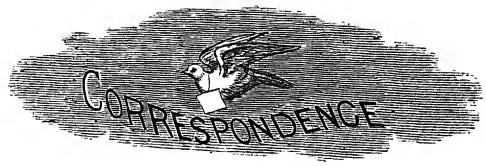
Correspondent. Leipzic.

The Lithographer. London.

Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal. San Francisco. August.

The American Exchange and Review. Philadelphia.

The American Agriculturist. New York: Orange Judd & Co.



FROM OTTAWA, CANADA.

OTTAWA, CANADA, August 7, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—I write to advise you that the printers of this city are out on "strike," with the exception of one office, the *Times*, the strike being precipitated upon us by the adoption and enforcement of the following arbitrary "Resolutions" of the Master Printers:

OTTAWA, July 30, 1873.

At a meeting of Master Printers of Ottawa, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and will be enforced on and after the 9th day of August next, in the following offices: The Parliamentary Printing Office, A. S. Woodburn's Job Printing Establishment, the *Citizen*, and the *Free Press* offices, viz.:

Resolved—1st. That no printer shall be employed as a foreman in any of the above-mentioned offices who continues a member of any Trades' Union.

2d. That the proprietors of the above-mentioned offices will employ such men as they deem best suited for doing their work, and will pay them such wages as they are capable of earning, irrespective of any Trades' Union or combination now existing, or that may hereafter be organized.

3d. That the rate of wages for a competent journeyman printer shall not be less than $10 per week of 58 hours' work; and may be more in any individual case where the employer may think the man is worth it.

4th. That all apprentices to the art of printing employed in the aforesaid offices, shall be legally bound for a term of not less than five years.

5th. That any journeyman printer employed in any of the above-mentioned offices shall be required to give, and shall receive at least a fortnight's notice before leaving such employ.

6th. That no man shall leave his work during business hours without obtaining the consent of his employer.

I. B. TAYLOR,
MITCHELL & CARRIER,
A. S. WOODBURN,
ANDREW HOLLAND.

You will see that there was nothing left for us to do, but to accept the "gauntlet" thrown down by them, which we have done, and intend to fight it out to the bitter end. The men have all turned out, and are unanimous, there not being one unfair man so far.

Yours, etc.

OTTAWA RIGHT.

THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	September, 1873.		
Note paper, first class	35	@ —	per pound.
" super	27	@ 30	"
" fine	24	@ 26	"
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@ 35	"
" " super	25	@ 28	"
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@ 32	"
Fine flat cap	22	@ 24	"
Common news	12	@ 13	"
Good news, rag	13	@ 14	"
Fair white book	14	@ 15½	"
Extra book	15½	@ 16½	"
Sized and calendered book	16	@ 17½	"
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@ 26	"
Manilla wrapping	12	@ —	"
No. 2 Manilla	11	@ —	"
Hardware	10½	@ 12½	"

NEW PAPERS.

The *Northwestern Chronotype*, St. Paul, Minn.; monthly; edited by Mrs. Bella French; published by Judd & Davison.

The *Indiana Mercantile Reporter*, Indianapolis, Ind.; monthly; thirty-two pages; published by the United States Mercantile Protection and Collecting Association; H. S. Herr, editor.

The *Expositor*, Chicago, Ill.; weekly; twelve pages; devoted to the manufacturing interest and industrial economy; Parker, Reeve & Co., publishers and proprietors.

The *South Maryland Republican*, Upper Marlboro, Md., weekly; six columns; W. Lee White, editor and proprietor.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; monthly; four pages; H. L. R. Inman, editor and publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Star and Journal, Greensburg, La.
Ours Illustrated, Providence, R. I.
Journal, Downingtown, Pa.
Sentinel and Reporter, Greeneville, Tenn.
Standard, Williamsport, Pa.
Pennsylvanian, New Milford, Pa.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Mauch Chunk (Pa.) *Democrat*, and *Carbon Democrat*, same place, have been consolidated, and are now published under the title of the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, under the joint proprietorship of Messrs. Jos. Lynn, E. C. Dimmick, and E. C. Siewers.

The *Rural Southland* has been consolidated with *Our Home Journal*, both of New Orleans, La.

The *Democratic Standard*, of Anderson, Ind., has been merged into the *Democrat*.

The *Bee*, Clinton, Iowa, has been merged into the *Herald*.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Montour American*, of Danville, Pa., with its issue of August 28th, came out in new type, presenting a very neat appearance.

The Booneville (Md.) *Advertiser* has been changed in form, and is printed from new type.

The *News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., looks well in its new dress.

The Titusville (Pa.) *Courier* has appeared in a handsome new dress, and somewhat reduced in size; but by using small type gives more reading matter than formerly.

The *Lawrence Guardian*, published at New Castle, Pa., has been increased in size by the addition of one column to each page, and the other columns proportionately enlarged, making an addition in all of about seven columns. It has also donned a new head.

The Shamokin (Pa.) *Times* recently appeared in an enlarged form.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. M. H. Neely has become editor-in-chief of the *Temperance Vidette*, published at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Mr. Jas. H. Smith, on account of ill health, has withdrawn from the Lincolnton (N. C.) *Progress*.

Judge A. O. Wright has retired from the editorial management of the Jacksonville (Fla.) *News*, and is succeeded by Dr. B. R. S. Beomond.

The Muncy (Pa.) *Luminary* recently completed its thirty-second volume. It was established thirty-two years ago by Mr. G. L. I. Painter, the present proprietor, who has conducted it successfully ever since.

The Cambridge (Md.) *Republican*, hitherto published twice a week, will hereafter be issued as a weekly.

A fire which broke out at Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday, August 24th, destroyed the office of the *Register*.

Mr. E. K. Afgar has assumed the editorial management of the Worcester (Mass.) *Press*.

Messrs. Allaire & Sargent, who recently purchased the Fort Scott (Kansas) *Democrat*, have changed the name of the paper to the *Pioneer*.

Mr. George P. Woods, of the Hawkinsville (Ga.) *Dispatch*, has sold a half interest in his paper to Dr. W. N. Fleetwood. The *Dispatch* will soon be enlarged.

Mr. E. H. N. Patterson has retired from the editorial control of the Georgetown (Col.) *Miner*, and Mr. Alex. Cree, proprietor, assumes the editorial as well as the business management of the paper.

Mr. J. H. Norton, of Middletown, N. Y., has purchased an interest in the Liberty (N. Y.) *Register*, and the firm name will be W. T. Morgans & Co., as heretofore. The *Register* is to be enlarged and improved at an early day.

Little Things, for two years and a half published monthly under the above caption, at Brinton, Pa., with its August number, appeared under the title of the *Young Folks' Journal*. Besides this change, it has added one column to each page, while the others have been correspondingly lengthened, thus making room for nearly double the amount of reading matter hitherto given.

A fire broke out in Mifflin, Pa., on Saturday, August 23d, destroying a large amount of property. The fire had its origin in the office of the *Juniata Sentinel*, but how it occurred has not been ascertained. The loss to the *Sentinel* office was $2,000; insured for $1,000. The office of the *Independent* was also partially destroyed, causing a loss of about $300.

The Baltimore (Md.) *American* celebrated its centennial anniversary on Wednesday, August 20th, by handsomely decorating its office with flags, the coat of arms of the State, etc. Accompanying its morning edition, it published a *fac simile* of the first number of the paper, dated August 20th, 1773, which, among other interesting matter, contains a long advertisement of George Washington, setting forth the advantages of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers, for which he had just received a patent. The population of Baltimore, one hundred years ago, was 4,876.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Oliver Gray, a much-respected member of Lockport (N. Y.) Typographical Union, No. 67, died in that city on August 22d.

Mr. Geo. O. Kellier, reporter of the Brooklyn *Union*, and Mr. George P. Rowe, reporter of the New York *Times*, were drowned on Wednesday, August 20th, while bathing on the Long Island shore.

Col. Geo. E. Graham, editor and proprietor of the Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Flag*, died at his residence in that city, a few days since, of cholera. Deceased was a native of Washington County, Tennessee, and was a man of decided abilities, and a fluent writer.

Col. A. G. Allen, a well-known journalist, died at Washington, D. C., on Sunday, August 10th, at the Providence Hospital, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Allen was a native of New Hampshire, and in early life studied law in the office of Franklin Pierce. During the administration of James K. Polk, he was appointed to a prominent position in the Navy Department at Washington. He afterwards went to Baltimore and became the editor of the *Republican*, which position he filled for about two years. He then returned to Washington, and became the Washington correspondent for several leading papers of the country. Deceased was also editor of the *National Intelligencer*, a position he held up to the time of the suspension of that paper; and he constantly contributed articles of great merit for various journals of that city.

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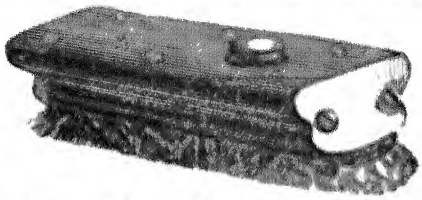

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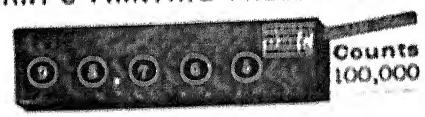

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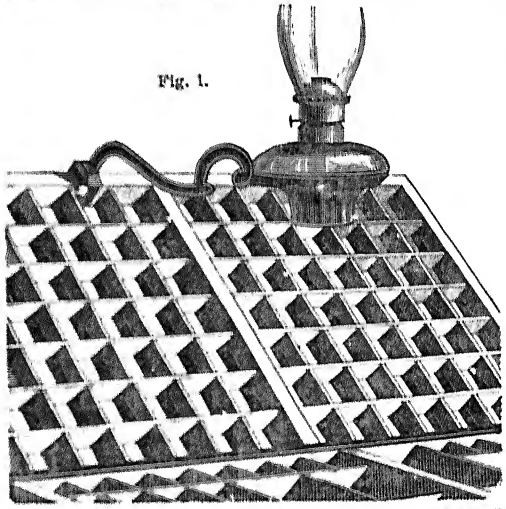

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Fig 2.

Price of Lamp Holder (Fig. 2.) without Lamp, $1.00.

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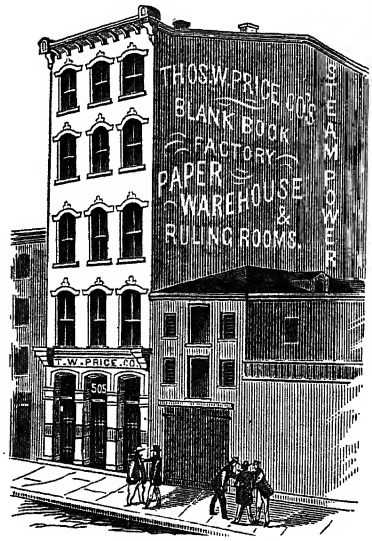

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Bronze Powders, per ounce		25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

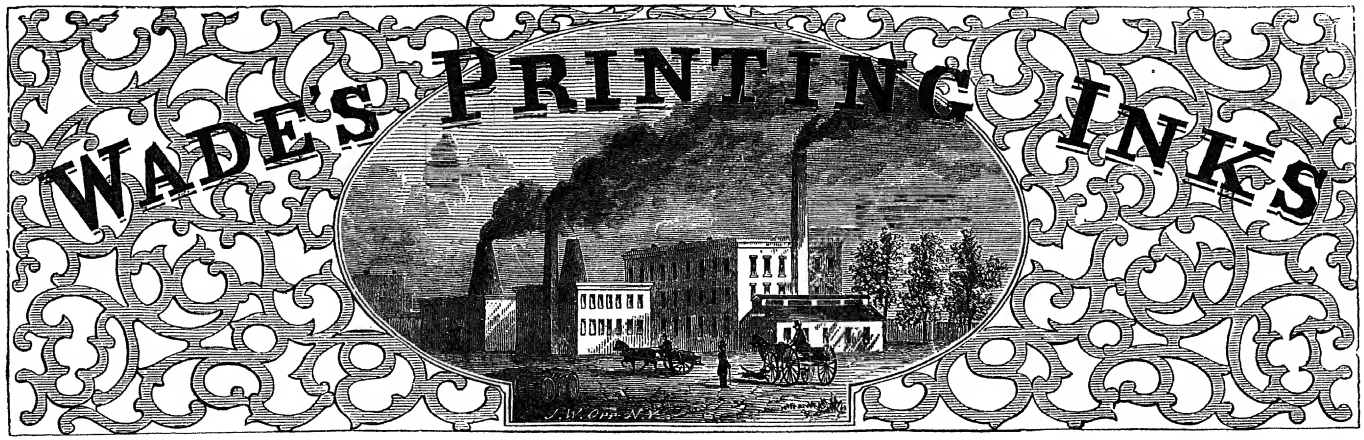
ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.



H. D. WADE & CO., 111 FULTON AND 50 ANN STS., NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST OF INKS, etc.

News Ink, Power Press	℔ lb	16 20
News Ink, Hand Press	"	20
Extra News Ink, Power Press.	"	20 to 25
" " Hand Press..	"	25
Book Ink, No. 3	"	30
" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Pictorial News or Book	"	30 40 50
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
Extra Fine Ink, for cards	"	1.00
Superfine Ink, "	"	1.50
Extra Sup. Ink, "	"	2.00
Super Job Ink, "	"	1.50
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Printers' Varnish	"	30 40 50
Red Ink, for paper	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Scarlet Red	"	1.50 3.00
Deep Red	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Fine Red, for Cards or Paper.	"	2.00 2.50
Extra Fine Red	"	3.00 5.00 10.00
Lake Ink	℔ lb	3.00 5.00 10.00
Carmine Ink	"	16.00 32.00
Scarlet Carmine	"	16.00
Chinese "	"	32.00
Ultramarine Ink, Poster	"	50 75 1.00
" " Fine	"	1.50 2.00 3.00
Light Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Paging Blue Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Blue Ink	"	2.00
Light Green Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Green Inks	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Deep Dark Green Ink	"	2.00
Brown, Poster Ink	"	50
Light Brown Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Dark "	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Bismarck and Russet Brown.	"	2.00
Yellow, Poster Ink	"	50
Lemon Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Orange Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Deep Orange Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
White Ink	"	50 75 1.00
Brown Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Yellow Gold Size	℔ lb	1.00 1.50 2.00
Orange Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
White Size, for dry colors	"	1.50
Flock Size	"	1.50
Flock Varnish	"	75
Sienna Ink	"	1.50
Sepia, Raw Sienna	"	2.00
Raw Umber, Olive Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Ink	"	2.00
Tints, of various shades	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 to 1.50
Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 to 1.50
Gloss Varnish		1.00

ANILINE INKS.

Royal Purple	℔ lb	16.00 24.00
" Bluish	"	16.00 24.00
Purple Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Magenta, and Solferino	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Mauve, Bluish and Reddish.	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Claret	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Emerald Green	"	5.00
Aniline Blue	"	5.00

TO THE ABOVE PRICES ADD TWENTY PER CENT. AS PER ANNEXED KEY.

CARD PRICE	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
ADVANCE	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.00
Blue, Green	"	3.00
Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00
Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

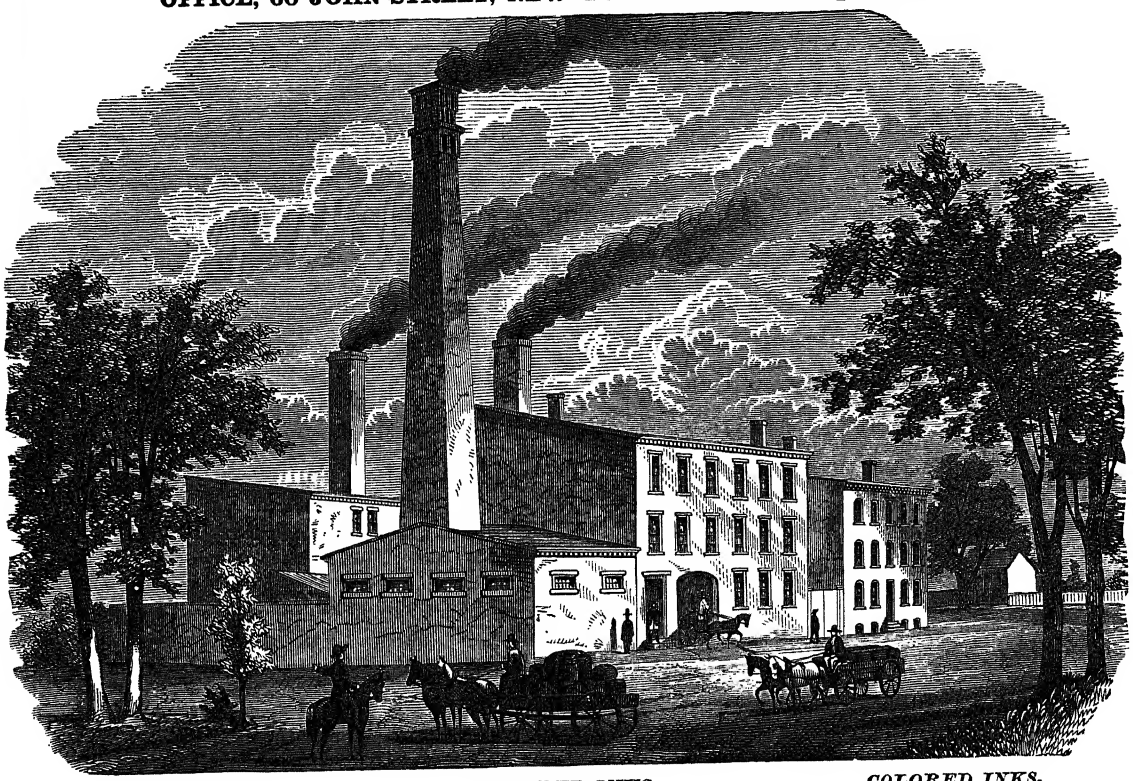
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.

Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.
Extra News Ink.....30c.
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.
Printers' Varnish .....50c. to $1.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50

COLORED INKS.

Carmine Ink. ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00
Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00
Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00
Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00
Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50
Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50
Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1
Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00

COLORED INKS.

Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

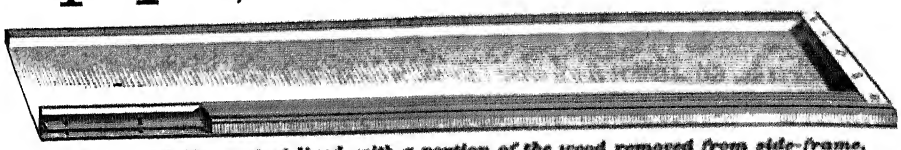
Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

PATENT

Newspaper, Book and Job Galleys.



Cut of Brass Galley, patent-lined, with a portion of the wood removed from side-frame, showing manner of attaching side-lining.

This Patent Galley is the strongest and most durable brass-lined Galley manufactured. The improvement consists in soldering a tongue of metal to the brass lining, letting the metal tongue into the wooden side (which is slotted), and fastening, at one and the same time, by means of the screws in the bottom of the Galley, the lining, side and brass bottom, making a Galley which presents, inside, a perfectly smooth side-surface; by this means dispensing with the heads of the screws in the side lining, which in the old-style Galleys sometimes project and make "pi." There is also a strip of brass across the head of the Galley, that strengthens it, and prevents the head and sides from warping or becoming loose.

PRICES OF BRASS GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

Single Column, 3 1-8 x 23 1-4,	$2 25	Double Column, 6 1-4 x 23 1-4,	$3 00

SIZES AND PRICES OF BRASS JOB GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

6 × 10	$2 25	12 × 18	$4 50
8¾ × 13	3 00	14 × 20	5 25
10 × 16	3 75	15 × 22	6 00

ALL THE REGULAR SIZES OF BOOK, JOB, AND NEWSPAPER GALLEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

FOR SALE AT

R. S. MENAMIN'S

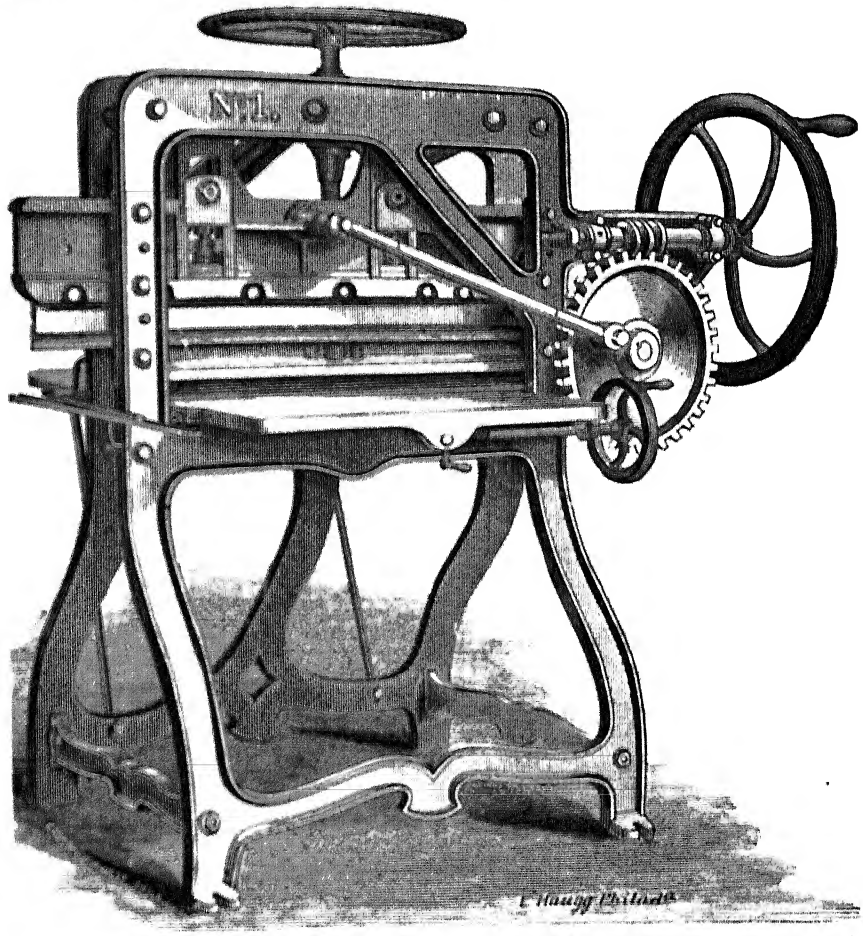
PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

517 AND 519 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTING MATERIAL BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED—OFFICES FITTED OUT AT SHORT NOTICE.

RIEHL'S

PRINTERS' PATENT CUTTING MACHINE, NO. 1.



The above cut represents a hand Machine which possesses immense power. The wheel has a continuous motion for both strokes of the knife, not requiring to be reversed for the up stroke. At the side of the Machine, out of the way, there is an index which works with the gauge, and points out the exact distance in inches and parts thereof between the edge of knife and rear guide. There is also a side guide fastened to the bed.

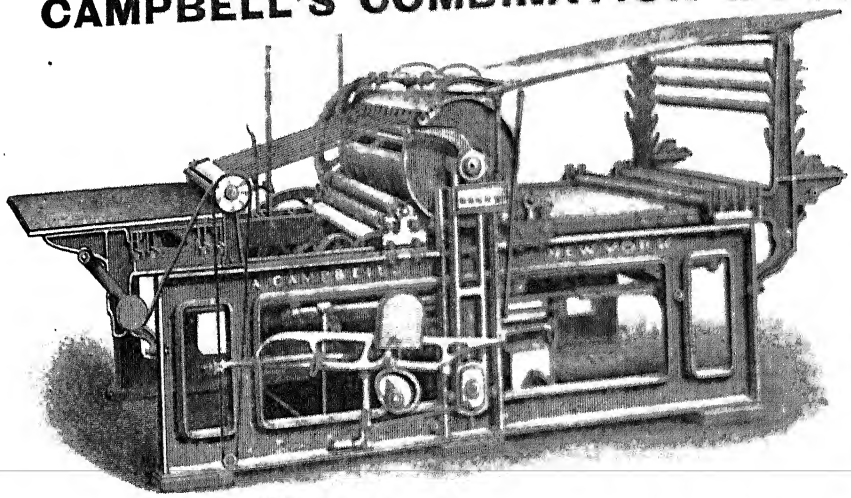
CUTS 32 INCHES. BY HAND, $300; BY POWER, $350.

BOXING AND CARTAGE EXTRA.

M. RIEHL & SONS,

1505 WILLOW STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

This press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither wants blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate woodcuts or a powder with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be stopped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs as fast and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the fingers and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being misplaced or smutted, and is a feature original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

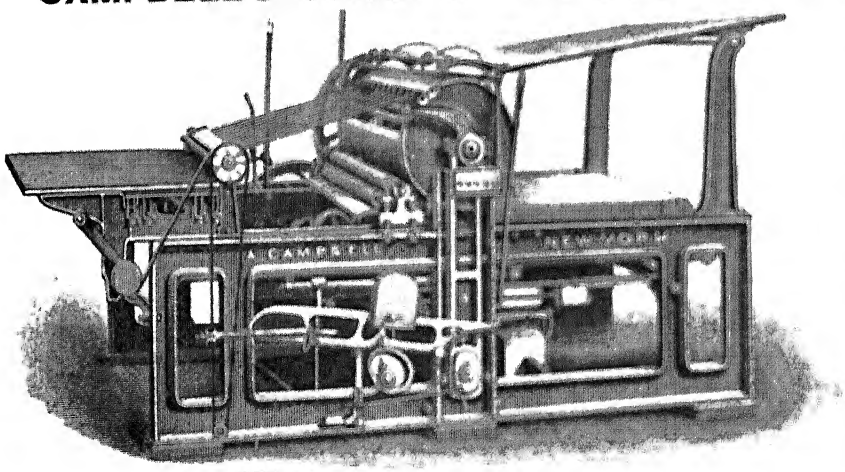
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, as that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the waste of the "operating pressman," and for the adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our [illegible]

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	Ins.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	7	42x61	34x56	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1800	4,400	4	37x56	32x52	4	800 to 2000	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for the excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for stopping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job work, each having its fingers and discharging the sheet [illegible] from the cylinder, with the [illegible] side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets where large colored surfaces are required.

It has our unequalled patent [illegible] distribution, which, together with the table distribution [illegible] with us, makes it perfect.

This speed is greater than any other press of the size, with the same number of rollers, though [illegible] with less noise and without jar or tremor.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	Ins.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	41x56	36x53	2	1,200	$4,000	4	44x61	39x58	2	1,000	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1,000	3,500	5	40x57	35x53	2	1,000	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1,000	3,200	6	37x56	31x52	2	800	2,400

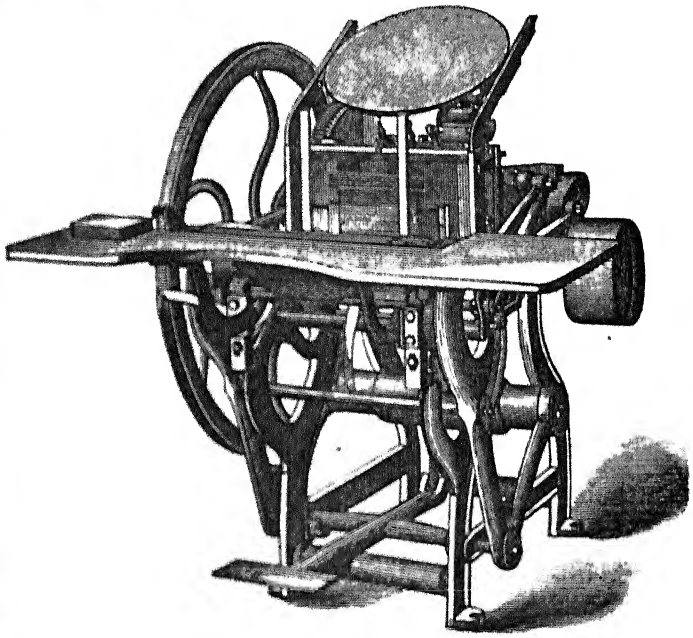
OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.



PRICE:

QUARTO MEDIUM, 10x16 inches inside of chase, $425.

This includes two sets of chases, one roller mold, wrenches, three chases, fountain, tight and loose pulleys for steam, and boxing ready for shipment at the manufactory, no extra charges.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, ETC.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches	$50	Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
" Self feeding Head	60	Burr Cutter Mitering Machine	16
Proof Presses, 9 x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	45	Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
" 16½x32 " " " "	55	Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
" 20 x36 " " " "	80	Composing Sticks, from 6 to 30 inches, both screw and clamp.	

WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

THE

UNIVERSAL PRINTING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HAMILTON & McNEAL,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

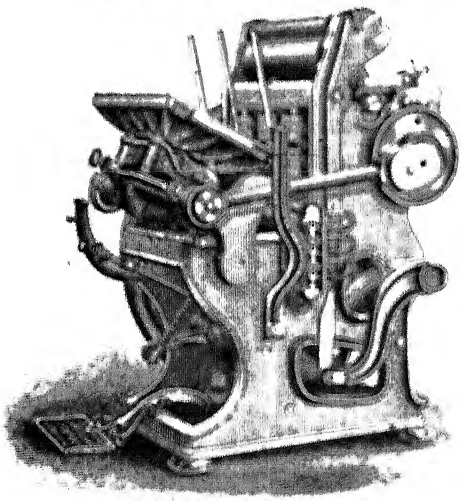
"The Strongest,

Most Durable,

Most Compact,

and Simple

of Presses."



Thorough Distribution,

Square Impression,

Impression Adjuster,

Impression Throw-off,

Roller Throw-off,

Perfect Ink Fountain.

PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19 in. inside of Chase (platen 14x22 in.	**$550**	
Ink Fountain,	**25**	
Steam Fixtures,	**15**	
Boxing,	**10**	
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 inches inside of Chase,	**$425**	
Ink Fountain,	**25**	
Steam Fixtures,	**15**	
Boxing,	**7**	
Eighth-Medium, 7x11 inches inside of Chase,	**$250**	
Ink Fountain,	**25**	
Steam Fixtures,	**15**	
Boxing,	**6**	

TERMS CASH, IN NEW YORK FUNDS.

With each Press are included three Chases, one Roller Mold, two sets Roller Webs, Wrenches and Treadle.

As all parts are made interchangeable, duplicate parts can be furnished by number.

The Driving Shaft of each press is extended, so that Steam Pulleys may be readily attached.

Half and Cross-Bar Chases, Counter Shafts and Cones, constantly on hand.

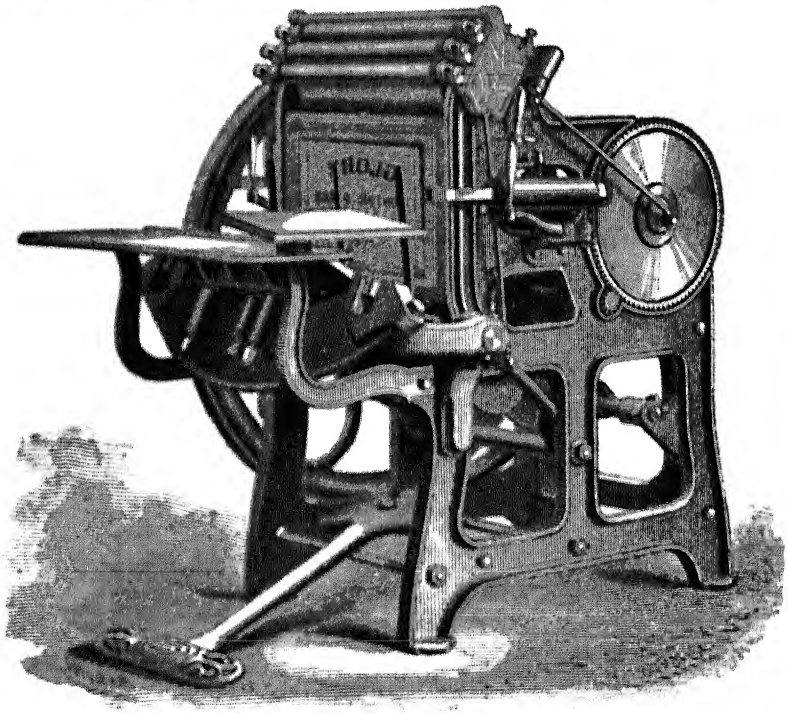
FIRST PREMIUM MEDAL AWARDED AT

The Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1871.
The International Exhibition Buffalo, N. Y., 1871.
The Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., 1872.
The Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872.
The American Institute, New York City, 1872.

Reference is made to all using these Presses. Descriptive Circular sent upon application.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use
Perfect Ink Distribution.
Impression can be thrown on or off.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 Impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have, among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN P. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

*****

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

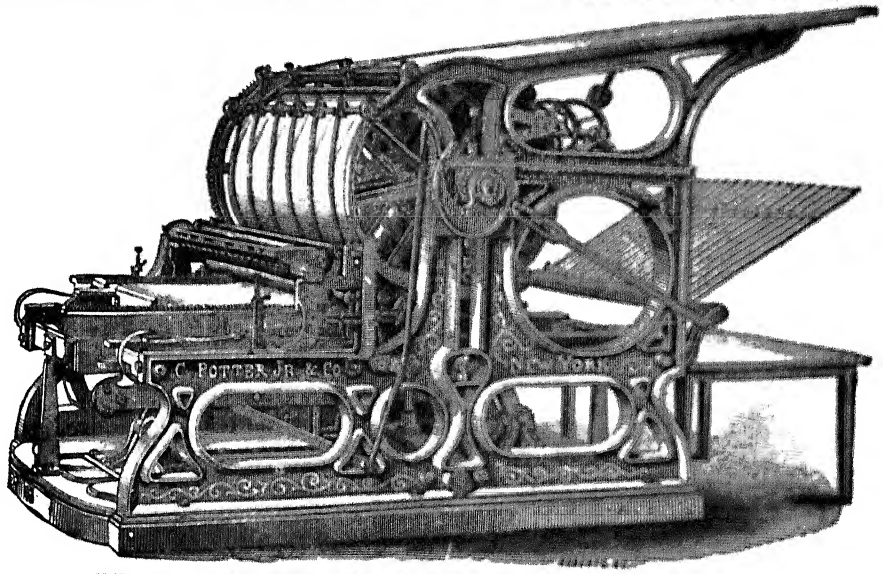
JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES,

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Rochester, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Rochester, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing, and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press*. Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers		$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 "	"	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 "	"	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 "	"	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 "	"	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 "	"	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 "	"	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 "	"	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 "	"	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers		$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$3,300
No. 2,	25x35 "	"	2,600	No. 4,	32x50 "	"	3,500

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

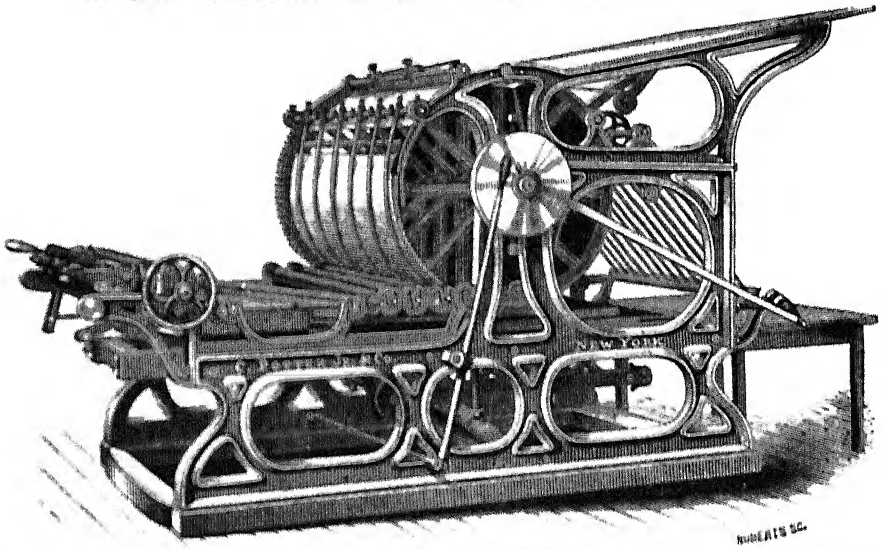
TERMS CASH.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HOWARD.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength, the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register, the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

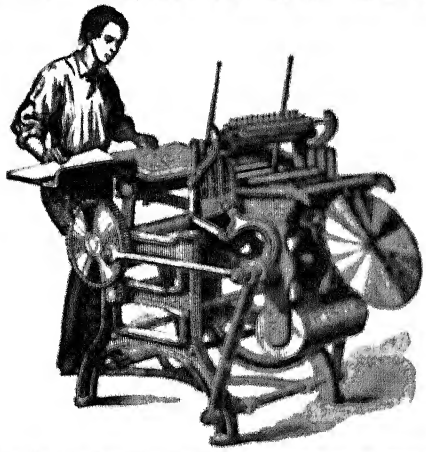
Terms Cash. *No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.*

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"Liberty" Card and Job Presses,

23 CHAMBERS STREET, COR. OF CENTRE, NEW YORK.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, and Paris Exposition, 1867.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully solicit the attention of Proprietors and Superintendents of Printing Establishments to a brief description of their JOB and CARD PRINTING MACHINE, invented and patented by Theo. Degener.

THE COMBINATION OF PRINCIPLES in this popular Press is the result of over fifteen years' experience in constructing and building many different kinds of Printing Machines in general use.

The CLEARNESS AND DISTINCTNESS OF IMPRESSION on Visiting and Business Cards, Circulars, Letter or Bill Heads, etc., the PERFECT DISTRIBUTION of the Ink; the ACCURACY OF REGISTER of every description of PRINTING IN COLORS, and the FACILITY and SPEED with which they can be propelled by treadle, without wearying or distracting the attention of the operator from feeding or taking the sheets, cannot be excelled.

Their SIMPLICITY AND STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION are proof against any ordinary accident, and nothing but the grossest carelessness can put them out of order. A boy of but little experience can run them with ease, and purchasers the Presses should, or wear, and where sheets is used it can readily be attached at a nominal cost.

The extensive sale of these Presses, and the continually increasing orders for them, made it necessary to enlarge our Manufactory as well as to increase our facilities by the construction of Special Machinery for expediting the building of the same, which enables us to duplicate any part of our presses in case of accidental breakage.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS PRESS OVER ALL OTHERS:

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, DURABILITY, AND STRENGTH OF PARTS in which the Rack Movements are used. Ease in Reversing the ABILITY TO PRINT A FORM AS LARGE AS CAN BE LAID UP IN THE CHASE, dispensing with Bearers, Side Screws, or Clamps, facility of CORRECTING A FORM WITHOUT REMOVING IT FROM THE BED, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in Steel Stocks, Wrought Brasses, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

SIZE No. 2 has a SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for Printing Cards, by means of which Cards are dropped into a box below, or may be left on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eyes of the operator, and the Inking Rollers are always in sight.

The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out.

The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the Press.

THE SPEED IS ACCORDING TO THE ABILITY OF THE OPERATOR, FROM 1,000 TO 2,500 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS.

No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	**$250.00**	**Boxing, $5.00**
No. 3.—Quarto-Medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**425.00**	**" 7.00**
No. 4.—Half-Medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**550.00**	**" 10.00**

Steam Fixtures for either Size, $20.

Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for No. 2 Press, extra, $25.

☞ Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press. ☜

DEGENER & WEILER,

23 Chambers Street, Corner of Centre, New York

MANUFACTORY—DELANCY, TOMPKINS, AND MANGIN STREETS.

Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. **"FREE AND UNSHACKLED."** **$1.50 per Annum.**

VOL. VIII. OCTOBER, 1873. NO. 8.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1.50 per annum, invariably in advance, or fifteen cents per number.

One Page, each insertion	$25 00
Half Page, each insertion	15 00
Quarter Page, each insertion	8 00
One Line, each insertion	25

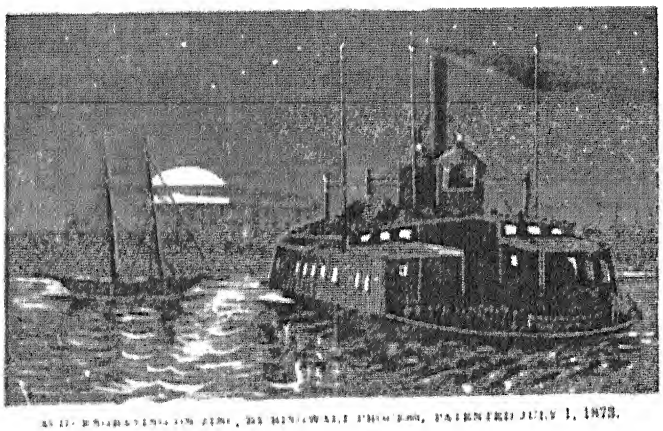
R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

ACID ENGRAVING ON ZINC.

BY J. LUTHER KISSWALT.

A great deal of attention has been paid, in this and other countries, and especially in France, during the last fifteen or twenty years, to the production of engravings adapted to typographic presses, by the action of acid on zinc plates. The general conclusion reached by most experimenters, however, is that while many things likely to be useful can be accomplished, the advantages gained are not of sufficient importance to insure the extensive substitution of this process for the older methods of producing pictorial illustrations; and some who have labored zealously in this field for a time, abandon it in despair, believing, with Sir Charles Coldstream, that "there's nothing in it." Causes for such ill success are to be found in the unsatisfactory character of some of the zinc pictures hitherto produced, and their lack of resemblance to the wood-cut illustrations with which the public are familiar; as well as in the inherent difficulty of surmounting a series of minor obstacles which necessarily attend operations connected with a new art. A considerable proportion of those who have endeavored to produce zinc engravings are lithographers, and since the invention of the steam lithographic press, they consider that it supersedes, in a large degree, the necessity for a resort to typographic presses as a means of quick and cheap illustration, and thus diminishes or destroys the desirability of zinc letter-press engravings. Checks to the development and extension of the new art have also been created by the wonderful success of photo-lithography, the comparative success of photo-typography, and the alleged discovery, from time to time, of various other methods said to be at least partial substitutes for wood engraving.



ACID ENGRAVING ON ZINC, BY KISSWALT PROCESS, PATENTED JULY 1, 1873.

Nevertheless, a small field of operations has still been

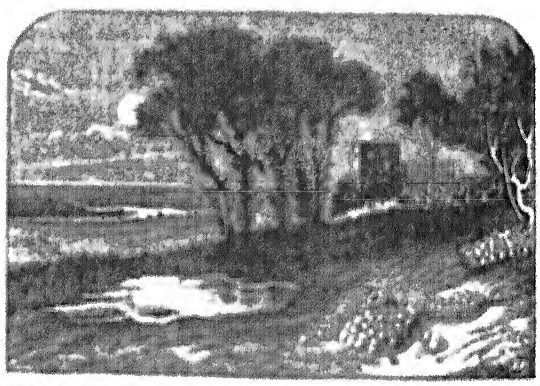
left for acid engraving on zinc; and when this method of operations is fully developed and understood, it is my firm belief, based on a protracted series of experiments, that it will come into very general use. It is certainly no small

ACID ENGRAVING ON ZINC—PORTRAIT OF GUTENBERG.

matter to job printers, or to newspaper or book publishers, to be able to produce, at short notice, and at a cost much less than that attending the production of wood-cuts, zinc engravings, from original designs, representing any given object, which can be worked with type, and which, when printed, in general appearance so closely resemble wood-cuts that they cannot be distinguished from them; and the utility of the new art will be universally recognized, if I am sustained, by future events, in the conjecture that it can be simplified to such an extent that only a limited amount of knowledge relating to drawing, applied chemistry, and mechanics will be necessary to enable any printing office to set up an engraving establishment. In an age when a variety of schemes have been projected to enable every man to become his own printer, it is worthy of consideration whether printers should not attempt to become their own engravers.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the history of the operations of those who have produced typographic engravings on zinc, by the use of acids, to give a comprehensive or connected account of their labors. The man who did most to develop this art, and to place it on a practical basis, was M. Gillot, of France, who died a short time ago, after bestowing so much attention to this subject that the process commonly adopted was named, in his honor, gillotage. He demonstrated that if a drawing is made on a piece of polished or grained zinc, with a pigment or substance sufficiently powerful to protect the lines drawn from the action of acid, the whites of a picture may be eaten away, by acids, to a sufficient depth, to afford the relief necessary for a typographic engraving, the acid thus doing the work of the graver. And this principle of production being established, the details to be perfected are those which relate to the substances to be used in drawing, and the methods of applying them, and to the selection and management of acids during the process of engraving. It must be confessed that the perfection of these details involves a wide field for study and experiment, but I believe there are no obstacles to the production of satisfactory pictures that cannot be overcome, and it is scarcely too much to say that there are no impediments to the most satisfactory artistic results attainable in typographic illustrations that have not already been surmounted, either by myself or by operations in gillotage.

M. Gillot, who obtained patents in France in 1850 and 1851, for processes he called photo-zincography, operated in a method which may be described in brief, as follows: On a sheet of lithographic transfer paper he had drawings made with autographic ink, or he obtained fresh proofs of lithographic prints, and transferred such designs to a plate of clean and polished zinc, just after it had been washed in lye and then quickly dried. After the completion of the transfer the paper was removed by wetting, and the plate washed with a clean sponge containing water, so as to remove the paste of the transfer paper. A solution of gum arabic, mingled with a small quantity of acid or a decoction of nut galls instead of the gum arabic, was then spread upon the plate, and left to dry for some hours. The gum was then removed by water, and the drawing on the plate inked with a lithographic ink specially adapted to the



purpose, by a lithographic roller the ink used by M. Gillot consisting of a compound of ordinary lithographic ink with wax, resin, and varnish. Finely powdered resin was then applied to all parts of the drawing, and subse-

quently removed from the interstices which were to be attacked by the acid. The back and sides of the plate, as well as the outer portions of the surface to be engraved, were then covered with a substance capable of resisting the action of acids; and the plate was then subjected to the action of a bath containing diluted acid, various acids of various strengths being used for this purpose, but care being taken that during the whole time that the plate was in the acid it was being steadily shaken or agitated. At the first eating, only the small white parts of the picture were sunk to a sufficient depth. The plate was then removed from the bath, and after the oxidized metal was washed off,

ACID ENGRAVING ON ZINC, BY MISGWALI PROCESS, PATENTED JULY 1, 1873.

subjected to a slight heat which caused the resin to melt and flow into the small cavities made by the acid. The relief thus gained is generally not sufficient for typographic purposes; it is usually necessary, to manage a series of eatings, and arrest each of them at the different degrees indicated by the tints of the design. To arrive at this result requires skill in the direction, which can only be learned by experience after a complete mastery of the theory. As soon as the resin has formed a protective varnish, the plate is removed and cooled in the fresh air. Distribute then carefully with a lithographic roller and lithographic ink, composed of transfer ink containing oily or resinous substance, to which is added lithographic varnish enough to thin the fluid sufficiently to run easily into the lines of the design. Ink the plate thoroughly, the dark parts are covered; powder with flour of resin, and the plate is ready to be returned to the bath. This second operation, before attacking the lighter shades, ought to be most energetic. The heat should be a little increased, so as to melt the coat of resin and protect the cavities first eaten. This operation may be repeated six or nine times, filling all the cavities previously produced, and covering the half tints of the design, presenting a uniform black mass, which is placed in a strongly acidulated bath in order to eat out the high whites. When the whites occupy a large portion of the design, they are covered with a protecting liquid, before the first operation, in order to avoid the useless weakening of the liquid, and to sustain the roller when the plate is inked. This is a very important item, and for the same purpose a frame of uneaten zinc should be kept around the engraving. The action of the acid being finished, the plate is washed with great care in lye or benzine, or both, then wiped, dried, and the whites not eaten removed with a saw or other implement, and the plate then applied to a block of wood as stereotype or electrotype plates are blocked.

In principle the operation is very simple, but in practice great care and experience are required, and skill and artistic ability are fully as requisite for success in panicomography or gillotage, as in the delicate products of the burin.

In attempting to produce letter-press engravings, either by gillotage, as it is described above, or by other methods hitherto employed, I failed to achieve satisfactory results, my failure being probably due, in a large degree, to my inexperience and lack of skill; but by a combination of some of the old agencies with methods of procedure that I have never seen described in the literature of this subject, I have succeeded in producing engravings that very fairly represent the art work employed in their production—the only limit to the completeness of these engravings being, apparently, the skill of the artist in perfecting his work and

in devising satisfactory designs. The system I employ is, in my judgment, at once simpler, quicker, cheaper, and more effective than those hitherto used. The most essential of my improvements form the subject of a United States patent granted to me July 1, 1873. An indication of the character of the work my processes are capable of producing, is afforded by the pictures which accompany this article. They are all printed from acid engravings on zinc, produced at short notice, in a short time, and at much less cost than wood engravings. I am now prepared to execute, commercially, zinc pictures of large or small sizes, and of fine or coarse grades, and to dispose of rights in my patent.

My general method of procedure is indicated by the following extract from the specifications of my patent: "The object of my invention is to produce quickly and at a cheap rate plates from which pictures may be made by an ordinary typographic printing press; and this object I attain by drawing on a varnished and scored plate, with acid-resisting varnish, the picture to be produced, and then subjecting the plate to the action of appropriate acid."

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF ADVERTISING.

The most remarkable and wonderful effects of advertising were never more fully illustrated than the following, which is said to have recently taken place: A gentleman went out one evening to take a walk, accompanied by his faithful dog, which he highly prized. In sauntering through one of the streets, he happened to get sandwiched in a crowd, by which means the master and dog became separated. After extricating himself, he endeavored to find his lost canine, but was unsuccessful. The only alternative left him was to go to a newspaper office and put in an advertisement and offer a liberal reward for the recovery of the dog, which he quickly availed himself of. The next morning the advertisement appeared in the paper, and what was the surprise of every one, later in the day, to see a dog howling in front of the office. Several of the bystanders and passers-by attempted to drive him away, but he would not move; and several policemen attempted to capture him, but could not. His noise attracted the attention of the compositors, and the one who "set up" the advertisement, from the description given of him, concluded that it was the same dog. Putting on his coat, he left the office, went up to the dog, who immediately stopped his noise, drooped his tail, and allowed himself to be carried away captive, and taken to his master, while the compositor put the reward in his pocket, besides receiving the hearty thanks of the owner. Verily, advertising sometimes results in quick returns!

From statistics recently published, it appears that there are 1,591 newspapers now published in Great Britain, 310 of which are in London, 156 in Scotland, 141 in Ireland, 59 in Wales, and the remainder in country towns.

[Communicated.]

MACHINE TYPE-SETTING.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

Sir:—The communication signed "Just So," published in your September number, struck me as being too positive in asserting the impossibility of any one ever constructing a machine to set type. Leaving out of the discussion the general question of the practical advantage or disadvantage of machine over hand work—a question which can never be decided except by actual experiment—the assertion of the impossibility of machine type-setting is too broad to influence any one who has carefully considered what has been done in other branches of mechanical industry.

Your correspondent labors under one great misapprehension, which warps his judgment in this matter—that is, in his ability to see things only as they are to-day, and in ignoring the possibility of any change in the existing system of typography to adapt itself to such a change in the manner of producing typographical results. It is no new thing in the history of mechanics for an entire change to be made in the prevailing order of attaining certain results, in order to do the same thing by an easier or quicker method. So it may be with type-setting. It does not require unbounded wisdom to assert that any attempt to put a machine in the place of a compositor in front of an ordinary case of type, with the hope of producing the same work, must inevitably and forever result in failure. But, if we cannot adapt machinery to typographic art, who will assert the impossibility of adapting typographic art to machinery?

To your correspondent's mind, there is one impassible barrier to all attempts in this direction—the same rock on which the hopes of so many erratic voyagers after the impossible have struck and sunk in despair in the very moment of fruition, which will forever remain both as a monument to their folly and as a warning to future madmen—this insurmountable obstacle, as he sees it, is *justification*. This is, indeed, an exceedingly important item in type-setting, so important that whatever system of typographical machinery shall be made to succeed, must be founded upon this very necessity. But it is not insurmountable, for the history of human ingenuity has instances where obstacles, as terrible as this, have been overcome, and they have been overcome, not by *doing* the thing required, but by *avoiding the necessity of doing it.*

I claim that the fact of the necessity of justification is not an obstacle to machine type-setting, and will state the grounds on which I rest this assertion. Justification is the filling out the line of type to the standard adopted as the proper length *after* the type is in line; in order to make machine work a success, this *after work* must be avoided, and the proper spaces must be filled in, in their proper order, as the line is set. This can be accomplished by a sufficient and accommodated preparation of type and copy. This opens a wide field of experiment; and there may be more than one way of accomplishing equal results. But,

in general, it will be necessary to construct type of proportionate size, as regards each letter and space, to the standard em. There should be one-quarter, one-half, three-quarters, and one-em spaces, and the corresponding proportions to the letters. With the line a definite number of ems in length, it follows that a sufficient number of letters and spaces must necessarily make the lines of exact equal length. It will be necessary to prepare the copy in lines, containing the requisite number of letters and intervals between words, to correspond with the number of ems in the line of type to be produced. This preparation of copy might, at first, seem an objection, which would practically make the remedy as bad as the disease; but the apparently laborious and profitless task can be brought within the catalogue of practical things by a proper adaptation of means to ends. Paper to receive the copy can be prepared with vertical lines dividing the sheet into fractional ems, of sufficient clearness to allow the eye to follow them easily in writing. Amanuenses, trained to the work, can transfer rapidly and legibly all copy to this prepared paper; making the letters as they are written, according to their proportionate size in fractional ems, occupy a corresponding space upon the paper; and marking, by appropriate signs, the extra space necessary to fill out the lines, in their places between the words.

This system of preparation, with a view to accomplish the result, while it avoids the necessity of justification, I claim will surmount that barrier which your correspondent has asserted to be impassible, and will place the feasibility of machine type-setting where it will depend, not on our ability to construct a machine that will produce all the results of hand composition, but on the possibility of preparing copy with sufficient speed and accuracy.

There is, no doubt, much to be done to prepare the way for the introduction of machine type-setting, and we may find that, practically, hand work is more manageable and less arbitrary; but the obstacles to the possibility of achieving that result, are not sufficient to appall one who has

FAITH.

BOSTON, MASS., September 22, 1873.

[Communicated.]

A BASE CALUMNY.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Mr. Robert Holmes, writing from Canada, asks the editor of the *American Newspaper Reporter* (Rowell's) several questions, among them one as to the definition of a good compositor. In the *Reporter* of the 29th of September, Rowell replies as follows:

> A man who is able to do all that is done in any ordinary news or job office, and who does not *drink more than two quarts of whisky a day*, may be considered a good compositor.

Now, sir, as a printer, proud of my avocation, I desire to call the attention of all members of the craft to the above base slander. I do not know Mr. Rowell, but it seems strange that a person professing to carry on a first-class business should thus brand a whole trade as a parcel of dissipated brutes. It may be that Mr. Rowell has such men in his employ, but the large majority of the printers of this country are as sober, worthy, and intelligent men as can be found in any country.

Mr. Rowell makes another blunder—to call it by no harsher term—when he says (in reply to Mr. Holmes) that

> If he (a printer) is enterprising and skillful, he will do as well out of the Union as in it—perhaps better. If he does not work up to the average, he could do better in the Union.

Down here in the South, a non-Union man stands no chance for employment in any capacity in the composing-room; and throughout the whole country, as a rule, the best printers will be found enrolled as members of the various Unions.

Yours respectfully, E. C. CRUMP,
Ex-Vice-President Inter. Typo. Union.

RICHMOND, VA., September 29, 1873.

[Communicated.]

"NOT WORTH HIS SALT."

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—How often is the above expression, or something to the same effect, heard in the printing office! What is the cause of it? No one who has had much experience in the profession will deny that ofttimes it is too true. The cause, too, is easy to be found. Of course, the sentence above-named comes usually from the lips of an employing printer, who, innocent or ignorant of his own share in bringing it about, attempts to throw all the blame on the person spoken of. Now if that same employer will thoughtfully consider the causes which lead to this defective workmanship, he will generally find one or more in his own defective management. In this way: He takes a boy into the office, and puts him at once to the case; as soon as he has learned, or partially learned, the boxes, he puts him to composition. He does this with no agreement as to what time the boy shall stay, and what particular wages he shall receive; but he "will try him, and give him what he is worth." Thus he takes the boy, not to teach him the business, but to make what he can out of his abilities, and leaves out the question as to what will become of the boy after three or four years of merely "picking up" whatever it may be his fortune to obtain through his own cleverness. No interest is taken as to the boy's future welfare, and, as often happens, at the end of three or four years he leaves the scene of his youthful labors to see if he cannot do better, and then he finds, to his sorrow, that he knows comparatively nothing in regard to what is supposed to be his trade. This is not overdrawn. The writer has seen too many such cases.

It has been recommended by the International Typographical Union to Subordinate Unions to impress upon employers the necessity of a system of apprenticeship, mak-

ing the term four years. That is well, and should be heartily responded to. But it is for the employing printers themselves to put the same into practice, and until they can be brought to see the wisdom of this, it seems almost hopeless to attempt to comply with the recommendation. That many of them well know the benefits which would result we cannot doubt, but are deterred from the experiment either from the love of present gain or from the supposed opposition of parents to indenture their children. And this latter would appear to be a serious obstacle; but if firmly urged, with the apparent advantage to be derived from it thoroughly explained to them, few would sacrifice the success and well-being of their children in the future to the doubtful advantages to be derived by present freedom of action, and the small gain in dollars and cents during the four years. Apprenticeships in England are for seven years. However, I am not an advocate of such a lengthened term.

Will not the employers into whose hands the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR goes consider these things, and take such action that, in the future, we may be proud of our successors, and may rest content that the profession once so honorably mentioned, but now hardly recognized, will not be allowed to be further degraded in the list of the mechanical arts, but be worthy of the great name of Benjamin Franklin? That they will receive the cordial co-operation of every right-minded journeyman they may rest assured, and that the step will not be regretted by any one who may attempt it is the confident assertion of

A PRACTICAL PRINTER.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 24, 1873.

MILTON used to sit leaning back obliquely in an easy chair, with his leg flung over the elbow of it. He frequently composed lying in bed in the morning; but when he could not sleep, and lay awake whole nights, not one verse could he make. At other times his unpremeditated lines flowed easily with a certain impetus; then, whatever the hour, he rang for his daughter to commit them to paper. He would sometimes dictate forty lines in a breath, and then reduce them to half the number. These may appear trifles, but such trifles assume a sort of greatness when related of what is great.

WHEN Dr. Johnson had completed his Dictionary, which had quite exhausted the patience of Mr. Andrew Millar, his bookseller, the latter acknowledged the receipt of the last sheet in the following note: "Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Dr. Samuel Johnson with the money for the last sheet of the Dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him."

THE *Levant Herald* and the *Constantinopolitan*, the latter a Greek journal, have been suppressed by the Ottoman Government, the former for libeling the Government of Persia, and the latter for publishing certain imputations against the Russian Government.

MAKING READY.

[Continued from the September number.]

Cylinder Press.—The bottom of the form and the bed of the press should be perfectly free from dirt. The impression-screws should have an even bearing on the journals, and the cylinder should touch the bearers, which should be adjusted a trifle above ordinary type height.

The tympan should be selected to suit the class of work intended to be done, as upon this matter the perfection of the work, in great measure, depends.

The India-rubber blanket is best adapted where the press may be used for all kinds of work, and it is not found convenient or profitable to change the tympan with each succeeding form. It combines, in a measure, the qualities of nearly all other tympans; and where it is designed to print book-work, posters, and general job and newspaper work on the same press, no better tympan can be obtained.

A tympan made of fuller's-board, or packing, is most suitable for new type, wood-cuts, and the finer kinds of press-work. A proper making ready on this surface will show a more delicate impression and a sharper outline than can be obtained with any other, and it will not wear the type round on the edges, and is less likely to dull the hair-lines on type or cuts. It requires a nice discrimination on the part of the pressman, and very elaborate making ready, to attain good results.

Tympans made of thick paper are more generally used for book-work, and for the lighter kinds of jobbing, such as script circulars, checks, etc. Paper is very serviceable on forms where the type is slightly and uniformly worn; it does not require the patient making ready of the hardest tympan, nor is it so destructive to the type as the softer kinds of tympan or blankets.

For posters, with wood type, old stereotype plates, or type which has been much worn, a woolen blanket is best adapted, and may be used on all kinds of common work, which requires only to be brought up fairly, as such forms can be made ready more quickly with this than with any other material.

The above are only given as general rules, as pressmen very often combine these materials, or use others, according to the kind of work in hand, and are guided in these matters by experience and judgment.

The tympan should be stretched very tightly over the cylinder, so as to present a smooth, even surface, as the time and labor spent in making ready are but thrown away, should the tympan be loose in any part. A woolen blanket can be secured at one end by the clamps on the impression segment of the cylinder, wound around the reel at the other end, and tightened with the pawl and ratchet. A rubber blanket, being less pliable, should be secured at one end of the cylinder by hooks, and holes punched in at the other end, about two inches apart, so that a piece of canvas may be sewed on, and wound around the reel in the same manner as the woolen blanket.

Packing or paper should be creased at the end, and laid on the flat edge of the impression segment of the cylinder; a piece of reglet should then be laid on the crease, and all may be secured by bringing the clamps down on the reglet. A piece of fine muslin should then be laid over all, and secured in the same manner as a blanket, which will prevent a shifting of the overlays or tympan.

Great care should be exercised in keeping the bed of the press perfectly clean, and, when a form is laid on, to see that no type drop out on the bed, and the form should be rubbed over with a stiff, dry brush before the rollers are allowed to touch the face of the type. Neglect of these little particulars may cause serious defects, which it will take time and trouble to remedy.

The form having been placed on press, see that the nipper edge of the type is at the proper distance from the back end of the bed. This margin should be adjusted by means of a gauge, made the length of the distance between the back end of the bed and the point of the nippers, when the nippers are brought down so as slightly to lap over the back end of the bed. Next see that the type, chase, and furniture lie flat upon the bed, and if the form springs, loosen the quoins sufficiently to remedy the defect, and fasten the form so that it will not be moved by the action of the rollers. Push out the iron tongues at the edge of the feed-board, so that they will sustain the paper when fed down to the drop-guides. Slide the drop-guides along the rod, until they fall squarely over the tongues, and adjust them, so as to give the proper margin on the sheet, then secure them firmly to the rod by means of the screws. Set the side guide so that it will give a proper margin on the length of the sheet.

A fair, legible proof for revision should be pulled of every form, before the regular making ready is begun, and, if a book form, a register should be obtained. Attention to these matters will save much time and annoyance, if a form should require correction, or if a slight alteration should be found necessary to give a good register.

When the proof has been pronounced correct, proceed to regulate the impression by taking a proof with sufficient impression to take the ink from the face of the type and transfer it to the paper, but not so hard as to cause too much indention in the paper, as the difference in pressure can be more readily detected by the deposit of ink on the paper, than if the impression is full and solid over the whole form. A uniform impression should be produced before any attempt is made at overlaying. In making ready a type book form, avoid underlaying, unless the rollers do not charge the low parts with sufficient ink, as slight underlaying will often cause the type to work off its feet and show only a partial impression on the face, and, if carried too far, it will work up the spaces and furniture. A book form made up entirely or almost entirely of tabular work is an exception to this rule, as the inequalities of height between the rule and the type may be adjusted by an underlay under the whole form of a damp sheet of paper.

Old stereotype plates, being irregular in height, require more underlaying than other forms, and, when mounted on ratchet-blocks, the underlaying should be placed directly under the plate. Stereotype plates mounted on ratchet-blocks require watching, as the friction caused by the motion of the cylinder is calculated to make the plates slip from the position in which they have been imposed.

In job forms, set with large, bold-faced type, in connection with type of smaller body and lighter face, the large type should be underlayed to raise them above the level of the other parts of the form. This is done to give them extra rolling, and a greater impression to transfer the ink to the paper.

The impression should be made as uniform as possible before any underlaying is done. The bearers should be raised and lowered with the impression screws, in order to bear off from the force of the cylinder. The bearers should always be of even height, and the cylinder-shaft should always revolve on a true level. It would be well if, after the impression screws are set, and the bearers of an even height to give a fair impression, they were not tampered with, and all defects remedied by means of the tympan and making ready.

When the cylinder is adjusted to give a nearly even impression, cover the tympan with a sheet of thin, hard paper, take an impression on the tympan, and take two or three proofs on sheets of the same kind of paper. If any part of the form appears too high, cut out on the tympan in one or two thicknesses of paper, as the variation in height may require. The knife used for cutting should be very sharp, and the paper cut to taper towards the edge. Next raise the impression of those parts of the form where the type appears weak. Cut out these parts in different thicknesses of paper, as needed, and paste the overlays over the tympan smoothly, using very little paste. Should the overlays wrinkle, tear them off, and paste others on smoothly. Take another proof, and cut new overlays for any small defects, and proceed until a perfectly even impression is obtained.

A system of overlaying in use for cuts on newspapers is done by means of a card adapted for the purpose, having thin layers, on which proofs are taken, and as many layers as are necessary to produce the effect required torn or cut off for the light parts of the picture, while the extra impression given by the thickness remaining produces the heavy shading in the foreground, or wherever a dark effect is wanted to be produced. It is claimed that this method of making ready is more expeditious than the old method of cutting out and overlaying.

For ordinary poster or job-work, overlaying is often unnecessary. After underlaying parts of the form, the tapes and fly may be set, and the printing commenced. But fine

work cannot be done without overlaying, to give delicacy and finish to the impression.

The impression should be strong enough to transmit the ink from the type to the paper, but not of such force as to break the fibre of the paper. The character of the impression depends very much on the nature of the tympan, as a light impression from a blanket will show a greater indentation than a strong impression from a hard tympan; with a fine impression the amount of ink can be better regulated, the paper will not smear or set off, and the form is not likely to become filled up by surplus ink.

For short numbers on any form, the color may be kept up with a brayer or palette-knife, but in long editions the ink-fountain should be set or regulated, to insure a uniform flow of ink. The ink should be cut off evenly, and, when the form is ready, turned on until the required shade is obtained. The fountain should be kept covered, to protect it from paper dust, while the form is being printed.

The condition of the rollers for printing depends on the quality of ink used, and a thorough knowledge of this important matter is acquired only by observation and experience. While no absolute rule can be given, a form printed with thin or common ink will require a softer roller, with more suction than those printed with the finer qualities of ink. In the latter case the inks have a tendency to create additional suction in the roller, while working.

The inks used should be mixed ready for the different kinds of work. If the pressman is supplied with poster, book, job and wood-cut ink, he will not be at a loss, if necessary, to mix an ink of a proper consistency for any peculiar job, by compounding them, or reducing with varnish to suit the form or job in hand. The inks, whether colored or black, should be the best of their kind, as it is impossible to do good press-work without the best materials, properly used.

The form being ready to print, the tapes should be set by loosening the guide-pulleys on the upper shaft, and shifting them so that the tapes will rest on the outer margin of the sheet. Move the tape-pulleys so that they will rest on a line with the guide-pulleys, which should then be thrown back and tightened to the shaft, so as to hold the tapes tight. Run the tapes once around the cylinder, to make sure they are on a straight line.

The fly should be set by running through a sheet of paper to be printed, and allowing it to run down the fly just far enough to be barely held by the fly-pulleys. The cam on the side of the cylinder should then be set so that its point just clears the small roller on the connecting rod of the fly. Tighten the spring to suit the size of the sheet, and set the spring crank, to prevent the fly from striking too hard on the table.

Adam's Press.—The materials for tympans, and the manner of making ready on an Adams book-press, do not differ greatly from those in use on a cylinder for the same kind of work. The different construction of the press, and the mode of giving the impression by means of a bed and platen, render it remarkably well adapted for executing the finest kinds of letter-press and cut printing. By the use of friskets the blacking of the sheets from the space used for blank and short pages is entirely obviated, and, the impression being flat, it is believed by many printers that the type is calculated to remain in better condition for the same number of impressions than if printed on a cylinder press, where it is thought that the mode of giving impression has a tendency to grind the face of the type. As the platen can be rolled off, so as to leave the bed entirely exposed, the facilities for making ready and correcting on press cannot be excelled. In printing from stereotype or electrotype plates mounted on ratchet-blocks, the plates are not so liable to move from their positions, and should any movement occur, it can be more readily detected by the biting of the frisket, before any serious damage occurs.

For book-work requir.ng the finest effects, the most exact register, and where extra speed is not needed, this press is claimed by many to have no superior.

The tympans in general use are composed of fullers' board, covered with packing or draughting-paper; or several sheets of draughting-paper, covered with fine muslin or billiard cloth.

Small Job Presses.—The rules applicable to tympans for different descriptions of forms on the larger presses, also obtain in the making ready for the smaller-sized job presses, with the exception that in working old type or plate forms several thicknesses of soft paper are used in place of the ordinary blankets. As the impressions can be arranged to suit the wants of any form by adding to or taking from the sheets in the platen, many offices adopt the plan of setting the impression level with a given number of sheets when the press is set up, and not allowing the impression screws to be moved in the subsequent making ready of any form. Care should be exercised in setting the nippers, so that they may not become loose and move in the direction of the face of the type and destroy that part with which they come in contact. A bend in the nippers will throw off the impression from the form, and cause it to slur. In forms having so little outside margin as not to allow the nippers to hold the sheet on the tympan after the impression is pulled, while there is plenty of margin running from end to end in the inside of the form, it is usual to make a frisket of paper or page-cord, taking the two nippers as side frames, and tying the cord or cutting the paper so as to press in the blank space. The almost imperceptible indentation of paper given by impressions on the small presses saves the pressing of small job work, and only makes it necessary to lay the work out to dry the ink before packing for delivery. *American Encyclopædia of Printing.*

Several newspapers in France have recently been suppressed in consequence of publishing articles in opposition to the Government.

RUSSELL, MORGAN & CO.'S MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE.

We give below a short sketch of the great and growing Western Printing House of Russell, Morgan & Co., of Cincinnati, which we copy from the *Inquirer* of that city. We take pleasure in chronicling the fact that to the energy, talent, and perseverance of "Pick" Russell, as he is familiarly known, is due the success of one of the largest and most remunerative printing houses in America. Having worked with him as a journeyman, we know whereof we speak; and we know he deserves all the success he has achieved. His partner, also a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, and a good printer, was a workman in the same office (*Inquirer* job office), which was, in that day, one of the foremost "show" printing houses in the United States. May their success in the future be commensurate with that of the past, and may our old friend "Pick" live to see his brightest hopes realized!

On the east side of Race Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets—Nos. 258 and 260—stands the imposing new edifice devoted to the printing business of the great firm of Russell, Morgan & Co., who are known by their work in every State of this country. We can say this safely, as their show bills alone have been posted by circus and menagerie companies in every State, and in almost every county of every State.

This building immediately attracts the eye by its evident solidity and strength. It needs not, in the centre of the cornice, in glowing colors, the menacing head and hungry jaws of the Royal Bengal Tiger *couchant*, the insignia of the firm of Russell, Morgan & Co., to attract more than a casual glance at this structure. The building is four stories in height, and each story is of the same size, and every foot of space is devoted exclusively to the business of the firm. The massive front that shows above the sidewalk rests on a 42-inch wall, and is continued 25 inches in thickness to the very top. The first story front is of freestone, and the others of heavily arched brick.

This is a fire-proof building. Officers of the Fire Department of this city, who have examined it by invitation, state that they would have no fear of its walls though fire were to break out simultaneously on every floor—which is taking in view an impossibility, of course. The valuable property contained in this building—at least a quarter of a million of dollars' worth—necessitated this care and expense in its construction.

THE INTERIOR.

To those but little acquainted with the business of show and mercantile printing, the interior of this house presents numerous features well calculated to please and astonish. And even to the oldest printers it cannot fail to prove interesting. Here we see the arts of the painter, the photographer, and the engraver acting as handmaidens to that of the printer, in obedience to the imperative mandate of practical business.

THE CELLAR.

In the inspection of such an establishment, it is well to begin where is to be found the stronger motive power, that gives life to the whole. All over the building the skilled labor of men and women is employed; but down in the cellar the life that shows in the work of great and small presses has its birth. The battery of boilers is under the sidewalk, and separated from the cellar proper by a 42-inch wall and iron doors. In this space is the only fire used on the premises in any season. The building is heated throughout by steam. Within the cellar proper is the engine—sixty-horse—and all the belting and shafting that is used in the building. Within the cellar, also, is a brick vault, fifty-five feet in length by ten in width, in which is stored the most valuable stock of the "show" department of the establishment, the original black blocks of the circus and menagerie work. Outside this vault, also, are stacks of wood-cuts, designed as color blocks. There are thousands on thousands of these blocks in the establishment. The value of the wood work engraving it contains is $72,000. The necessity of preserving these was the most urgent occasion for the fire-proof precautions.

PRESS-ROOM.

We step on the elevator now and ascend to the press-room, which occupies the whole space of the first floor. Here are the presses, varying in size from the little Gordon Quarto-Medium, as we believe the printers call them, to the mammoth Taylor Cylinder, on which can be printed a sheet five feet by three feet four inches. There are four large presses that are used only for theatrical, minstrel, circus, and menagerie bills. In this press-room can be printed anything, from work in plain black, of the size of a lady's visiting card, to those magnificently illuminated life-size representations of men, women, and animals that delight the eye, while they convey, in startlingly natural figures, the announcements of the most daring and polished arenic stage performances.

A GROWING FEATURE—MANUFACTURERS' LABELS AND SHOW CARDS.

But Russell, Morgan & Co. take no special pains now to announce their extraordinary facilities for the "show business." They were established long since in that line, and now have the satisfaction of knowing that only one house in the country can compete with them. Their particular pride now is in their splendid development in the printing of manufacturers' labels and show cards. Cincinnati is the largest manufacturer of packages in this country—hams included. One printing house alone in New York takes as high as $50,000 per year out of this city for labels for these packages and for show cards. Manufacturers stop at no expense to secure beautiful and unique designs for labels for their packages of manufactures, too numerous to mention in detail, such as spices, canned fruits,

tobacco, cigars, etc., and for illuminated show cards. While Russell, Morgan & Co. do work to the amount of $200,000 per year, it is a fact, that they regret, that nine-tenths of this class of work goes away from Cincinnati.

They desire to compete with outside houses, that more wages may go to Cincinnati mechanics and more profit to their pockets. They want to help draw money here, and they want also to help to keep it here. With this view they have spared no expense of late; and the result is showing in rapidly growing orders. To form an idea of this work, the visitor has only to take up and inspect critically a label for a peach can, of which they are striking off tens of thousands now. It is a peach—a glowing, luscious peach, with beautiful border, the trade mark and address of the firm. It is printed in half a dozen shades and colors (this firm has printed show cards in as many as thirteen shades), and it is as much a master-piece as though painted on canvas by an artist of genius. It has glow and lustre; and it is water-proof! This paper label can be washed in water and yet retain all its freshness, thanks to the superior English white varnish or sizing with which it is covered by one motion of a brush. Wholesale and retail dealers in labeled packages, and, in fact, all persons using show cards, can appreciate this great advantage. This gloss is perfect.

SECOND FLOOR.

This floor is occupied by cases of types and blocks. There is not much work done here, as nine-tenths of the work of the establishment is done from engraved and electrotyped plates of metal and wood.

From this we pass up to the

THIRD FLOOR,

which is the pasting and shipping department. Here, on large tables that roll smoothly, together and apart, on rollers and rails, are put together the monster show bills, and folded for shipping. And here they are carefully boxed in such a way that water cannot reach them, unless in case of accident. Last year there was printed work to the amount of one hundred and sixty tons shipped from this floor.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Here we find three or four rooms. One is occupied entirely by stock, including a big supply of blank and fancy labels. In another room several girls are constantly employed in stitching and pasting. And finally, in another room, we find

THE ENGRAVERS

at work. Skilled designers and engravers on wood are constantly employed here, ever producing something fresh and interesting. To give an idea of the variety of their work, we will mention that we found them hard at work on two pieces, one a block five feet by three, for the Ten Commandments, for the Sabbath Schools and Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and the other a more than life-size face of Lydia Thompson, of blonde and short-dress fame. But variety is the spice of life, in job printing and engraving, as well as in other departments.

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

SKETCH OF ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

We have, in our journalistic experience, taken pleasure in witnessing the ponderous machinery working so smoothly at the various Expositions, and also in our machine shops; and the majority of minds are deeply interested in the operations of scientific appliances which, in later years, have revolutionized the field of labor. The manufacture of steam and other machinery, and the great number of articles connected with them, is one of the most interesting, and in every way important industries in the United States. Manufacturing of any kind cannot be carried on without machinery; and it would be impossible to manufacture everything to order, without great delay or expense. Fortunately this is unnecessary, as machinery of all kinds is reduced to such a system in its use and application that it can be manufactured to a large extent, in quantities and without reference to special orders. But our purpose is not to dwell particularly on machines or machinery, but relate a few facts concerning the origin and progress of one of the largest Printers' Furnishing Warehouses in this country, located at 515, 517, and 519 Minor Street, this city, owned and controlled by Mr. H. S. Menamin, a gentleman long and favorably known in our business community and to the printing trade throughout the United States, from his publication of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, a journal of unexceptionable character, relating to the arts and sciences and typographic literature, and general disseminator of ideas connected with the printing trade, of which he is also editor, and from the publication of the "American Encyclopedia of Printing."

Mr. Menamin has three industrial concerns—the Franklin Machine Shop, situated at Nos. 52 and 54 North Sixth Street; a manufactory of Lithographic Printing Presses, at No. 480 Lynd Street; and the warehouses in Minor Street. He is one of the most successful Printers' Brokers in this country, and having been identified with the printing business for years as a journeyman, is thoroughly practical in the trade, and from always acting in an upright and honorable manner in his business, has gathered around him a host of friends. He established his Printers' Warehouse, December, 1865, at No. 36 Hudson Street, from whence he removed, in 1867, to the present commodious quarters on Minor Street. We visited the Franklin Machine Shop, Nos. 52 and 54 North Sixth Street, and viewed the large number of machines busily attended by skilled workmen. This shop is under the judicious management of Mr. Wm. Parsons, a skilled and accomplished machinist. Printing Presses, which are here made a specialty, and other machines, were under course of repair at this establishment. At this place there are usually to be found duplicate parts of printing presses and competent workmen to repair the disordered machines in the establishments in our city, State, or country. Mr. Menamin has in his employ a number

of skilled workmen, who make trips over the country to repair and set up printing machines.

Blacksmithing and machine work of all descriptions, are executed with dispatch at the Machine Works on North Sixth Street, and Shafting and Belting of all kinds furnished and put up.

Mr. Menamin is the successor to F. Bronstrup, manufacturer of the celebrated Lithographic and Printing Presses, and Book, Newspaper, and Job Chases, at 400 Lynd Street. At the Lynd Street Establishment the manufacture of Lithographic and Printing Presses, Chases, etc., is carried on, under the skillful management of Mr. Charles Becker, who has always superintended the building of the celebrated Bronstrup Lithographic Presses.

At the Minor Street Establishment are the offices for the business transactions of the house. The entire place is replete with the usual stock embraced in a Printers' Furnishing Warehouse, and contains a better selected stock, as we can testify, than any establishment of the kind in this city or country. At the place last mentioned, Mr. Menamin is always engaged in his avocation, his numerous duties consuming the full quota of his time. We render thanks for the courteous attention shown us, and for the satisfaction we have derived from the visit to his several establishments.—*Philadelphia Journal of Commerce, September 29th.*

An old author mentions an anecdote of Dante which forcibly illustrates the studious ardor of his mind. Having gone one day to the house of a bookseller, from one of whose windows he was to be a spectator of a public show exhibited in the square below, he by chance took up a book, in which he soon got so absorbed that, on returning home, he solemnly declared he had neither seen nor heard anything whatever of all that had taken place before his eyes.

The editor of a new paper recently started in Nebraska, gives a very good reason for doing so in his "salutatory," as follows: "The object in view in the establishment of this paper is the procuring of means wherewith to buy bread and butter, and good clothes." Such a candid admission probably will not go unrewarded, and the means employed, if properly directed, doubtless will bring forth the object in view.

Louis XIV. was not fond of books; he one day asked Montausier, his son's tutor, why he was always reading, and what advantage he gained from it? "Sire," replied the teacher, "good books have the same effect upon my mind that the partridges your majesty is so good as to send me have upon my body; they nourish and support it."

Virgil was so fond of salt that he seldom went without a box full in his pocket, which he made use of from time to time as men of the present day use tobacco.

AN EDITOR'S REMINISCENCES.

John W. Forney publishes an entertaining sketch of the growth of newspapers, and incidentally rhapsodizes in this pleasant vein: "I claim to know a little about newspapers, for I was fairly raised in a printing office, having served as 'devil,' apprentice, and journeyman; as compositor, copy holder, proof-reader, pressman, reporter, and finally editor. I have worked with the buckskin balls and pulled the old wooden Ramage; have made and pushed the glue roller; have worked off large editions on the Washington iron press, and have finally owned an eight-cylinder lightning Hoe, which, with its modern rivals, more than realizes the fictions of the Arabian genii. Harnessed in steam, with lightning couriers, they 'strike the loud earth breathless' with their thunder, and fill the very heavens with their millions of messengers. I have seen many a small sheet expand into a great blanket, and fold itself and die; and I have watched the few firstlings of a penny paper till they came to thousands of households, like so many morning intelligences. What a school is a printing office! What a short space in history is a generation; and yet what revolutions are crowded into it! The hours I spent at the case and the press were made delightful by the reading of the times. We had comparatively few newspapers, and so we read them through and through. There was no Philadelphia *Ledger;* but we regaled ourselves with Jos. R. Chandler's 'Letters from my Arm-Chair,' in the *United States Gazette;* there was no New York *Tribune*, but we drew inspiration from the splendid typography and nervous Saxon of Horace Greeley's *Weekly New Yorker;* there were no *Atlantic* and *Harper*, but we reveled in the pages of Waldie's Library; we had no Macaulay or Bancroft to write us history, but we were satisfied with Hinton and Hildreth; we had no Dickens, or Thackeray, or Charles Reade, or Wilkie Collins, or Alfred Tennyson, or Oliver Wendell Holmes, with their wonderful art, so rapid, dazzling, and supernatural; but we lived in the gorgeous world of Walter Scott, hung around with the marvelous drapery of Byron, and made musical with the enchanting melodies of Thomas Moore. Byron died in 1824, Scott in 1832, and Moore in 1852, and were the gods of the reading world, and especially of the small gods in the printing offices. Now we are so bombarded with books and so engulphed in newspapers, that we are lucky if we can read the title-pages of the first and the telegraphic head-lines of the second."

Young wrote his "Night Thoughts" with a skull and a candle in it before him. His own skull was luckily in the room, or very little aid would have been yielded by the other.

Forty-three newspapers are now published in Constantinople. Sixteen of them are dailies, with a combined circulation of but 20,000. There is also a Turkish ladies' newspaper.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THEODORE HOOK was present at a dinner in London when a very severe and saturnine Scotch Presbyterian was abusing Sunday newspapers, and concluded in a violent tirade by saying, "I am determined to set my face against them." "So am I," said Hook, "every Sunday morning." He was well known at that time to be the editor of the *John Bull* weekly journal.

FOR several weeks past the printing trade in Dublin has been characterized by unusual dullness, so much so that several book establishments have materially reduced the number of their workmen. Even the Government Printing Office, on account of the small amount of work on hand, has been necessitated to reduce its force; and several of the morning papers have contracted their dimensions, thus causing a number of workmen to be thrown out of employment. At the present time, it is said that the prospect for a revival in trade is not very encouraging, unless something unusual should transpire.

IN Edinburgh, the publishing business is in a flourishing condition, and nearly all the houses are running with full complements of hands. The Messrs. Black are pushing on the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Brittanica* with much vigor, and at an enormous expense; and the Messrs. Chambers are also preparing a new edition of their *Encyclopædia*, under the immediate supervision of Dr. Findlater. Much complaint is made of the inaccuracies of the female compositors, a large number having been employed since the last strike of the printers of that city. It is considered certain, that if a change for the better is not shortly discernible, their places will be made vacant for male compositors. In consequence of the briskness of trade, there are but few idle workmen.

THE printing trade in Manchester, which has remained very quiet for some weeks past, has recently taken a sudden change, and is now unusually brisk. All the affiliated branches share in the same general prosperity. The twenty-first half-yearly report of the Provincial Typographical Association for the Relief of Unemployed Printers, has just been issued, and shows a very gratifying exhibit. It states that the Association has 2,723 full and 333 casual members; its income was £1,207 17*s.*; its expenditure, £302 6*s.* 9*d.*, which leaves a balance in favor of the Association of £905 10*s.* The North of England Co-operative Printing Company has also published its eighth half-yearly report, from which it will be seen that the business transacted for the six months amounted to £8,899 16*s.* 6*d.*, against £6,157 10*s.* 5*d.* for the preceding half-year, and £4,441 14*s.* 5*d.* for the corresponding half year of 1872, being an increase of the preceding half year of £2,742 6*s.* 1*d.*, and over the corresponding period of the previous year of £4,458 2*s.* 1*d.* The number of shares is 1,191, held by 371 shareholders, with a paid-up capital of £9,934. A dividend of 8¾ has been recommended.

WHAT A POSTAL CARD SAYS.

A mysterious Postal Card, without signature, but postmarked "Albany, N. Y.," dropped in upon us a few days since, and thus it queried:

What is an English *Ramage* Press?

Which query it immediately answered, as follows:

The *Ramage* is an American improvement on the *Blaew.*

Going on conquering and to conquer, it proceeds:

The New Haven *Journal* is a modern paper. The old *Journal* died nearly forty years ago. The New Hampshire *Gazette*, the Newport *Mercury*, and the Massachusetts *Spy*, have each suffered temporary death, but were so soon resuscitated that they may be counted good for centennarians.—See PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, p. 245.

Thanks, good Postal Card! The first blunder of the CIRCULAR was certainly inexcusable; but for the second there may be some palliation in the fact that *we* are not centennarians, and were unfortunate enough to have been born far away from the region of Agawam and Wauregan.

Having thus demolished our proof-reader in particular, he then blazes away at the whole craft in general, in the following rattling volley:

THE RUSSIAN EDITOR'S LIBRARY.

If editor's libraries were to be augmented in the same ratio as have lawyer's libraries the last half century, the owners might become more distinguished journalists, undoubtedly. What do *printer's* libraries consist of, in this land of liberty, so called? How many of them regard books of any kind a necessary adjunct to their professional implements?

Which questions, O ye printers! please answer for yourselves, while we prudently get out of the range of this masked battery.

THE proprietors of the London *Daily Telegraph* have presented to the British Museum not only the tablets discovered by Mr. George Smith, but also the collection purchased by him in Assyria; and the Trustees, in acknowledging the same, communicated to the proprietors "the expression of their special thanks for this further proof of their generosity—a generosity which has been so conspicuously manifested in the conception of this important expedition, and in all the arrangements connected with it."

AN influential committee, of which Mr. Shirley Brooks and Mr. Samuel Spalding are honorary secretaries, has been constituted for the purpose of raising an appropriate memorial in honor of Charles Knight and of his life-long efforts in the creation of a pure, cheap, and elevated literature. The amount of subscriptions already exceeds $2,500, and subscriptions are expected to flow in rapidly. Mr. George Routledge, of London, is the treasurer.

TEN thousand two hundred and fifty books have been copyrighted in this country since January 1, 1873.

NONSENSE has been described as sense that differs from one's own.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1873.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBEL LAW.

In a recent libel suit in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, Judge Dean, in charging the jury, gave a very clear exposition of the legal difference between offensive publications relating to the conduct of men in private life, and searching criticisms of candidates for public office. He said:

There were two candidates for the office of Burgess, the prosecutor, Joseph Strayer, and Wm. H. Rose, Esq. The defendants advocated the election of Mr. Rose. This was their right, and they could publish in their newspaper anything concerning the candidates to whom they were opposed, which was proper for public information, that was true, or which they, as cautious and prudent men, had reasonable grounds for believing true. They would not have had the right to so publish the truth of and concerning the character of a private citizen, and thereby injure him; but Burgess Strayer, being a candidate before the people for a public office, they had a right to publish, for the information of the people, that which indicated unfitness, either morally or intellectually, for the position. And they had a right to do this, even though the publication injured his reputation and exposed him to public odium.

The charges made by the defendants were that the prosecutor was "corrupt and incompetent," and evidence was offered to prove the truth of these allegations; and although we believe it was not wholly satisfactory to the jury, the law as laid down by the judge was decidedly in favor of the publishers, and the charge is deemed of importance in some quarters, on account of the emphatic manner in which it places candidates for office in the category of legitimate objects of well-founded newspaper attacks. That a free discussion of the merits and demerits of aspirants for public stations should be allowed in a free country, is very certain; but it is worthy of note that the existing Constitution of Pennsylvania does not, in express terms, protect the press in this important right. It only provides that "in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of public officers, or men acting in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof shall be given in evidence," thus affording only incidental and indirect, instead of unmistakable immunity from punishment for truthful assaults upon candidates for office. It is evident that however well the rights of the press have been guarded by public sentiment and by some of the Courts, the press has little reason to be thankful for its existing Constitutional guarantees; and the Constitutional Convention now in session should display a just and magnanimous spirit in atoning for the neglect of its predecessor.

We cordially endorse the broad line of distinction drawn by Judge Dean between attacks upon private citizens and criticisms of candidates and officials. The principal excuse for a stringent libel law is found in the occasional abuse of the liberty of the press, by wanton or unfounded aspersions of private individuals. Newspapers should have nothing to do, offensively, with any man or matter, unless he or it becomes an object of legitimate public concern. An account of an unusual calamity that occurs to a private citizen may be properly published, because it forms part of the news of the day; and any actions, or class of actions, may properly be referred to, provided an important or useful public service may be rendered by publications describing and denouncing or applauding them. It is sometimes difficult to decide exactly what matter should or should not be printed; but the bearing of the publication on the general interests of society will usually furnish a good, if not an infallible guide to a proper decision. For instance, it would, in ordinary times, scarcely be right for a newspaper to say of a private individual, "he is a gambler," even if this statement were true, provided there was no other apparent motive for such a publication than the desire to bring the person assailed into disrepute; but if a newspaper were engaged in an effort to break up gambling in a community where it was forbidden by law, and if it desired to enlist public interest in such a movement, it would not be just to hold the editor or publisher amenable to punishment for a libel if he printed the names of one or more persons who were notorious gamblers, and endeavored to render them unpopular in the community where they resided. Many analogous cases are constantly arising, and sometimes the press oversteps its true province by invading the sanctity of private life on insufficient or wholly unwarrantable pretexts. It is well enough, perhaps, to provide a remedy for such wrongs; but that remedy should not embrace a ready weapon of assault upon newspapers that fairly and honestly discharge their real duties.

THE PRESS AND THE PANIC.

The recent financial disturbance afforded a good illustration of the influence of the newspaper press in molding and directing public sentiment. There were some instances, perhaps, in which this power was injudiciously or injuriously exercised. As the panic of 1857 was intensified by a leading New York journal, so the aggravations of the panic of 1873 may have been increased by the wide circulation of news of failures, rumors of failures, and dismal forebodings. The *Inter-Ocean*, in commenting upon this aspect of newspaper influence, says: "A panic-stricken banker or broker in the street may communicate his fright to ten, twenty, or a hundred men; but a panicky newspaper of wide circulation carries dismay to thousands. Editors generally bestow immense care upon their editorial columns, which are perhaps never read, to the neglect of the news, which is always read. The opinions of an editor are some-

times of great value, no doubt, but the news is always of consequence. If the argument of the editorial is specious and untrue, the reader may detect its falsity; but if the despatches are false, the evil is accomplished before the truth is made known. After all, the most important function of journalism is to convey to the reader authentic news. The humdrum character of this fact may be humiliating to the pride and vanity of a few 'independent' journalists who propose to move all mankind, as Napoleon moved kings and kingdoms; still it is a fact, nevertheless." There is a certain degree of force and justice in these strictures, and especially in their application to reckless journalism; but so far as our observation extended in this section of the Union, the newspaper press, with scarcely a single exception, wielded a potent tranquilizing influence, and thus rendered to the public, in a very brief period, a service worth infinitely more, in dollars and cents, than the patronage extended to newspapers during an entire year. Instead of feeding the flames of fear and distrust, the press labored zealously and skillfully in the good work of extinguishing them. At all points where groundless apprehensions were excited, the newspapers were prompt to ascertain and give wide circulation to just causes for confidence. We were very much impressed by the remark of a gentleman who occupies a high position in financial circles. In the height of the excitement, when the methods of allaying it were being discussed, and when suggestions were made that the banks should do one thing, and the Government another, he quietly said, "The press can do a great deal more than either the Government or the banks, or both combined. It can re-establish confidence, and this is the one thing needed." In the main, his view was correct; and thousands of people have been saved from the folly of ruining themselves, by the timely intelligence and advice they received in their favorite journals.

The firm of John Nichols & Co., Book and Job Printers, Raleigh, N. C., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. John Nichols, who has accepted the position of Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The old firm is succeeded by that of Gorman, Marcom & Lee, the members of which were all connected with the old firm as partners or *employés*. In these days of contempt for honest work, it is refreshing to read, in their announcement, that they have "entered the arena of competition with coats off, and sleeves rolled up, determined to win success."

Messrs. J. Fagan & Son, Stereotype and Electrotype Founders, of this city, have sent us a beautiful paper-weight, which was designed and executed in their foundry. The design represents a heap of American gold coin fresh from the Mint, and is so natural looking as to make one almost imagine that specie payment had been resumed, and that he is the happy possessor of a goodly pile of hard cash.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

Feeder for Printing Presses (141,713).—Frederick L. Heughes, Rochester, N. Y. Application filed June 24, 1872.

Paper Folding Machine (141,742).—Alvah Washburn, Medina, Ohio. Application filed May 1, 1873.

Printer's Rule (142,512).—Conrad Reuter, Cincinnati, Ohio. Application filed July 3, 1873.

Paper Folding Machine (5,533).—Reissue.—Cyrus Chambers, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Patent No. 26,090, dated November 15, 1859. Application filed June 30, 1873.

Inking Apparatus for Rotary Printing Presses (142,607).—Edwin Allen, Norwich, Conn., assignor to the Allen Manufacturing Company, same place. Application filed April 19, 1873.

Printing Press (142,648).—Jacob B. Peterson, Morgantown, N. C. Application filed April 12, 1873.

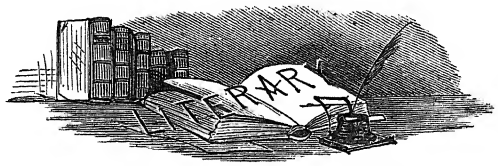
Apparatus for Arranging Type for Type-Setting Machines (142,652).—D. Brainerd Ray, New York City. Application filed February 24, 1873.

A "big time" was had in Pottsville, Pa., on Wednesday evening, September 3d, at the fourth anniversary supper of the *Daily Miners' Journal*, of which paper Col. Robert H. Ramsey is the proprietor. The supper was a complimentary one to the *employés* of the *Journal* establishment, and was a pleasant success. During the evening Col. Ramsey was presented with a gold-headed cane as a token of esteem from his *employés*. Speeches were made by Benjamin Bannan, Col. Ramsey, Capt. John Boyle, W. P. Furey, Sol. Foster, Jr., Col. F. B. Kaercher, and others, and letters of regret at being unable to attend were read from Governor Hartranft and other distinguished personages.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have sent us a copy of their Catalogue in colors, which contains miniature representations of checks, bill-heads, letter and note headings, and blank books, arranged in pages and worked in the most delicate colors. The Catalogue contains sixteen pages, 4 x 6 inches, and is one of the most beautiful specimens of the typographic art that we have ever seen. It is a perfect little gem, and to the eye of a good printer is quite as captivating as a beautiful painting is to a lover of the fine arts.

We have received from Mr. Frederick Gutekunst, the accomplished artist of 712 Arch Street, a beautiful photograph of the Capitol Building at Washington. In size the picture is 16x22 inches, and is one of the finest specimens of the photographic art we have ever seen. An hour's visit to the gallery of Mr. Gutekunst will be well spent by those who delight in the fine arts.

A citizen of Berks County, Pennsylvania, who has recently returned from Europe, reports that the house in which Gutenberg was born, is now used as a saloon in which large quantities of beer are sold.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Proof-Sheet. Collins & McLeester. Philadelphia.

This handsome periodical deserves hearty congratulations, for being able to open its seventh volume with the boast that it is "without a grievance to complain of." The present dearth of imaginative literature, especially in our native magazines, receives a very free and sensible treatment in an article, which claims attention by its lively and emphatic style.

The American Historical Record. Edited by Benson J. Lossing. Philadelphia. September.

As always, brimfull of matter tending to the elucidation of disputed historic questions, together with well-considered elaborations of those minor points upon which the verity of history depends.

The American Booksellers' Guide. American News Co. New York.

Of information all compact upon all subjects interesting both to the sellers and buyers of books.

L'Imprimerie. Paris.

An essay upon punctuation, by Madame George Sand, receives an elaborate editorial review, many exceptions being taken to that distinguished author's opinions on this much vexed question.

Godey's Lady's Book. October.

The "Editor's Table" performs a good service in the cause of female industrial advancement, by carefully recording all items of intelligence bearing upon the subject, whether coming from our own or other lands.

Arthur's Home Magazine. October. Philadelphia.

T. S. Arthur graphically describes, in a tale called "Insubordination," the vulgar troubles of vulgar-minded people.

The *Printing Times*, for September, pays the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR the compliment of quoting our tributes "in memoriam" to Charles Knight, the Englishman, and Horace Greeley, the American. In the "Notes and Queries" of journals, an inquiry is made concerning the authorship of "an old broadside in the British Museum, evidently printed in Dublin during the last century, containing a beautiful tribute to the art of printing." For answer, the reader is referred to the "American Encyclopædia of Printing," where the lines are given under the head poetry, with the account of their authorship, by Mrs. Grierson, wife of the King's printer of Dublin, and their being printed in the street as a part of the procession on the Lord Mayor's day.

Wood's Household Magazine, for October, published at Newburgh, N. Y., is brimfull of interesting reading matter on various topics. It also gives a full-page illustration of the Yosemite, a copy of which, in oil colors, will be presented to all subscribers to the magazine.

We have received from Messrs. Lee & Walker, 922 Chestnut Street, a copy of "Clark's New Method for the Pianoforte," which contains over two hundred and fifty pages of beautifully printed matter; the book is replete with many original and carefully selected exercises in fingering, which, to beginners, will be found invaluable. Mr. Clark is one of our most thorough and accomplished musicians, and his "New Method," while it simplifies the first rudiments of piano music, is enriched by selections from the best authorities, and cannot fail to interest as well as aid the pupil in making rapid progress.

The Phrenological Journal. October. S. R. Wells. New York.
The Science of Health. October. S. R. Wells. New York.
The Herald of Health. October. Wood & Holbrook. New York.
Saint Chrysostom Magazine. October. New York.
Gem of the West and Soldiers' Friend. September. Chicago.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Gibbons, one of the oldest printers in this city, died on Monday, September 29th, in the seventy-first year of his age. Deceased was a man of literary tastes, and left many productions in prose and poetry; and for several years he was a contributor to the columns of the *Public Ledger*.

Hon. Augustus O. Evans, of New York, died on Sunday, September 28th, in the forty-second year of his age. He was a practical printer, and was for some time reporter for the New York *Tribune*. He afterwards removed to Hoboken, N. J., and purchased the *Hudson County Democrat*, which he edited until March, 1873.

Mr. W. S. Reynolds, a printer, died in Galveston, Texas, a few days since. He was a comparative stranger in that city, having arrived there from Topeka a short time previous to his death, and where he left a wife and six children. While sick, he had all the care and attention rendered him that was possible by his fellow-craftsmen; and his remains were taken in charge of and buried by Galveston Typographical Union, No. 28.

Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., died in this city, on Sunday, September 21st, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was born at Allentown, Pa., September 12th, 1813, and when only sixteen years old became the editor of two papers, published in his native town—one in German and the other in the English language. He was appointed Prothonotary of Lehigh County in 1832, and afterwards Postmaster. He continued in the latter office until 1839, when he accepted a position in the Surveyor-General's Office at Harrisburg. He was the editor, successively, of the *Keystone*, the *Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung*, and the *Democratic Union;* was State printer for two terms, and was appointed by Governor Porter Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was for three years Private Secretary to James Buchanan, while the latter was Secretary of State under Polk's administration; and at the close of his principal's term of office became editor and proprietor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer and Journal*. In 1849 he took charge of the Lutheran Book Concern and Publishing Establishment, and assisted in conducting the *Lutheran Observer*, which he edited until 1870. In the varied positions which he held during a long and busy life, he was always industrious and faithful, and in 1871 his health began to fail in consequence of overwork.

Col. Charles J. Biddle, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Age*, died about 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, September 28th, at the residence of his brother. He was at the office of his paper on Saturday morning, where he was taken sick, and was removed in a carriage to his brother's residence, where he remained almost insensible until his death. Mr. Biddle was born in this city in 1819, and, after graduating at Princeton, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Mr. Biddle raised a company of Voltigeurs, of which he was elected captain. In that capacity he served with distinguished bravery in the actions of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the taking of the City of Mexico. After these actions he was breveted a Major for gallant and meritorious services on the field of battle. After the war Mr. Biddle resumed the practice of his profession, in Philadelphia. In 1861 he was appointed a Colonel in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and while in active service was elected a Representative from this State to the Thirty-seventh Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. Joy Morris. At the close of his Congressional term, Mr. Biddle again commenced the practice of the law, which he followed until he became connected with the *Age*, first as managing editor, and then as one of the proprietors, and also as editor-in-chief. Mr. Biddle's scholastic attainments were of a high order, and he was a bold, vigorous thinker, and a clear, concise, forcible writer. In all he said or did, Mr. Biddle was conscientious and earnest. He enjoyed the respect of all with whom he came in contact, whether his views on political or other subjects coincided with theirs or not, and he was never suspected of a mean or dishonest act.

NEW PAPERS.

The *News*, Spencer, Ind.; eight pages; weekly; Yockey & Connelly, publishers and proprietors.

The *Texas Farmer*, Austin, Texas; eight pages; weekly; devoted to agricultural pursuits; D. N. Dodson, editor and proprietor.

The *Chartist*, Paris, Texas; eight columns; weekly; Fred. W. Miner, editor and publisher.

The *Eastern Virginian*, Onancock, Va.; eight columns; weekly; Marshall & Co., publishers and proprietors.

The *Pythian Journal*, Trenton, N. J.; eight pages; weekly; devoted to the Order of the Knights of Pythias; Ira K. Morris, editor; H. Scott, publisher.

Moore's Merchants' Monthly, Boston, Mass.; four pages; W. F. Moore, editor and proprietor.

The *Morning News*, Petrolia, Pa.; four pages; Bickford & Davis, publishers and proprietors.

The *Signal*, Delaware, Ohio; nine columns; weekly; published by the Delaware Printing and Publishing Association.

The *Advance*, Carthage, Mo.; eight pages; weekly; Henney & Moulton, editors and proprietors.

The *Chronicle* (daily), Bridgeton, N. J.; four pages; Republican; Geo. F. Nixon, editor and proprietor.

Martin's Texas Advertiser, Mineola, Texas; six columns; weekly; Charles Martin, publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Morning Express, Sunbury, Pa.
Enquirer, Portland, Me.
News, Mountville, Pa.
Reporter, Canisteo, N. Y.
Evening Argus, Trenton, N. J.
Southern Agriculturist, Savannah, Ga.
Zell's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The *Bedford Sentinel* and the *News*, of Liberty, Va., have been consolidated under the name of the *Sentinel and News*.

The *Lyceum Echo*, of Lancaster, Pa., has been merged into the *Lancaster Farmer*, published at the same place.

The *Argus* and *Radical*, both published at Beaver, Pa., have been consolidated, and the combined papers will hereafter be issued under the title of the *Argus and Radical*, with Hon. J. S. Rutan as editor, and Col. M. Weyand as manager.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Guide*, published at Germantown, Pa., has again been enlarged.

The Pleasanton (Kansas) *Observer* has been enlarged to a seven-column paper.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* recently appeared in an enlarged form.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* appears in a new dress, with a slight enlargement in size.

The Racine (Wis.) *Advocate* has donned a new dress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sumter (S. C.) *News* has changed its title to the *True Southron*.

The office of the Fort Atkinson (Wis.) *Herald* has been removed to Sharon, and the paper is now issued under the name of the *Inquirer*.

Mr. M. E. Papy has sold the Gainesville (Fla.) *New Era* to Hon. J. T. Walls, who will hereafter publish it.

Mr. A. B. Kelley has assumed the editorial management of the *Jewell County Diamond*, Jewell City, Kansas.

Mr. W. S. Burke has sold the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Argus* to Mr. W. H. Taylor, who will hereafter conduct it.

The Troy (Tenn.) *Times* has been removed to Union City, where it will hereafter be published as the *Obion News*.

An incendiary fire in Manistee, Mich., a few days since, destroyed, with other property, the office of the *News*.

Mr. L. H. Richardson has sold his interest in the Salisbury (Md.) *Advertiser* to Hon. Lemuel Malone, who is now sole proprietor.

The name of the Farmville (Va.) *Commonwealth* has been changed to the *Mercury*. It has also been enlarged, and has donned a new head.

Messrs. Lurk & Wilkinson have disposed of the *Herald* office, Beardstown, Ill., to Mr. D. G. Swan, formerly of the Bushnell *People's Paper*.

Mr. C. M. Webber has severed his connection with the Roanoke (N. C.) *Times*, and Capt. J. A. McCaull has resumed the entire control of the paper.

Mr. M. G. Carlton has retired from the Indianola (Iowa) *Leader*, having sold his interest to Mr. J. A. Everett, who will in future conduct the business of the paper.

Messrs. Brown & Haynie have retired from the Anderson (S. C.) *Conservator*, they having sold the same to Messrs. Murray, McGill & Langston, who will publish it in future.

Wm. M. Burwell, commercial editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has been appointed by Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, a member of the New Orleans Board of Health.

Mr. F. P. Beard has sold the *Temperance Banner*, published at Newberry, S. C., to Messrs. Elkins & Browne, who have removed the office to Columbia, where the *Banner* will in future be issued.

The Beaver (Pa.) *Conservative* has changed its name to the Beaver *Star*. Mr. John Bigger is the editor and proprietor, and the *Star* will continue to advocate Democratic principles and men.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the firm of W. W. Sain & J. W. Dow, in the publication of the Neosho Falls (Kansas) *Post*, has been dissolved. The paper will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Sain.

The *Northwestern Farmer*, of Indianapolis, Ind., heretofore published monthly, is now issued as a sixteen-page weekly, and the name changed to the *Indiana Farmer*. The *Farmer* is to be enlarged at an early day.

Mr. J. I. Hendryx, senior editor of the *Republican and Democrat*, of Cooperstown, N. Y., has purchased in interest in the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Gazette*. The former paper will be under the control of Mr. Chas. I. Hendryx, Jr.

The Lebanon (Mo.) *Leader* has changed hands. Messrs. Teed & Hill have sold the paper to Mr. J. G. Lemen, of Richland, who will continue its publication. The mechanical department of the paper will be under the management of Mr. Teed, one of the late proprietors.

Frank Cowan, of Greensburg, Pa., editor and proprietor of *Frank Cowan's Paper*, will begin the publication of an eight-page five-column daily on the 2d of October, to be called *Frank Cowan's Daily*. The "head" of the new journal will be a *fac simile* of the editor's handwriting.

Friend Oberly, of the Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin*, must be on the high road to fame and fortune. We recently noticed a powerful locomotive, for the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, on its way from this city to the West; and on its side was emblazoned, in letters of gold, the name of "John H. Oberly." Mr. Oberly's many typographic friends will be pleased to learn of his appreciation by the dwellers in "Egypt."

Mr. W. H. Schively, editor and publisher of the Yardleyville (Pa.) *Luminary*, announces in a late number, his intention to enlarge the paper in a short time, in order to give his readers more reading matter. The *Luminary* is an excellent and a very entertaining paper; and we have no doubt that the proprietor will be amply rewarded for the renewed efforts made to increase its usefulness.

List of Officers of the International and Subordinate Typographical Unions.

INTERNATIONAL UNION.

President—W. R. McLean, of Washington.

First Vice-President—Wm. Kennedy, of Chicago.

Second Vice-President—W. G. Johnson, of Troy.

Rec. Sec. and Treas.—John Collins, of Cincinnati.

Corresponding Secretary—Geo. E. Hawkins, 15 West Court Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, A. D. Stephens; Vice-President, W. W. Johnson; Rec. Sec., S. N. Preston: Fin. Sec., E. H. Kimberly; Cor. Sec., J. R. Nickerson; Treasurer, H. S. Garner.

PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, Wm. B. Eckert; First Vice-President, Thos. J. Lindsay; Second Vice-President, Robert Devlin; Rec. Sec., H. J. Durborow, 1304 S. Eighth Street; Fin. Sec., S. D. Carter; Treasurer, Charles Gelwicks.

CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, John P. Young; Vice-President, Thos. S. Wentworth; Fin. Sec., G. K. Tenney; Rec. Sec., D. C. Garrison; Cor. Sec., Thos. Marlatt; Treasurer, J. W. Sullivan.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, G. O. Van Epps; Vice-President, Thomas Doyle; Rec. Sec., P. J. Lanahan; Fin. Sec., Thos. Palmateer; Cor. Sec., Richard McKenzie; Treasurer, Wm. A. Carroll.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), No. 5.—President, Joe C. Coleman; Vice-President, C. K. Davidson; Rec. Sec., Fred. Zimmerman; Cor. Sec., W. F. Poland; Fin. Sec., Grafton Pearce; Treasurer, J. F. Turney.

NEW YORK, No. 6.—President, Hugh Dalton; Vice-President, Patrick O'Keefe; Secretary, M. R. Walsh, 22 Duane Street; Treasurer, R. T. Payne; Fund Trustee, Alfred Burton.

PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, Wm. S. Meek; Vice-President, James Martin; Rec. Sec., W. T. Lincoln; Fin. Sec., S. T. Turner; Cor. Sec., N. C. Davis; Treasurer, Wm. Shannon.

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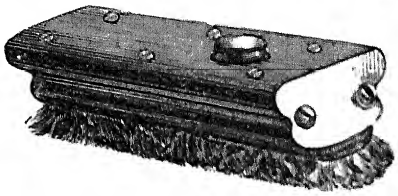

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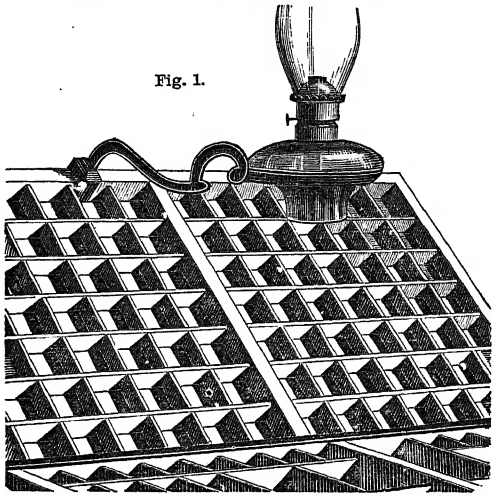

The above cut represents a useful little article, invented by a Western printer, G. Veeder, Esq., and manufactured by the undersigned. Mr. Veeder has been using it for some time in his office, and finds it invaluable.

The arm is made so that it will fit tight on the top rim of the upper case, and the circle which holds the lamp is fitted in this arm in such a manner as to enable the lamp to be placed over the lower case or either side of the upper case.

Fig 2.

Price of Lamp Holder (Fig. 2.) without Lamp, $1.00.

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REDUCTION OF 25 PER CT. ON FORMER PRICE

This Compound is the Invention of a PRESSMAN OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE. It is composed of India Rubber, Gelatine, Chemicals and Saccharines, which make a Perfect Roller in every respect.

It recasts readily and is easily prepared. Cleaned like other Rollers. Warranted to work *all kinds* of ink on *all kinds* of Presses, in *all kinds* of weather, and to recast. It is the cheapest material for Rollers that can be manufactured. Printers who try the India Rubber Roller Compound once will use no other. The special advantages claimed, and demonstrated by its use, daily, are, that it

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Retaining its suction and elasticity always, and can be recast when the Roller becomes old, thus replacing it with a new one as good as the original. Rollers cast at the Manufactory at 40 cents per pound, and Rollers of our make recast at 15 per cent. deduction. There are numbers of our Rollers now in use in Philadelphia, more than one year old. This result can be attained by any careful pressman. The facility with which it is recast, and its extraordinary durability, render this material

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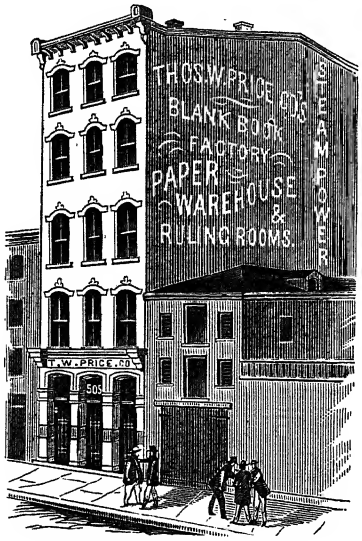

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"	13 x 16,	12 and 13 lbs.	
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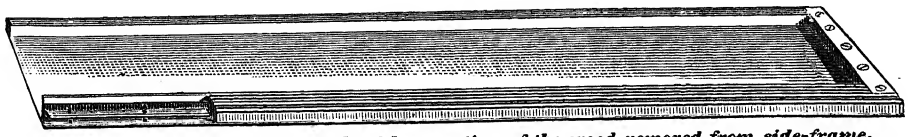

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This Patent Galley is the strongest and most durable brass-lined Galley manufactured. The improvement consists in soldering a tongue of metal to the brass lining, letting the metal tongue into the wooden side (which is slotted), and fastening, at one and the same time, by means of the screws in the bottom of the Galley, the lining, side and brass bottom, making a Galley which presents, inside, a perfectly smooth side-surface; by this means dispensing with the heads of the screws in the side lining, which in the old-style Galleys sometimes project and make "pi." There is also a strip of brass across the head of the Galley, that strengthens it, and prevents the head and sides from warping or becoming loose.

PRICES OF BRASS GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

Single Column, 3 1-8 x 23 1-4,	$2 25	Double Column, 6 1-4 x 23 1-4,	$3 00

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8¾ × 13	3 00	14 × 20	5 25
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" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

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For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red,	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red,	"	1 00, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 6 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Fast Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle		75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce		35, 50, 75, 1 00

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Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
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Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 16 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Mercatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 00 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

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" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " Inset	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Ink	40c., 50c., 75c.
" Heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and hard papers, will not rub off	50, 75, $1, 1.50, 2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Carbon Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, wood cut, ale &	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
"	2.00
Bronze Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
"	50c., 75c.
White Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Brown Ink	

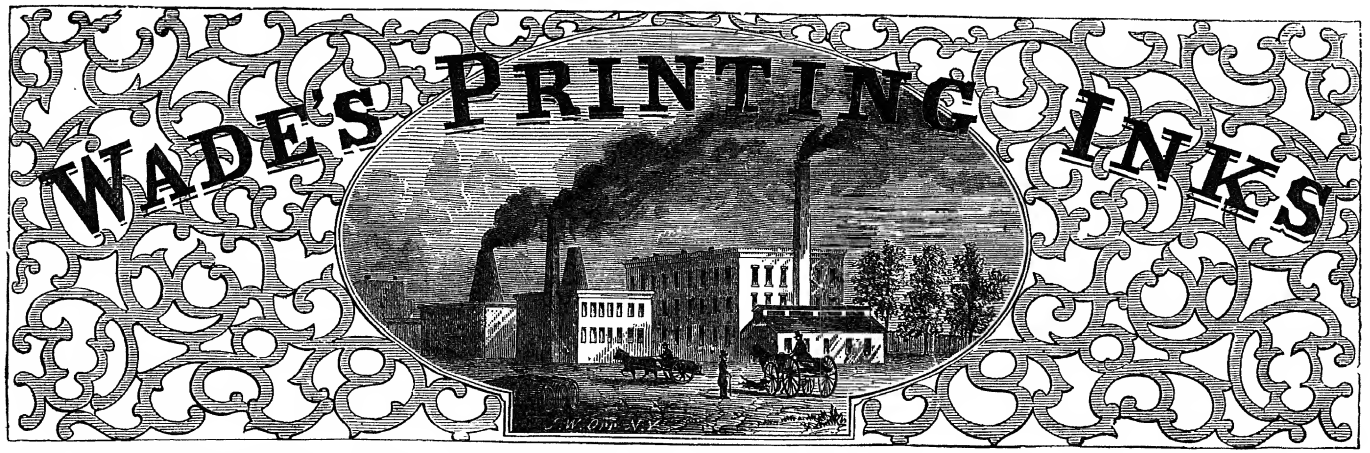
ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Bluish	$16.00, 24.00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.



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News Ink, Power Press	℔ lb	16 20
News Ink, Hand Press	"	20
Extra News Ink, Power Press.	"	20 to 25
" " Hand Press..	"	25
Book Ink, No. 3	"	30
" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Pictorial News or Book	"	30 40 50
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
Extra Fine Ink, for cards	"	1.00
Superfine Ink, "	"	1.50
Extra Sup. Ink, "	"	2.00
Super Job Ink, "	"	1.50
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Printers' Varnish	"	30 40 50
Red Ink, for paper	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Scarlet Red	"	1.50 3.00
Deep Red	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Fine Red, for Cards or Paper.	"	2.00 2.50
Extra Fine Red	"	3.00 5.00 10.00
Lake Ink	℔ lb	3.00 5.00 10.00
Carmine Ink	"	16.00 32.00
Scarlet Carmine	"	16.00
Chinese "	"	32.00
Ultramarine Ink, Poster	"	50 75 1.00
" " Fine	"	1.50 2.00 3.00
Light Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Paging Blue Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Blue Ink	"	2.00
Light Green Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Green Inks	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Deep Dark Green Ink	"	2.00
Brown, Poster Ink	"	50
Light Brown Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Dark "	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Bismarck and Russet Brown.	"	2.00
Yellow, Poster Ink	"	50
Lemon Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Orange Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Deep Orange Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
White Ink	"	50 75 1.00
Brown Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
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Orange Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
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Flock Size	"	1.50
Flock Varnish	"	75
Sienna Ink	"	1.50
Sepia, Raw Sienna	"	2.00
Raw Umber, Olive Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Ink	"	2.00
Tints, of various shades	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 to 1.50
Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 to 1.50
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ANILINE INKS.

Royal Purple	℔ lb	16.00 24.00
" Bluish	"	16.00 24.00
Purple Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Magenta, and Solferino	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Mauve, Bluish and Reddish.	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Claret	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
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Aniline Blue	"	5.00

TO THE ABOVE PRICES ADD TWENTY PER CENT. AS PER ANNEXED KEY.

CARD PRICE	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
ADVANCE	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.00
Blue, Green	"	3.00
Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00
Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

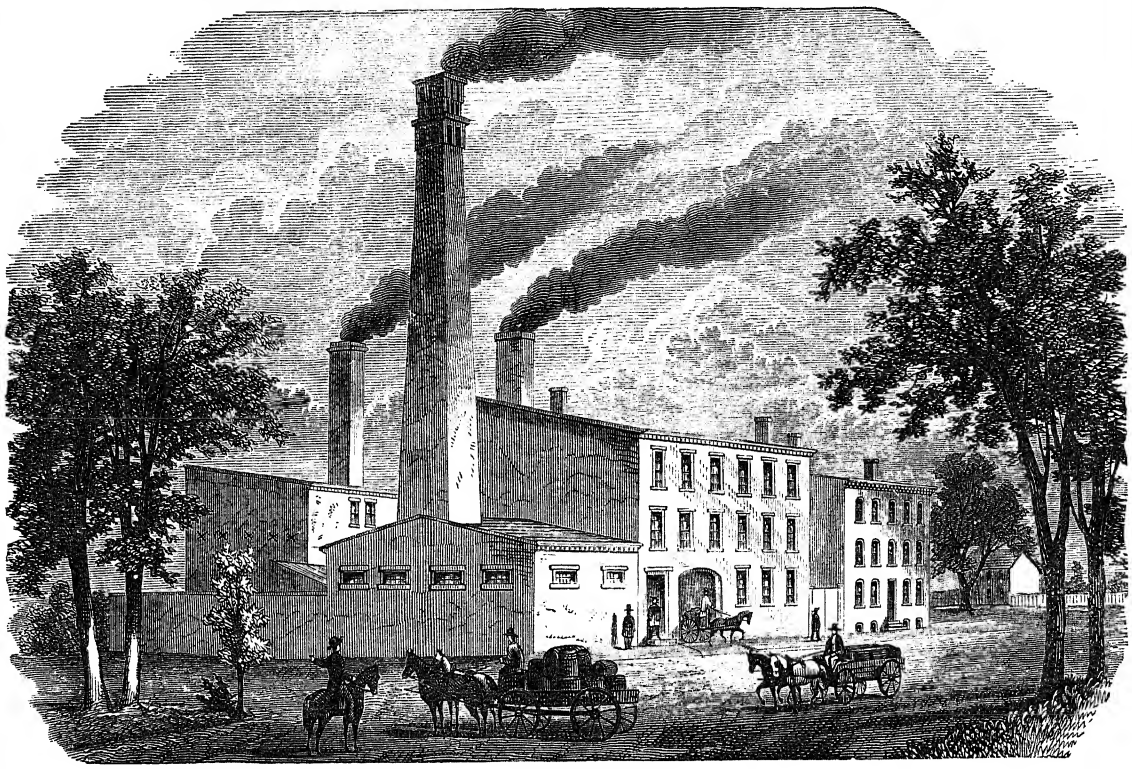
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.	*COLORED INKS.*	*COLORED INKS.*
Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00	Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00	Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1	Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00	Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

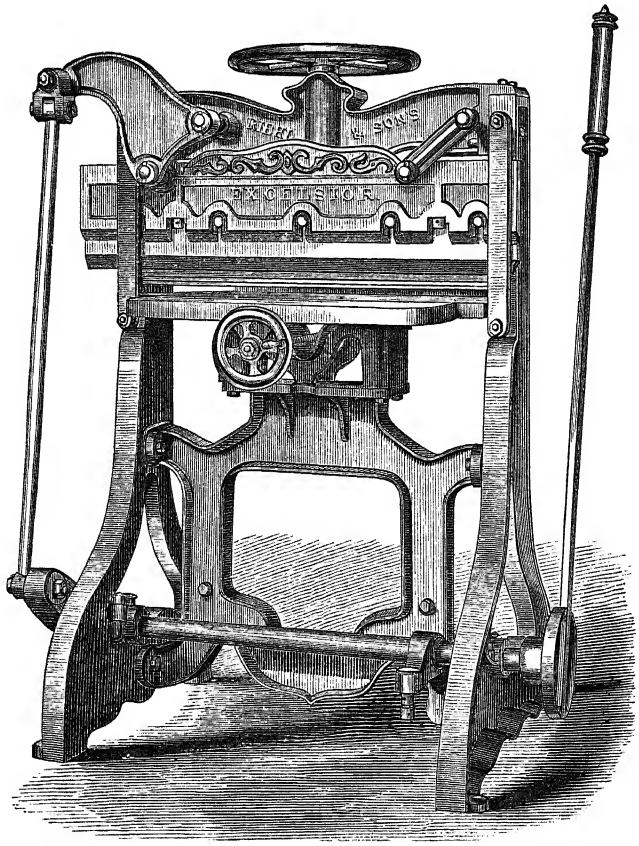
Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

RIEHL'S

New Lever Cutting Machine,

FOR CUTTING BOOKS OR PAPER.



The above cut represents our new Lever Cutting Machine, which has been perfected with great care. It is cheap, neat, and ornamental in appearance. It is also very strong and powerful. It will cut paper 4½ to 5 inches thick, with the utmost ease, and with one stroke of the lever.

The knife can be set down or up at either end much quicker than any other machine. There are both back and side gauges.

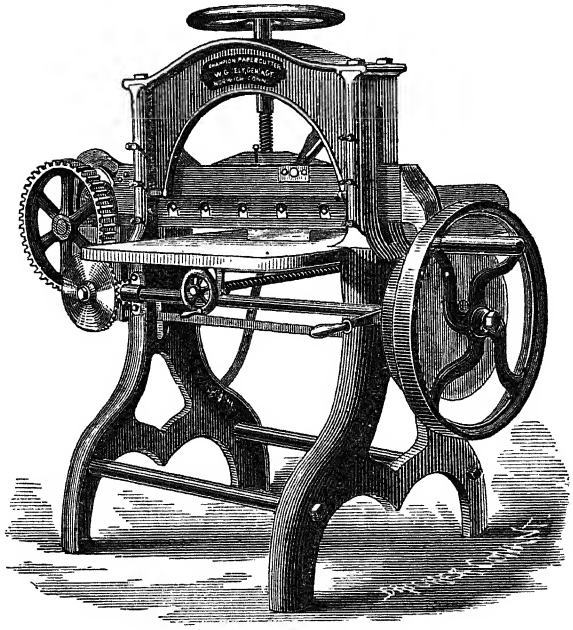
SIZE, 32 INCHES, - - PRICE, $235.

BOXING AND CARTAGE EXTRA.

M. RIEHL & SONS,

1505 WILLOW STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHAMPION PAPER CUTTER.



PATENTED, AUGUST 22, 1871. MARCH 19, 1872.

HAND CUTTER, $275. POWER CUTTER, $300.

Cuts 30 inches square and 4 inches in thickness conveniently, and without strain. Is provided with all the improved gauges, the back gauge working from the front. The paper is held down by a clamp by means of a screw through the arch, having a hand wheel upon it. The knife is easily removed for grinding, and is adjustably arranged.

THE CHAMPION PAPER CUTTER

Combines Strength, Efficiency, Simplicity, and Durability, and is equal, in all respects, to other Cutters, costing double the money.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. G. ELY, Norwich, Conn.

CRUMP'S LABEL PRESS, 75 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, January 6, 1873.

GEN. WM. G. ELY.—SIR: Your three Champion Cutters are at work alongside of those of other makers, which cost, some double and some seven times as much, and are liked fully as well, and, in some cases, better. Send along the order you now have for a fourth, at your convenience, say thirty days. Yours truly,

SAMUEL CRUMP.

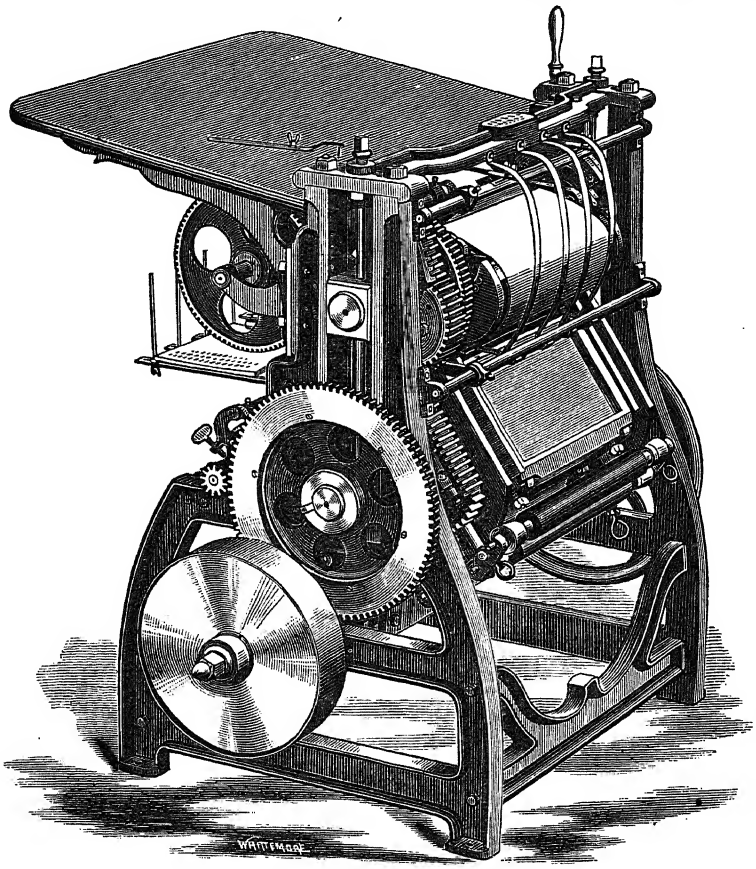
[From Messrs. Nevins & Myers, State Printers for Ohio.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 2, 1873.

Send by Express an extra knife for the Cutting Machine we bought of you. We are delighted with your Champion Cutter. It is so simple and easy to work, we have never applied the power to it. Truly,

NEVINS & MYERS.

ALLEN'S ROTARY JOB PRESS.



THE ALLEN

Rotary Job Press,

Enlarged and Improved,

Perfect Register,

Unsurpassed Distribution,

Unequalled Rapidity.

The capacity of this press is from 2,000 to 3,000 impressions per hour, and is only limited by the ability of the feeder. We claim this press to be the most profitable press in the market, saving fully $600 per annum over other job presses, wherever there is work enough to keep it running.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Norwich, Conn.

PRICE, $800.

Counter Shaft, Hangers, and Cone Pulley Included. Prints a form 8x14, and will carry a sheet 14x17 inches.

WM. C. ELY General Agent,
NORWICH, CONN.

TESTIMONIALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

I take pleasure in saying that the Allen Rotary Press fully meets my expectations. It does its work expeditiously and well, and is the best jobber in the office by far. It does the work of fully three Gordon presses with the feeding expense of one. I shall add another as soon as I find place for it.

Yours respectfully,
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6, 1872.

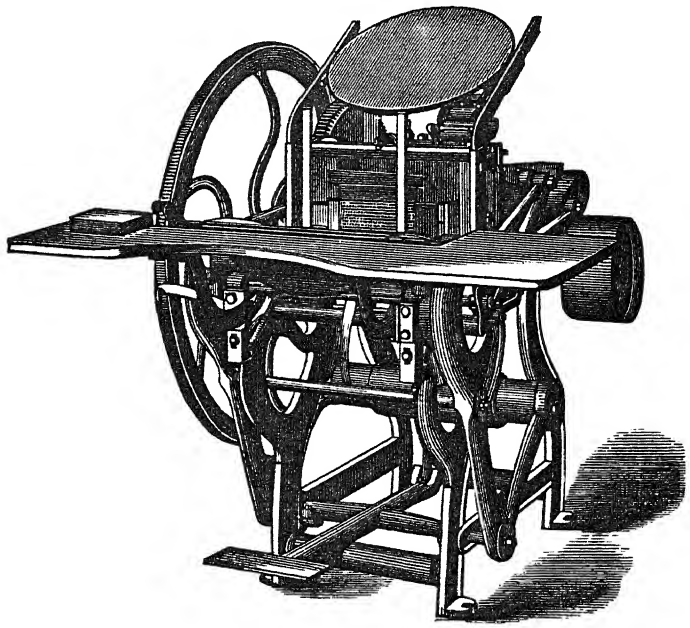
We are very much pleased with the Rotary Press sent us about three months since. We were able to do the work of three Gordon presses within three days after starting it; and any of our feeders can readily feed up to this feed and beyond it. We regard it as indispensable, and hope soon that we can dispose of some of the job presses we have, when we shall desire one or two more of your presses. We heartily commend it to the trade.

Yours, respectfully,
WARREN JOHNSON & CO.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.



PRICE:

QUARTO MEDIUM, 10x16 inches inside of chase, $425.

This includes two sets of stocks, one roller mold, wrenches, three chases, fountain, tight and loose pulleys for steam, and boxing ready for shipment at the manufactory; no extra charges.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, ETC.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches	$50	Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
" Self-feeding Head	60	Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Proof Presses, 9 x32 inches inside bearers, with frame	45	Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
" 16½x32 " " "	55	Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
" 20 x36 " " "	80	Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

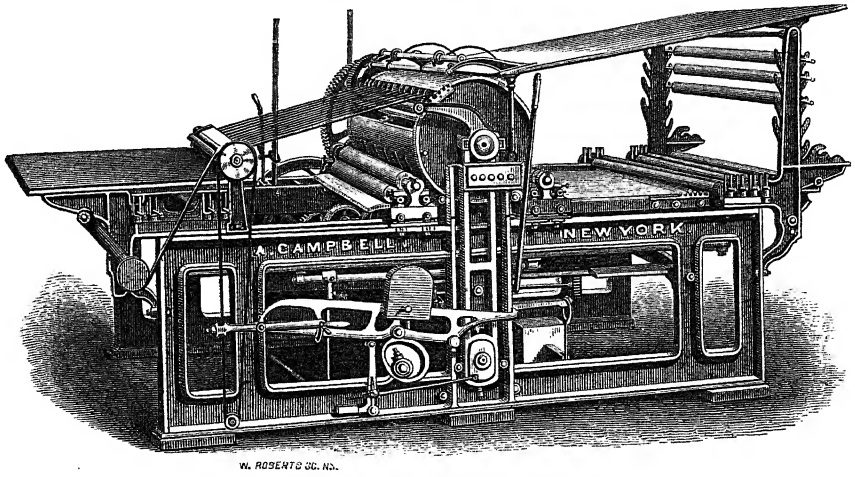
WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



W. ROBERTS SC. N.Y.

The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

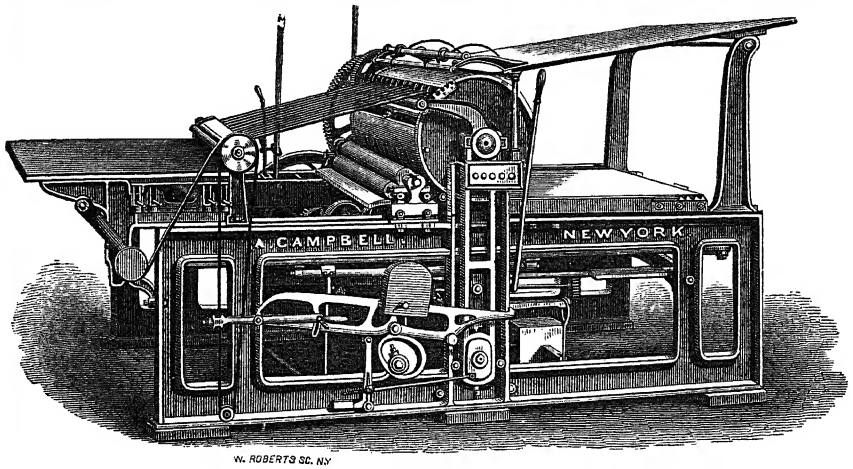
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



W. ROBERTS SC. N.Y.

This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

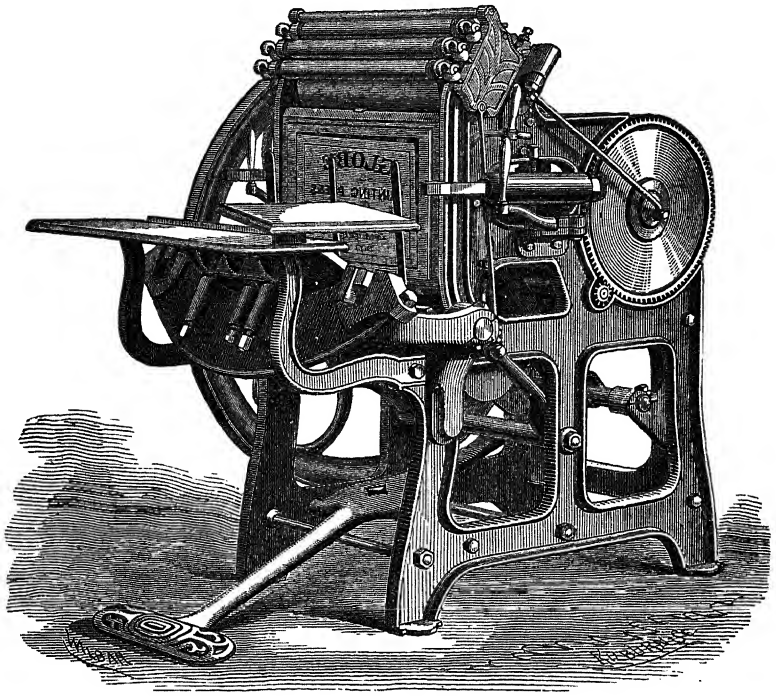
No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Impression can be thrown on or off.
Perfect Ink Distribution.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

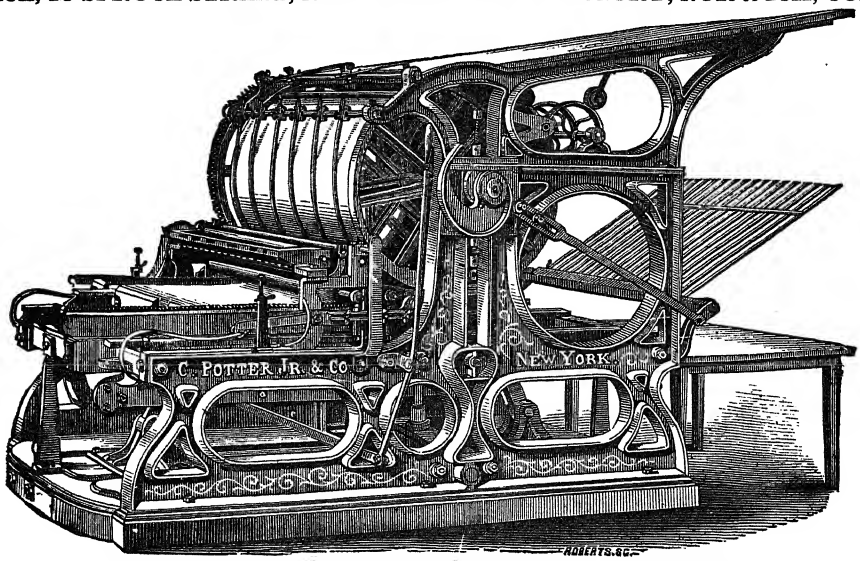
JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.: BOSTON, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.: BOSTON, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press.* Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers	$1,400		No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$2,700	
No. 0,	21x27 " "	1,600		No. 4,	32x50 " "	2,900	
No. 1,	21x30 " "	1,800		No. 5,	34x52 " "	3,100	
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,100		No. 6,	40x54 " "	3,450	
No. 2½,	29x42 " "	2,400		No. 7,	42x60 " "	3,700	

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers	$2,300		No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$3,300	
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,600		No. 4,	32x50 " "	3,500	

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

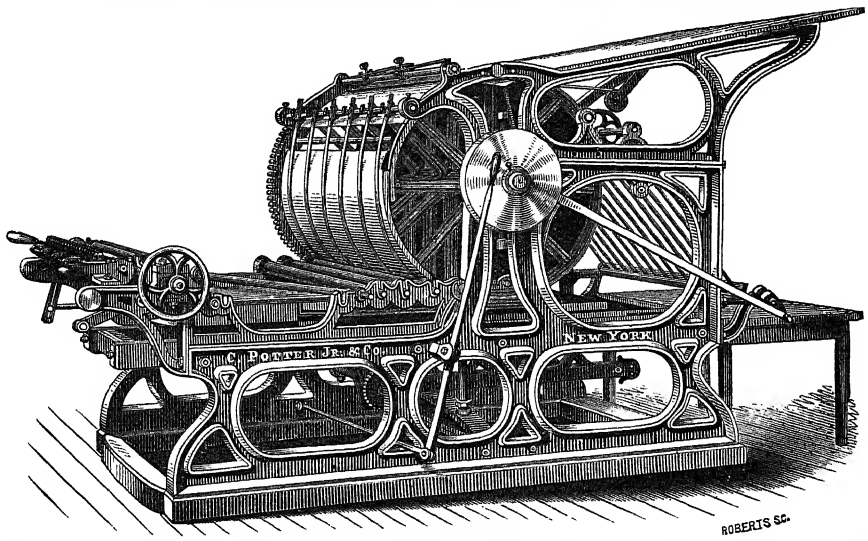
TERMS CASH. No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

C. POTTER, JR. **ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN.** J. F. HUBBARD.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

Terms Cash. ***No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.***

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"Liberty" Card and Job Presses,

23 CHAMBERS STREET, COR. OF CENTRE, NEW YORK.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, and Paris Exposition, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully solicit the attention of Proprietors and Superintendents of Printing Establishments to a brief description of their JOB and CARD PRINTING MACHINE, invented and patented by FRED. OTTO DEGENER.

THE COMBINATION OF PRINCIPLES in this popular Press is the result of over sixteen years' experience in constructing and building many different kinds of Printing Machines in general use.

The CLEARNESS AND DISTINCTNESS OF IMPRESSION on Visiting and Business Cards, Circulars, Letter or Bill Heads, etc.; the PERFECT DISTRIBUTION of the Ink; the ACCURACY OF REGISTER of every description of PRINTING IN COLORS; and the FACILITY and SPEED with which they can be propelled by treadle, without wearying or distracting the attention of the operator from feeding or piling his sheets, cannot be excelled.

Their SIMPLICITY AND STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION are proof against any ordinary accident, and nothing but the grossest carelessness can put them out of order. A boy of but little experience can run them with ease, and produce the FINEST CLASS OF WORK; and where steam is used it can readily be attached at a nominal cost.

The extensive sale of these Presses, and the continually increasing orders for them, made it necessary to extend our Manufactory, as well as to increase our facilities by the construction of SPECIAL MACHINERY to expedite the building of the same—which enables us to duplicate any part of our presses in case of accidental breakage.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS PRESS OVER ALL OTHERS:

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, DURABILITY, AND STRENGTH OF BUILD—in which the BEST MATERIALS are used; EASE IN RUNNING; the ABILITY TO PRINT A FORM AS LARGE AS CAN BE LOCKED UP IN THE CHASE; CONVENIENCE OF "MAKING READY," ADJUSTING, OR CLEANING; facility of CORRECTING A FORM WITHOUT REMOVING IT FROM THE BED, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in STATIONARY FIXTURES, WITHOUT SPRINGS, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

SIZE No. 2 has a SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for Printing Cards, by means of which Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the Inking Rollers are always in sight.

The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out.

The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the Press.

THE SPEED IS ACCORDING TO THE ABILITY OF THE OPERATOR, FROM 1,000 TO 2,500 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS:

No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	**$250.00**	**Boxing, $6.00**
No. 3.—Quarto-Medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**425.00**	**" 7.00**
No. 4.—Half-Medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase, with Fountain	**550.00**	**" 10.00**

Steam Fixtures for either Size, $20.

Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for No. 2 Press, extra, $25.

☞ Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press. ☜

DEGENER & WEILER,

23 Chambers Street, Corner of Centre, New York.

MANUFACTORY—DELANCY, TOMPKINS, AND MANGIN STREETS.

Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. "FREE AND UNSHACKLED." $1.50 per Annum.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

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[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

CHILDREN IN FICTION.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

In the earlier forms of fictitious literature children hold but a subordinate position, appearing only as the necessities of the story require a continuance of race, or as the means of displaying the glory or the shame arising from the presence or absence of the virtues of parental affection and filial devotion. Mere puppets, they were but the labeled automata requisite to the movements of the plot, and have only become distinctly individualized in proportion as fiction has gradually assumed its modern and true office in the philosophical analysis of character.

A very complete illustration of this earlier method of presentment occurs as far back as Homer, in the scene where Hector's "white-armed spouse, the fair Andromache," hastens with her nurse and infant child, "fair as the morning star," to Ilium's topmost tower, to question, with her own eyes, the fate of war. Here, in the midst of battle, the poet stays the crash of arms to heighten his effects by a pretty domestic picture, choosing to portray his most doughty soldier as the gentlest of parents:

> Thus as he spoke, great Hector stretched his arms
> To take his child; but back the infant shrank,
> Crying, and sought his nurse's sheltering breast,
> Scared by the brazen helm, and horse-hair plume,
> That nodded, fearful, on the warrior's crest.
> Laughed the fond parents both, and from his brow
> Hector the casque removed, and set it down
> All glittering upon the ground; then kissed his child
> And danced him in his arms.

In the old ballads, where

> The knight for his lady pricked forth in career,
> To come back at eventide pricked through with a spear,

there could be no leisure for the description of children; and when they intruded they could expect no better fate than to be murdered by avaricious uncles, and buried by the Robin-red-breasts, like the Babes in the Woods. In many old songs the word "childe" is used to denote the eldest son and heir of a noble house; and from them Byron derived the term which he made so famous in Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

In the acted drama, the juvenile element has been found even more impracticable. Medea may bewail her fate in deep, melodious tones, and murder her children with classic grace; but unless they die mute their childish treble pierces through the majestic monotones of dramatic intensity with the shrill squeak of a penny whistle. Terrible, indeed, is the infant upon the stage, and nowhere is the adage better proved that—children should be seen and not heard.

Shakspeare wisely offers little opportunity for the infant Roscius, but when he makes the trial it is done with a master's hand. A few short lines present Mamilius as a spoiled and petulant pet; and the little Duke of York bandies words with hunchback Richard with all the pert forwardness of the genuine Young America. The brows of the unhappy Edward are encircled with a more than kingly crown of youthful innocence and grace; and the pretty prate of the boy Arthur touches the heart of his executioner, and his death rouses honest manhood to make "a worship of revenge."

Dramatic intensity reaches the utmost limit of expression in the outburst of parental love in Macduff, and most exquisite is Constance's sad, sweet picture of her bereavement:

> Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
> Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
> Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
> Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
> Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form;
> Then, have I reason to be fond of grief?

The great service that children pay to their guardians, in

return for the care they demand, has never been better described than in these few words—

> He makes a July's day short as December,
> And with his varying childness cures in me
> Thoughts that would thick my blood.

But among his army of characters, Shakspeare brings no babies on his stage, and, prudently accepting the inevitable, assures us, with all the experience of Dogberry, that the child who will cry in the night is a power in the State that may defy even the most puissant of constables.

Scott, in his dignity as historic novelist, has but little occasion to introduce children. Little Harry Bertram serves to mark the lapse of time for the other personages of the story, rather than to become a subject of special description. A similar office is performed by Julian Peveril and Alice Bridgenorth. The impish Flibbertigibbet seems intended as a comic element in the tragedy of Kenilworth. Somewhat more elaboration is devoted to Mary Avenel and her little lovers—the boyhood of Halbert Glendenning being sketched with unusual distinctness and vigor.

Miss Edgeworth's children are invariably well drawn, bearing a small but fair proportion to her large array of *dramatis personæ*, and when specially prominent are well individualized, though a little "preachy."

In Miss Austen's charming books, children hold but small space, although the youthful family in Mansfield Park is unsurpassed in quiet fidelity to nature. The same unobtrusive accuracy of delineation characterizes the little Dick and Bill of the Vicar of Wakefield.

Lads and lasses in their "teens" have been favorite subjects for fiction, as furnishing an increased variety of incident, as well as opportunity for the development of character, as in the youthful and unsophisticated Evelina of Miss Burney; the delightful girls of Miss Austen; and the numerous more or less wild Irish girls of many pleasant volumes. Scott introduces Waverley and Quentin Durward as very raw youths; and Japhet and Midshipman Easy need only be mentioned as representatives of large classes of heroes. More recently such introductions were a favorite expedient of Thackeray, who seemed to delight in portraying the greenness of very young manhood, and those dreadful "little innocents" who do so much mischief with their half-affected simplicity.

Claiming rank as children, yet utterly defying all classification with other mortal mixtures of earth's mould, are Goethe's metaphysical creation of Mignon; or that artistic fantasia and philosophical problem which flits and gleams through the pages of the Scarlet Letter, under the name of Little Pearl.

In the progressive elevation of fiction as the popular school for the study of character, the novelists have found their best field in the introversion of autobiography, and necessarily childhood has been recently described with scrupulous accuracy. To this we are indebted for the startling lecture upon education in the vivid delineation of Jane Eyre's early years. In a merrier mood, but with as keen discrimination, the same pen sketched that most delightful of boys, Martin Yorke; and with dainty pencilings outlined one of the most charming of pretty maids in the little Polly of Villette.

The novels of Bulwer, remarkable as keeping pace with the changing taste of a generation of readers, exhibit the growing interest in children, as individuals, in the fact that his early heroes leap upon the stage in maturity, while in the later stories, the author philosophically traces the child as father to the man, with laborious precision.

In the foremost rank of these instances of the consistent development of youth to maturity, must be placed the Margaret and Tom Tulliver of George Eliot; while a charming child puts the last touch of perfection to the wonderful book of Adam Bede.

As sincere and earnest students of humanity, Mrs. Gaskill and Mrs. Oliphant furnish carefully considered instances of developing characters; and Miss Mulock has added to literature a brace of capital boys in John Halifax, and makes a babe the central figure of the pathetic plea of "Hannah."

Although children are crowding into our present fiction, it is worthy of remark that the chief sensational writers avoid them as unmalleable material for their strangely manufactured plots. In the microscopic anatomy of Anthony Trollope, they are also omitted as unsuitable subjects for elaborate dissection.

Genuine boyhood, in all the richness of its recklessness, was probably first given with absolute fidelity by Tom Hood, in the inimitable Pugsley Papers; and the happy thought of photographing, for a London audience, the every-day life of its busy streets, was more thoroughly wrought out by Dickens, who leaped into fame upon the strong shoulders of the young man, Samivel Veller, and pursued the vein into its darkest depths in the cellar of Fagin with the boy-thieves. Barnaby Rudge, in his perpetual childishness, next trudged London streets, accompanied by little Nell. The new era was thoroughly inaugurated by making this sweet child the central figure of the book, and clustering around her lovely innocence varied forms of vice and wretchedness, as contrasts to her happy infantile purity.

Of Dickens' children a volume might be written. They are not marshaled singly, but in families. Even the babies are a multitude—from the ever-wakeful infant of the Old Curiosity Shop, down to poor Pip, "brought up by hand."

In behalf of neglected childhood, the great author ever plead with deepest pathos, and there need only be cited from among the crowd, Oliver Twist and Tiny Tim, poor Tom and little Paul, Davy Copperfield and Jenny Wren. Into even one story he crowded poor Smike and all the victims of Do-the-Boys-Hall, with the delightful Infant Phenomenon and the never-to-be-forgotten Master Wackford Squeers, who was next door to a cherubim; and the pages

of Hard Times are a valiant crusade against the whole race of Gradgrinds and M'Choakumchilds.

Directly in the line of Dickens, but very different in treatment, is Robert Browning's poem of Pippa Passes; and he might also claim the lovely little Eva as a twin for little Paul, although her comrade Topsey must rank as an original. Grace Aguilar also deserves special mention for the well-drawn family groups in "Home Influence" and "Mother's Recompense," while many other modern instances must be excluded as belonging rather to a class of Sunday School literature intended for youthful readers than to the ranks of standard fiction.

The modern interest in the delineation of the young has led to the publication of a large number of tales difficult to classify. Although about children, they are not expressly suited either for the mature or immature reader. Yet they have gained considerable attention from both classes. Some of them have been introduced from Germany, with such titles as "Only a Girl;" and a new school has arisen in New England, marshaled under such names as the Old-fashioned Girl and Little Women.

BELLOWS' "French and English Dictionary" must be a curiosity in literature. The London *Times* calls it "as complete a dictionary" of the two languages as has ever been published, and all in a volume three-quarters of an inch thick, measuring 4 1-4 inches by 2 3-4, and weighing only 4 1-2 ounces. Mr. Bellows is a practical printer of London, of great skill and reputation. The type used is Brilliant, the smallest known in Great Britain, and two sizes smaller than that in which the most minute pocket Testaments are printed. It is very clear and plain, but its diminutive size would make it inconvenient for continued perusal. This dictionary has undergone some vicissitudes, as a great part of the manuscript was in Paris during the siege, and was there exposed to risks from which it escaped unharmed. Traditions of the printing trade say a Bible in type nearly as small as that of the dictionary was once printed in Sweden, and that the work blinded the compositors. Mr. Bellows, before commencing his dictionary, consulted an ophthalmic surgeon with regard to the fitness of his compositors for using type of such a character, and obtained for them such magnifying-glasses and light as would permit them to enter upon the undertaking without danger.

THE entire edition of the Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser*, of September 13th, was printed on paper made entirely of Calcutta jute-cuttings. The manufacturers of the paper give their views of it as follows: "It is an excellent paper, but not so bright in color as we could have wished—more resembling in this respect the color of paper supplied to print second-class books. We intend trying again—to have a parcel of paper made of a good bright color. The paper we have made is, however, very tough, splendid in every respect for the newspaper trade."

[Communicated.]

ANSWER TO "POSTAL CARD."

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Your mysterious Postal Card friend inquires, in the October number—

What do *printer's* libraries consist of, in this land of liberty, so called?

I answer by giving the following inventory of one that I know of, to wit:

One tobacco-box—empty.
Fife—broke.
Composing rule—rusty.
Pen—good.
Last PRINTERS' CIRCULAR.
Typographic Advertiser.
Two theatrical programmes.
Webster's Unabridged.
Six Patent Office Reports.
Ditto Commerce and Navigation.
One *Police News.*
Rival sheet across the way.
One Message and documents.
One *Congressional Globe.*
Platform of last (Grangers') Convention.

Q.

CANTON, ILL., October 31, 1873.

[Communicated.]

WANTED—A REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—The question now forcing itself upon the attention of printers, and one which should receive thoughtful consideration from Unions throughout the country, is that of providing a remedy for the present loose method of admitting applicants to membership. Under the prevailing system the applicant is presumed to show an apprenticeship of four years (as provided by our Constitutions), obtain the signatures of three members in good standing on his application, and his admission follows. There is no question as to his qualifications as a workman, nor even a guarantee that his statements as to time served are correct. That large numbers of printers—those who in the composing-room are commonly denominated "blacksmiths"—have thus obtained admission to our Unions, and continue at every meeting to do so, none will attempt to deny; and it is questionable whether or not it is possible to check this abuse of our rules, under our present system, no matter how rigidly we may enforce it.

As our constitutions now stand, we are compelled to admit the man who can show four years' apprenticeship to the business, though it may be known that he is ignorant of the first rudiments of the trade. This man, who may have been working as a two-thirder, goes back to his employer and informs him that he is now a member of the Union and must be recognized as a full hand, when, should the employer not be in a position to dispense with his services for a better workman, he is compelled to pay him the same wages received by the journeyman with his years of experience. This is

(first) to the employer a manifest injustice, when it should be the care and pride of that Union to give him workmen who are capable of returning a reasonable complement of labor for compensation received; and (second) is humiliating to printers who are thus compelled to work with men, and for the same wages, who should be (and are, notwithstanding their admission to the Union), apprentices, but are now licensed by the Typographical Union to finish their trade at the expense and annoyance of employers, who, through necessity or charity, tolerate the imposition.

To this system must be supplied a remedy, and that speedily. The augmenting of our membership through sympathy, the influence of friends, and on the ground of "good fellowship," must cease, or, with its continuance, the Union. It is no longer a guarantee to the employer, as it should be, that the holder of a working or traveling card is a good printer.

In the October number of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, "A Practical Printer" proposes as a remedy that we dig up that relic of barbarism, and ask parents to indenture (sell) their children for a specified number of years. This is as impracticable as it is impossible. The number of apprentices we are now carrying as members of our Unions, is all the evidence it would seem necessary to offer against such a course. They serve four years, perhaps, out of the Union, and as many more in it, and after these eight years, dozens of them are dismissed by employers and foremen as "not worth their salt."

The proper remedy, it seems to me, would be to do away with the present system entirely, and admit to membership only those who are workmen, whether they have served one year or ten, thus making admission to the Union the prize for which printer and apprentice would contend. Then a Union card would mean something, and be a guarantee to employers that its holder was a printer—not a mere mechanical picker-up of types.

To carry out this plan, each Union should have an Examining Board of five men, chosen from its oldest and most experienced members, whose duty it would be to examine the applicant in that branch of the business of which he professed a knowledge. If such applicant be found proficient, or up to an agreed standard as a workman, they should recommend his admission, when, a majority of the members voting in the affirmative, he shall become a member. Should the applicant be found incompetent, let them so report to the Union, when no action need be taken in his case. This done, it would only be necessary to regulate the number of apprentices in city printing offices; and the difficulty of becoming members of the Union would stop the influx of "four-year men" from the country. Many of the latter class come to the city, are admitted to the Union, and, armed with a traveling card, go about from city to city, seeking an opportunity to learn the business at our fixed scale of prices. This practice is highly reprehensible.

Let us offer no barrier to admission but workmanship, when the ills of which employers complain will be remedied, and to be a member of a Typographical Union will be a substantial honor.

Respectfully yours, J. A.

DENVER, COL., October 27, 1873.

[Communicated.]

WHY IS IT THUS?

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Some months since, an article appeared in the Chicago *Specimen*, calling attention to the fact that very few printers ever care to read a book relating to their own craft. Before us is a letter from a well-known printer and bookseller, whose name is inseparably connected with fine printing and good books, which says:

> Timperley's Dictionary of Printing remains unappreciated. If the author were alive, he could a tale unfold of the great labor the work cost him and the indifference of the profession for his golden collection of facts and dates. As you mingle with printers, you have had occasion to see how very few even read a book of any kind, and how very small a portion of that few will look into a book relating to their profession, much less purchase one. By persistent efforts, it is possible, with their great opportunities, that Menamin & Ringwalt may have worked off an unusual edition of their Encyclopædia; yet it is possible that it was no spec.

The same story is told by every one at all familiar with the facts. With the exception of Mr. MacKellar's American Printer, and its predecessor, Adams' Typographia, it is doubtful if any technical or other work on printing ever met with a remunerative sale. The two books named would not have proved exceptions to the rule, had it not been that each in its day was a *necessity* in nearly every printing office, and each had the influence of a popular and widely known type-founding firm to push its sale. Not one journeyman printer in a hundred is the possessor of even one volume relating to his craft, and not one in a thousand has more than the single book which necessity has forced him to buy.

A recent issue of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR paid a high and well-deserved tribute to Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne, and others, who have paused in the busy pursuit of an arduous profession to impart to others the knowledge they have themselves gained respecting the craftsmanship of which we should all be so proud.

It is not alone with regard to books that this indifference prevails. Is there a typographical journal in this country which can show a respectable paid subscription list? Even the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, notwithstanding its highly meritorious character—which even its most indifferent reader will admit—and the fact that it is the organ of the International Typographical Union, can almost count each month's receipts for subscriptions upon a man's fingers. No publication of the kind has ever been issued in this country, which depended upon anything else than advertising patronage induced by a gratuitous circulation, which has met with anything like a reasonable success.

We appeal to every printer who takes a pride in his craft —as every *good* printer does—to use his influence to change this state of things; to use his influence among his companions and fellows to induce them to buy and read the literature which is produced for their benefit. There is not a printer, employer or employed, who reads this article, but can—if he does not forget it at the proper time—add at least one subscriber to the CIRCULAR's list for the next volume, and thereby not only benefit the publisher, but the subscriber obtained, and himself. In this way, also, he can do much to foster among the craft a taste for that class of reading which particularly interests and concerns them, and from which they cannot fail to reap a lasting benefit.

Yours, etc. H. R. B.

CHICAGO, October, 1873.

ANCIENT SPECIMEN BOOKS.

There are in this city two Specimen Books from well-known American type foundries, a sight of which cannot fail to be interesting to every printer, marking unmistakably the vast progress of the art preservative in this country. In both of these can be found the cuts, borders, ornaments, and faces familiar to the printers of half a century ago; and at most of their displays our modern workman would turn up his nose with contempt. Yet they are exceedingly useful as giving a part of the history of our beloved art.

The first of these Specimen Books is in the library of H. R. Boss, proof-reader at Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, whose collection of typographical literature and curiosities is with him a matter of especial pride. It is entitled "Specimen || of || Printing Type, || from the || Letter Foundry || of James Ronaldson, || successor to || Binney & Ronaldson, || Cedar, between Ninth and Tenth streets, || Philadelphia, || 1822." The title-page, which is weather and time-stained, is ornamented (?) with a border of two different fonts (an outer and an inner line of one kind, the centre of another), together forming three Picas in width. The smallest body letter shown is Pearl, and the largest display letter is Fourteen-line Pica Roman. Greek, Hebrew, and Saxon form prominent features, while only two styles of Text letter are shown. Flowers (borders) are given in every size from Five-line Pica to Nonpareil; of the latter size there are fourteen varieties. The pages are common octavo in size, the entire book being only nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, nearly half of which is in the covers. The owner of the book hopes at some time to become possessed of a copy of the magnificent quarto Specimen Book of the Johnson Foundry, which is the lineal descendant of the Binney & Ronaldson; and then, by a comparison of the two, demonstrate to his friends the vast strides made by American founders and printers during the last half century.

The other of these old Specimen Books was presented to the Franklin Society by Ben. Jennings, well known throughout the country, many years since, as a circus clown and actor, but who passed his early years at the case. Mr. Jennings still lives in this city, which has long been his home, and few men among us can count so many friends and so few enemies as he. The book is a "Specimen of Modern Printing Types, cast at the Letter Foundry of the Boston Type and Stereotype Company, No. 39 Congress Street, John K. Rogers, Agent, Boston. Dutton & Wentworth, Printers, 1837." In thickness, it is twice the size of the work first described, and the pages are larger. But the difference in the type, both in the beauty and variety of faces, shows astonishing progress in the fifteen years elapsing between the dates of the two books. In the Boston book we find that the founders of that day had not studied in vain to secure lightness, clearness, and grace, as so well exemplified in the specimen books of the present day. Agate type is shown in this book, but is not in the first.

Every book which illustrates the progress of any branch of the typographic art—from the "Mechanick Exercises" of Moxon to the ponderous Specimen Books of to-day, and the ever-useful Typographias, Typographs, Price Lists, and Encyclopædias—is useful and valuable; and the public institution which shall make a complete and accessible collection of them will confer a lasting benefit upon the craft, more than equal to the invention of a new and improved printing press.—*Chicago Specimen.*

THE German Literary Society in Stuttgart, which, under its indefatigable President, Professor von Kellar, of Tubingen, has latterly greatly increased its membership, has this year—the twenty-sixth of its existence—issued a number of volumes, among which is "The First German Newspapers, Published with a Biography (1505 to 1599), by Emil Weller." From the preface it appears that the name "zeitung" (news, gazette), was used for the first time in 1505. In 1566 the number of "zeitungen" increased in accordance with the importance of the time. In 1591 Jacobus Francus (that is, Conrad Lautenbach) issued at Frankfort a semi-paper, called "Relationes Historicæ," which was not called a zeitung, which, under the title of *Frankfurter Mess-Relationen*, was continued till 1792. From that time on the example was followed, until now Germany not only swarms with newspapers, but possesses at least one of the best—the *Allgemeine Zeitung*—published in the world.

THE reception of Mr. Wilkie Collins in this city was of a very gratifying nature. On Saturday evening, October 18th, he dined with a large party of distinguished gentlemen, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., presiding, at the Reform Club, and on the following afternoon (Sunday), was the guest of George W. Childs, Esq.

A WESTERN editor met a well-educated farmer, recently, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him $9·75 for it.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, PERE.

Alexandre Dumas the whole novel-reading world knew literally by heart. He was the son of a mulatto general of extraordinary prowess and courage, to whom Napoleon, on account of his single-handed defense of a bridge against the enemy, in the battle of Brixen, gave the name of the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol. Dumas, though the son of a Caucasian woman, was darker than his fighting father, and had many more marks of the mulatto. To his admixture of African blood he owed his vivid imagination, his extreme prodigality, his love of display, and his melo-dramatic instincts.

His capacity for composition and tireless work was altogether abnormal. He wrote faster than a rapid penman could copy, his average daily task being thirty-five pages of a French octavo volume. Stories have been circulated of his having had in Paris a species of mental machine shop, in which clever men wrote, at his suggestion, and under his supervision, dramas, travels, novels, histories, brochures, sketches, and memoirs by the dozen, turning them out almost as rapidly as shoes are turned out at Lynn or print cloths at Fall River. Such stories were exaggerations, but not without a substantial basis of fact. Invention and industry like his had never been known in France or in any other land. He was a miracle of performance—the Samson of scribes. He did not labor so much from literary ambition as for money, of which he was eternally in need. The more he earned (he is said to have been in receipt, during the height of his popularity, of $30,000, $40,000, and even $50,000 a year) the more he wanted, for his expenditure was unlimited, and his tastes were as extravagant as they were capricious. His purse was open at both ends, yawning to be filled at one and running empty at the other. Gold burned in his pocket, and he hated to be hot. Always earning, constantly working, forever borrowing, ceaselessly lending, eternally in debt, was his normal and unvarying condition. Prudence, economy, provision for the future, were entirely alien to his sanguine and lavish nature. He did not have all he wanted, but he wanted all he did not have. Concern for the morrow was not likely to oppress a man who required nothing except pen, ink, and a few reams of paper for the creation of a princely income. His life was romantic as the career of his heroes, and his resources were as wonderful. He was at once the autocrat of composition and the padishah of plagiarists. No human being ever carried to greater lengths the assumption of genius claiming its own. All printed matter he held to be his for whatever use he chose to make it; and yet his intellect was original, fertile, and exhaustless beyond precedent. He simultaneously plundered and enriched imaginative literature; he exasperated and astonished his contemporaries; he impoverished the past and made opulent the future.

Dumas sought to put in practice the things he dreamed of. Ever full of projects, enterprises, expeditions, with all his prodigious work, he was obliged to abandon more than he accomplished. In his forty-fourth year, he began to build near St. Germain a fantastic and costly villa—it was called the Chateau of Monte Cristo—but the revolution of 1848, and the expulsion of Louis Phillippe, interfered with his plans and restricted his revenues, compelling the sale, some years later, of his country seat at less than one-tenth of the original outlay. Though always fond of women, he did not legally marry until he was nearly forty, his wife being Ida Ferrier, a vivacious and engaging actress of the Porte St. Martin, with whom he had long been in love.

Among his other follies he published a daily newspaper, the *Liberty;* but this was too much for him, and he retired worsted from the financial engagement. Then he essayed a review named *The Month,* from the time of its issue, and failed in this, too. Subsequently he published *The Guardsman,* revived years after under the title of *Monte Cristo,* in which he printed his translations, sketches, and romances as they fell hot from his busy brain. "The Three Guardsmen," and its two sequels—"Twenty Years After" and "Viscount of Bragelone;" "Margaret of Anjou," "Memoirs of a Physician," "Queen Margot," and "Monte Cristo," especially the last, are the most popular of all his works, having been translated into not less than twelve languages. The extent of his productions cannot be ascertained; but it is estimated that, including translations and adaptations, he must have been the author of nearly a thousand volumes—far more than the combined works of Lope di Vega, Voltaire, Goethe, and Walter Scott, four of the most prolific writers of modern or mediæval times.

The chief of romancers has not long been dead. He was to the last the same pleasant, careless, vain, egotistical, wonderful wizard of the pen that he had been for over forty years. Everybody knew him in Paris. A thousand eyes followed him when he walked along the Boulevards or drove in the Bois. He fairly beamed with good nature; his stout full figure shaking with a sort of unctuous satisfaction, and his bright eyes laughing and shedding a glow over his yellow complexion, and kindling his large sensual features, from his round heavy chin to the roots of his woolly and bushy hair.—*Harper's Magazine.*

An unfortunate editor out West was recently assaulted by two unknown men, knocked down, and seriously injured. The following day he received the consoling information from his assailants that they took him for some other person.

A French chemist, M. Eucausse, has invented a new roller composition, of gelatine treated with india rubber. He states that it is very durable, cannot be torn, and possesses immense "tack."

A Southern editor pops the question in his paper in this public fashion—"There's a certain girl in this town who can carry our smoke-house keys for life if she'll only say the word."

THE OLD PRINTING PRESS.

A song to the Press, the Printing Press!
Of the good old-fashioned kind,
Ere the giant machine, with its pulse of steam,
Elbows it out of mind.
In the days of yore
Our fathers hoar
By his sturdy limbs have wrought;
Of iron or oak,
His teachings spoke
The language of burning thought.

A song to the Press, the Printing Press!
As the carriage rolls merrily along
His stout sides groan, as the bar pulls home,
Keeping time to the pressman's song:
And the crisp, wet sheet
On its errand fleet
By anxious hands is sped.
Though oft elsewhere
It may sorrow bear,
To the printer's home brings bread!

Then here's to the Press—the old Printing Press!
Though his days be numbered now,
A fond heart weaves of the laurel leaves
A garland to deck his brow.
Though the giant machine
With its pulse of steam
Has doomed his form to decay,
His stout old frame
From our hearts shall claim
Remembrance for many a day.

[*Printers' Register.*

THE testimonial to Charles Knight, in London, is likely to take the form of another Free Public Library.

MR. STANLEY, the intrepid discoverer of Livingstone, accompanies the Ashantee expedition as special correspondent to the London *Times*.

ENGLISH newspaper correspondents are said to be asking long prices for going to the seat of war in Western Africa. One gentleman, who served with the Federal armies during the American Civil War, was offered fifteen guineas a week and an insurance upon his life for £500 if he would go to Ashantee, but he declined the offer, his terms being from twenty-five to thirty guineas a week.

THE proprietors of the *Liberte*, of Paris, established a pigeon express between the office of the journal and Trianon, to carry the news of the proceedings of the Bazaine court-martial. The proprietors had a pigeon-house constructed on the roof of their premises, and every morning a man starts for Versailles with a certain number of those birds. The reporter attaches his account of the proceedings to a bird's body, portions of the report being so brought as the carriers are successively let loose. The average time these winged messengers take for the transit is six minutes.

NEWSPAPER ROBBERS.—A firm styling themselves Rankin, Chase & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y., are sending out an advertisement—"U. S. Prize Association," Morse, Betts & Co., 80 Maiden Lane. They order the publication of it three months, and say that upon receipt of marked copy of paper containing advertisement, with bill, a check will be sent for the amount. It is needless to say that the whole thing is a fraud, and an effort to get advertising without pay. They offer as reference, among others, Bowman, Dix & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall Street. There are no such bankers in New York.—*Columbia (Pa.) Courant.*

PRINTING, reinvented by German intelligence, was first practiced by Chinese ingenuity, and now, as if in gratitude, the art has returned to enfranchise the land of its birth. The Chinese alphabet, in all its fearful and wonderful variations, has been largely introduced into Japan as the language of learning; but a native journal is now established, with the dauntless determination to prove to the suffering Japs that their own language, of only fifty syllabic characters, is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Nearly a thousand years ago, a Chinese blacksmith invented moveable types, for some inscrutable reason, just in the country where they were most useless; and it would be a curious result if the newspaper should prove to be the power chosen to annihilate the cumbrous absurdities of the language of Confucius.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 25, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—The yellow fever epidemic, which has been raging in this city with an unparalleled mortality, has carried away men of all professions and occupations. But it is something remarkable, that while the printers, almost to a man, have stood to their posts, and heroically strived to do their duty in giving to the people at home and abroad daily accounts of the suffering and distress occasioned by this disease, not a member of our fraternity died, although every one, in time, has sought the sick couch. Only one paper has been issued here for over a month, and that a mere Extra; the others were compelled to suspend, every printer attached thereto having been stricken down with the fever. But one man and an apprentice was now left able for duty, and their time was soon to come, but not until others were sufficiently convalescent to fill the vacancy. Thus, to our craft, in a great measure, is due the credit of sending forth to the world the appeals of our suffering people, which have been so liberally responded to. Our fraternity have not otherwise been recreant in duty. Mr. L. R. Simmons, a practical printer, at the organization of the Howard Association, was elected President, and he, together with others of the craft, have done noble service in ministering to the wants of the sick.

While we have reason to congratulate ourselves on having escaped the fatal effects of this death-dealing disease, we deeply deplore the loss to his family, and to us, of Harry Deloach, an apprentice boy, who had gained the love and respect of the craft for his remarkably good sense and excellent qualities. Though young in years, he evinced a skill and taste in workmanship that would have done credit to one of long experience. Fraternally,

F. A. PEEPLES,
Cor. Sec. Union No. 155.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRINTING AS REPRESENTED AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

In view of the fact that American printers and the manufacturers of materials or implements used in printing will have an opportunity presented at the Centennial of giving to the world ocular demonstration of their industrial progress, the display at Vienna of objects connected with printing possesses a peculiar interest at the present time. An effort should be made in 1876 to secure a good representation of American progress in every branch and ramification of printing and its auxiliary arts; and the success of such an effort might be materially promoted by a careful study of the method of procedure adopted at Vienna. It is at least probable that a few good suggestions can be derived from that quarter; but we hope and expect that America will be able to attract an infinitely more imposing and complete display of objects connected with printing. As helps to a comprehension of the nature of the articles exhibited at Vienna, we give below a collection of facts and comments derived from various sources.

The system of classification comprised twenty-six groups, five of which contained objects that possessed a direct or indirect interest to the trade, viz.:

Group III.—Chemicals.
Group XI.—Paper Manufactures—Stationery.
Group XII.—Graphic Arts.
Group XIII.—Machinery.
Group XXVI.—Education.

Group III. comprises printing inks, roller composition, varnishes, oils, etc. Group XI. comprised wall papers, bookbinding, writing materials, etc. Group XII. contained numerous photographs, designs, engravings, and decorative drawings. Group XXVI. contained many printed books, maps, and magazines; and the exhibition of the German periodical press (one copy of every periodical paper circulated by the Post Office) falls into this group.

Independent of the American presses described in an article from a German journal, which is published below, it is stated that Oscar H. Harpel, of Cincinnati, received a medal for taste and ability in typographic work, as displayed in the Typograph; Duval & Hunter, of Philadelphia, and Prang, of Boston, received medals for products of chromo-lithography; and Cowperthwaite & Co., H. C. Lea, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, as well as other American publishers, received medals for various publications; but however gratifying these honors may be, it will be noticed that nothing like a serious or general effort was made to secure a representation of American printing at Vienna. England did somewhat better, but even her representation was by no means complete, as will be seen by the following account of the number of English firms who sent articles to Vienna, viz.:

General printing machinery	3
Paper manufacturers	6
Machines for paper making	2
Printing—Book and Color	9
" Map and Plan	2
" Music	1
" For the Blind	1
" Bank note	2
Stamping and embossing	1
Type-founders	2
Autotype	1
Bookbinding	2
Ink	1
Colors for chromo work	3
Lithographers	1
Playing-card makers	1
Stereotype-block makers	1
Total	39

A summary of the French view of the Exposition is contained in the following translation and condensation of an article in *L'Imprimerie:*

The Exposition of Vienna has given what may be called a metaphysical style of nomenclature to its awards. All the medals are bronze, alike in form, and differing only in the motto which indicates their value. They are of three classes, viz.: Progress, Merit, and Taste. The medal of Progress is awarded to such products as are considered to advance the special industry to which they belong; the medal of Merit marks the special value of the article exhibited; and the medal of Taste, as its name expresses, is intended to recognize the esthetic value. The highest award is the Diploma of Honor, and the Diploma of Merit takes the place of the bronze medal and the honorable mention.

More than fifty French printing establishments and individual printers are mentioned in *L'Imprimerie*, as having received awards. The peculiar character of these can be judged from the following names extracted from the list:

Typography—Belin. Classic Books (Merit). Claye (J.) & Co. (Progress). Didot (Firmin) Brothers (Merit and Progress). Jouaust, Elzevir editions (Taste).

Bookseller—Delagrave (Ch.) & Co., classic works and geographical maps (Merit). Dumaine (J.), military works and maps (Merit).

Lithography—Lemercier & Co., lithographs and copperplates (Progress and Taste).

Photo-Lithography—Rousselon (Maison Goupil), method of photograph printing (Progress).

Foundry—Derriey (Ch.), engraving of characters (Progress).

Chemical Engraving—Gillot, reproductions and impressions upon zinc (Merit). Lefman and Lourdel, aquafortis photographs (Progress). Yoes and Barret, paniconography (Diploma).

Corporations of French workmen opened subscriptions for the purpose of sending delegates to the Vienna Exposition. The delegates of the working printers and foremen—Messrs. Durand and Francour—upon their return to Paris, made especial mention of the purity of the typographic impressions of Germany. They attributed this to the importance attached to rollers in that country.

A German view of the printing machinery on exhibition is given in the following article from the *Journal of Printing, Typefounding, and Accessory Arts*, translated for the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, by Mr. Jacob Glaser:

We have presented so much in the *Journal* in regard to our particular branch of art, and the publication of accounts and opinions from time to time, in the interest of the Exhibition, have well nigh deprived the theme of the interest centered in an enterprise of such magnitude as the exhibition of the diversified industries of all nations. We will, therefore, without further introduction, wend our way to the Prater Palace, and give an account of the printing machinery on exhibition. Our reason for making the review in this order, instead of following the course pursued by us in our account of the London Exhibition (by first giving a history of paper and the crude materials included in its manufacture) is, that our colleagues who have made the visit to Vienna, have taken less interest in the display of paper and the finished products of the press, than in noting the progress made in the perfection of machinery for doing quicker and cheaper work, and how far the quality has been improved. We do not wish to be understood, however, that, in thus giving the preference to a review of machinery for printing, we will curtail our report of other matters of interest to the craft. We intend only to change the arrangement of our account from that heretofore given.

In the arrangement of the Exhibition, the classification was made so as to embrace all the products of one country or nation in a given space, instead of grouping together similar articles from all countries. This was, no doubt, for the Commission, the easiest plan, and, considering the difficulties to be surmounted, the only feasible one. To a proper investigation, however, many hindrances presented themselves, which were increased on account of the space occupied by the Exhibition. The loss of time occasioned by walking over vast distances, the difficulty of finding the object of one's search, the impossibility of comparison, are a few of the vexations met with. In the Machine Hall this evil was not so apparent, as all the articles were at least under one roof, and not located in by-places, or scattered about under cover. Here it was easier to make a classification, and we will begin with a notice of the small machinery, the job presses and their consorts.

The official catalogue makes mention of only one machine of this class, while six are on exhibition, neither of which answers to the description given in the catalogue. The first is the Universal Press of Coddington & Kingsley, already announced through the London Exhibition. It stands at the west end of the Machine Hall, to the rear, and between pillars 2B and 3B. The exhibitors have chosen a smaller form than the one shown in London; the present machine does not convey so favorable an impression as the Exhibition in the city mentioned. There the proprietors were present, and careful to have the machine present a cleanly appearance, and, to show its excellence, had printed thereon a wood engraving after Doré; here in Vienna a workman is employed in printing a miserable looking design in common style, the machine presenting an unclean appearance—certainly not a successful way to recommend it. This machine is otherwise simpler than that on exhibition in London. There the platen, after printing, ran back on the track, and was then thrown upward by means of rollers; here it backs a lesser distance, and attains a proper height and position, by which a greater speed can be attained.

Immediately behind this machine are two of Degener & Weiler's Liberty Presses, Nos. 2 and 4, placed on exhibition by the Vienna master printer, Otto Maasz. These are not fully furnished, having no rollers, and an appended notice states that on application at the printing office of Herr Maasz, the press may be seen in operation. This invitation to walk a distance in order to gratify our curiosity, does not seem altogether praiseworthy. If Herr Maasz has work for presses of this character, why does he not put them in operation in the Exhibition Hall? This would be more practical, and tend to give speedier recommendation to the qualities of the machine; besides, he would be meeting his visiting colleagues half way, who have no time to spare for walking around the city in search of different articles for the purpose of comparison.

About the machine itself we have nothing to say, as mention of it has been frequently made in these columns, and as it is very well known throughout Germany.

An excellent counterfeit of the Liberty Press is to be seen in the French Department, in the centre of the hall, in front of pillar 24B, where A. Pierson and F. Dehaitre (Rue Dondeauville 15, Paris), have on exhibition a press under the name of Le Progrès. If this sign of French progress consisted only in exact imitation, it would be deserving of national honor; but the machine shows marked points of improvement. The platen and bed lie more nearly horizontal, thus giving a better chance to feed, and making the bed more accessible; besides, the cog-wheels which give motion to the bed and platen, are different from those on the Liberty Press, in being set with oblique teeth, which, in view of the danger of breaking, should not extend out so far. This machine, like the Liberty, is furnished with an extra guide frame, for printing visiting cards, which seems to us superfluous, when we consider that the same result can be accomplished by having paper attached to the grippers, and drawn across, so as to keep the card in place, after being fed to the pasted guide. Le Progrès makes a marked impression for neat and elegant workmanship; in fact, it seems almost too neat to confirm our belief as to durability, which is so apparent in the build of the Liberty. The price of the French machine is, at Paris, 1600 francs—rather dearer in comparison with other machines.

The fifth jobbing machine is situated in the French Department, between pillars 28C and 29C, and is exhibited by Maulde, Geibel & Wibart (Rue l'Arrivée-Montparnasse, Paris). It is called "Sanpareille," and in comparison to the principle on which others are constructed, it is the best of its kind. The bed is supported on pillars, braced by diagonal bars; above this is placed the platen, running forward and backward. From the bed extend, from right to left, the side cheeks of the machine, which carry, on one end, the feed board, and on the other the color fountain and fountain rollers. The form and distributing rollers rest on a carriage, and, during the motion of the machine, are taken to the inking table, so that two rollers remain on the table, while two more roll the form. The sheets are fed by hand, and, after printing, are laid on the table by means of a fly frame. The machine on exhibition, without form or rollers, runs free and fast, the French attendants recommending it to do the usual run of work, but guaranteeing a capacity of only 600 impressions per hour. The machine is yet to make its mark by actual practice (it was first brought out last year) before we can recommend it to German printers. It is built in sizes of 28 to 44, and from 32 to 50 centimeters, and is intended only as a job press. The first size (demi-coquillo) cost 1750 francs; the last (demi-raisin) 1900 francs, at Paris. With the press are furnished one roller mold, four rollers ready for use, one chase, platen arrangements, frisket frame, wrenches, etc. The proprietors of the Sanpareille publish a card containing pictures of this and other machinery manufactured, of which we will speak hereafter.

The last jobbing machine is of American origin, and stands in the enclosed space next to the west wing of the main building. It is called the Star Job Printing Press (so that the child shall have a name), and is announced as the best and cheapest printing press yet invented. Cheap it is, as it costs, for a size of bed, 10½x15½ inches, only $60; 7½x11½ inches, $38; and 5½x7½ inches, $25. The small size is exhibited, and placed in such an awkward position among a number of cases that almost cover it, that its presence would not be known were it not that the letter cases attract a printer's attention. The press is mounted on a box about two feet high, containing drawers for keeping the tools belonging to the machine, and its whole appearance gives an idea of—Master Gutenberg, forgive us the expression!—a large coffee mill, the press having a decided triangular shape. The upper part consists of an inking table, underneath which is the bed, and in front

of this the platen, which is strengthened by means of diagonal bars connected by an arched centre piece. On both sides of the platen are the adjusting screws for regulating the impression. An arm, moving in the segment at the back of the bed, the end attached to the platen, causes the latter to move to and from the bed. The feeding is done by hand. The relative positions of the bed and platen prompt us to say that this is not the best kind of a press. It may be a welcome auxiliary to the amateur, but the craftsman can scarcely reap any benefit from it. The exhibitor is W. Y. Edwards, 16 College Place, New York; the inventor and builder is J. M. Jones, of Palmyra, New York.

This completes the list of the jobbing machines; truly a small number for so large an exhibition. In comparison to this, the London exhibition contained ten times the number in this particular branch, and it is to be regretted that none of the London builders of jobbing machines sent their presses to Vienna. Of course, this was not altogether their fault, but rather the result of a mistake on the part of the Commissioners of the Exhibition, who stated, in answer to Mr. Cropper, in February last, that the space was already engaged, while there is room now in the English Department for fifty Cropper presses, without crowding. Cropper's (Nottingham) Universal Press is published in the catalogue, but is not on exhibition; at least we have so far searched in vain for it.

In connection with this subject, we will mention two machines which, while having no direct relation to this branch, are of sufficient importance to attract the attention of printers. They are termed autographic presses, and are used for printing circulars, and business and general notices. The first machine stands next to the Star Press, and is exhibited by B. Maurice, 160 William Street, New York, who gives it the name of Autographic Printing Press. A cylindrical stone is set in the upper part of the side frames, and underneath is the impression cylinder, resting on a movable carriage, which is lowered or raised by means of a screw. In the front of the press, where the stone and impression cylinder meet, is the feed table. The operation of printing is performed by the operator turning the stone (on which the transfer has been made) by means of a handle, and wetting it with a sponge, after which the ink is applied; the paper is then placed on an underlay of stout leather; the iron roller being placed in proper position, is then turned, the paper passing through by the combined action of the two rollers. When the design on the stone cylinder has been printed, it can be washed off by means of a simple contrivance constructed by Mr. Maurice. The stone cylinder is placed in a small iron trough, filled with water. The surface is then operated on by means of a rubber moved to and fro the full length of the stone by means of a spiral screw; as the stone is turned in the trough, the rubber acts equally on all parts of it, until the stone is cleansed. The machine is at once ingenious and simple in its construction, and will no doubt soon find its way into Germany and Austria. The present address of the exhibitor is C. Maurice, American Department, Group XIII. As a further confirmation of the usefulness of the machine, we find that the Western Union Telegraph Company, of New York, have it in use.

Like praise cannot be awarded to the French invention of Lagrange & Co., called L'Antométtallographe. A flat stone, or a metal plate, on which the matter to be printed is transferred, is wet, and then drawn in contact with a covered cylinder, is the whole mystery. This press is at present engaged in printing in very defective style, tea packages and handkerchiefs, with illustrations of the Exhibition, in which the proprietors are doing a good business, as the people are rushing to purchase the crooked and blackened productions, at the price of four for one florin!

At the monthly meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held on Saturday evening, October 18th, Messrs. Wm. B. Eckert, Wm. Turner, and S. D. Carter were elected delegates to the Trades' Assembly, with a view to reorganizing that body.

DISTRIBUTING MACHINES.

A correspondent sends us the following:

Can you inform me whether there is a type-distributing machine that does the work well, and if there is, can you inform me in what position the type is left after being distributed, whether the type is in lines or not?

A number of the inventors of type-setting machines invented distributers which were, apparently, quite as successful as the type-setting machines. One class of these inventions required for their successful operation a peculiar nick or indentation in each letter, while others dispensed with such a requirement. The Alden type-setting machine was accompanied by a distributer, and we believe one of the most serious difficulties attending its use arose from the liability of type to become dirty or too adhesive. The Mitchell type-setting machine had a distributer used in connection with the composing-machine, which required special nicks on each letter. It is described in Appleton's New American Encyclopædia, vol. 13, p. 590. One of the latest type-setting machines, invented by Mr. Isadore Delcambre, of New York, has a distributer described as follows:

The type-distributing machine sets apart at a time or distributes thirty-two different sorts, and those which are not distributed are sent to a special reservoir, from which, when the first distribution is exhausted, this matter is put on the galley of the machine and redistributed in the same manner, and if any still remain they can be distributed by thirty-two at a time; in a word, there is no limit to the number of kinds or sorts of the same font of type that this machine can distribute.

Several of the English machines have distributers, and the distributer which is the counterpart of the composing-machine, invented by Orren L. Brown, of Boston, is thus described by him in an extract contained in the American Encyclopædia of Printing, page 83:

The distributer consists of a rotating ring, about ten inches in diameter. At regular intervals in the edge of the ring are recesses for holding the types while being carried to their places. At one side is a galley, which receives the page to be distributed. Radiating from this ring are the channels, into which the types are distributed, and which, when full, are transferred to the setter, and constitute a part of the case. From the galley, the machine takes one line at a time, and lifts it into a channel, in which it is fed towards the distributing-ring, but a little below. From the inner end of this line the types are lifted one at a time, and enter the distributing-ring. This ring has an intermittent motion, and each motion brings one of the recesses directly over the line. One after another the types are forced up into these recesses. A recess is large enough to receive the largest type, and is formed by cutting a larger slot in the ring, and inserting a set of levers. The levers are simply straight pieces of sheet brass or steel about two inches long, with a hole near one end, through which passes the pin on which they turn. These levers, placed one upon the other in sets of six or more, form one side of the recess. A slide or ejector, which forces out the letter when it arrives at its proper place, forms the back of the recess. When a letter is fed into the ring, it stands in this recess, and any nick that may have been made in the edge of the type will be opposite one of the levers. As the short arms of these levers shut against the edge of the type, some of them entering the nicks, the long arms take a corresponding position. It will be seen that a slight variation in the position of the short arms gives a much greater variation in the long arms. The relative position of these long arms, acting in connection with the keys, determines where the type shall be

ejected. These keys slide out and in, and each motion of the ring brings each set of the levers successively in front of each key. The keys all advance a short distance, and try the ends of the levers; and, wherever the shape of the keys corresponds to the position of the levers, the key advances farther, and, acting upon the ejector, forces out the letter. The operation is on the same principle as the common lever-lock; the levers with the type forming a certain combination, which will move around until it arrives opposite its own key. The lock will then be unlocked, and the letter forced out. The keys are the slides, which are placed in the stationary part of the machine, inside of the rotating ring, and radiating from the centre.

FRANKLIN'S LONDON PRINTING PRESS.

The long and useful life of Benjamin Franklin, spent within the limits of the eighteenth century, has made itself the representative of the political, industrial, and educational progress of that period.

As a provincial printer, ambitious of success, he in his youth went to London to perfect himself in his art, and the brightness of his subsequent fame has cast a reflected interest upon the printing press at which he labored. In the Year-Book of Wyman & Sons, of London, an account of this press is introduced as a portion of the history of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn. It is to the following effect:

Franklin was engaged as journeyman in the office of Mr. Watts during the years 1723–26, and on his return to England, in 1768, visited the office, and recognized the press at which he had worked. An engraved plate, now attached to the press, recounts the incident in these words:

Dr. Franklin's Remarks relative to the Press, made when he came to England as Agent of the Massachusetts, in the year 1768. The Doctor at this time visited the Printing-Office of Mr. Watts, of Wild street, Lincoln Inn's Fields, and, going up to this particular Press (afterwards in the possession of Messrs. Cox & Son, of Great Queen street, of whom it was purchased), thus addressed the men who were working at it: Come, my friends, we will drink together. It is now forty years since I worked like you at this Press, as a journeyman Printer.

The Doctor then sent out for a gallon of porter, and he drank with them—

Success to Printing.

From the above, it will appear that it is one hundred and eight years since Dr. Franklin worked at this identical press.

June, 1833.

The press stood for many years in the establishment of Messrs. Wyman, and then passed into the hands of Messrs. Harrild & Sons. It was seen in the office of these latter gentlemen in the year 1840, by Mr. J. V. Murray, of New York, who became anxious that it should be sent to America.

The owners, most liberally, offered the press to Mr. Murray in return for a donation to the Printer's Pension Society, of London. To secure this, it was deposited in the Council Chamber of the Liverpool Medical Institution, where it was visited by many Americans and English. Impressions of Dr. Franklin's poem upon "Paper," and his "Twelve Rules," were printed upon the press for gratuitous distribution to the visitors, who in return placed their contributions to the Printer's Pension Fund in a box near the press.

A lecture upon Franklin was also delivered by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, for the same purpose, and increased the sum to one hundred and fifty pounds. This sum, funded by Messrs. Harrild in 1841, with its accumulated interest, enabled the Pension Society, in 1854, to initiate the Franklin Pension, amounting to ten pounds and ten shillings a year.

In the collection of early memorials relating to the Art of Printing, formed in 1863, at the South Kensington Museum of Patents, was included a press presented by Messrs. Wyman, as a companion to the one mentioned above, and considered by them as a historic relic on account of the great probability that it had also been worked by Benjamin Franklin during his engagement with Mr. Watts.

NOBLE AND GENEROUS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes the following card from Harry Osborn Bowden, a native of Cumberland, Md., which shows the goodness of his heart:

MEMPHIS, October 7, 1873.

Captain H. O. Bowden, owner of a flatboat on the Mississippi River, tenders his services to the Typographical Union free of charge. He resides at No. 124 De Soto Street, where he and his wife can be found, and are ready to nurse yellow-fever patients of the Typographical Union, without price. When any member of the Union is sick with the fever, let him call on the Captain and his wife, or either of them, and their services will be given gratuitously. The Captain is an old typo, and can nurse yellow fever as well as any member of the craft can hold a case. No. 124 De Soto Street. Doors always open.

We trust that fever-stricken Memphis had many such noble hearts to alleviate its miseries, and combat the ravages of the pestilence.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

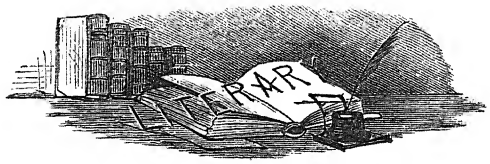
APPARATUS FOR CASTING PRINTER'S LEADS (142,783).—William Filmer, San Francisco, Cal. Application filed April 17, 1873.

BOOK AND PAPER CLAMP (143,088).—James P. McLean, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application filed February 20, 1873.

PRINTER'S GALLEY REST (143,228).—John A. Doyle and John A. Murphy, Lancaster, Pa. Application filed August 25, 1873.

INKING APPARATUS (143,489).—Franklin L. Bailey, Boston, assignor to Joseph Watson, Everett, Mass. Application filed July 7, 1873.

THE New York Typographical Society held its regular semi-annual meeting, on Saturday, October 4th, at its rooms, No. 3 Chambers Street. An election for Trustees took place, resulting in the choice of Edward M. Skidmore and Archibald Miller. A Board of Directors was also elected, and the above officers entered upon their duties for the current term. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing that the Society was in a satisfactory condition, and that the financial receipts for the past term were in excess of the expenses.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Lippincott's Magazine, for November, presents a fine array of articles on pleasantly varied topics.

Godey's Lady's Book, in the current number, renews its plea that Congress shall appoint the last Thursday of November as a National Thanksgiving.

L'Arte della Stampa commences its fifth year with a handsome new title, and adorns its leader with a gracefully decorated initial, printed in fine red.

The *Printing Times* takes for a theme the fine imposed upon an English journal for commenting upon the evidence offered in the Tichborne case, and urges that "We claim for the press as much right to comment on law cases as to comment on the infinitely larger cases which lie at the bases of legislation."

L'Imprimerie, always handsomely printed, has increased its beauty by a title and border in red ink.

The *Carriage Monthly*, of Philadelphia, is a handsome magazine, abundantly illustrated.

The *American Bookseller's Guide*, for October, contains a letter strongly opposing the Book Trade Sales as injurious to the interests of the publisher.

The Schoolday Magazine. November. Philadelphia.

Among the many magazines published in the interest of boys and girls, none is deserving of greater success, as it is constantly contributing to the wants and desires of the young minds who are ever ready to give it a warm welcome. Among its many features, the publishers offer, free, a new and original $2 steel engraving, entitled "The First Impulse," to all subscribers for 1874. This inducement will doubtless add many new readers to this popular journal.

The Phrenological Journal. November. S. R. Wells. New York.

The oft-repeated asseverations of the press that no reader can peruse this magazine without gaining something new, can be fully confirmed about the present number, as its contents embrace a large variety of articles on new topics, advancing new ideas and new thoughts. The illustrated article on "Conversation about Faces," is treated by the writer in a masterly manner, and will be read with interest.

Gem of the West and Soldiers' Friend. October. Chicago.

Besides being copiously illustrated, its pages are filled with original and selected matter, such as short stories, history, poetry, etc., all of a high order of merit.

The Herald of Health. November. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

Much good advice can be obtained from the pages of this useful and instructive periodical. It tells how we should live, what we should eat, how we should clothe ourselves, and what we should avoid—all of which advice should have a weighty consideration, seeing that it relates to our general well-being; for health, when once lost, cannot be easily restored, and there is none of us but what is susceptible of learning from a good teacher. The current number, embracing as it does a number of articles of this kind, if carefully considered, will enable the reader to gain much of practical value.

The Science of Health. November. S. R. Wells. New York.

This magazine should be placed on the table in every household, and parents who are desirous of rearing their little ones with a healthy constitution and vigorous mind, may find much information in it to lead them in that direction; and the general reader can always cull from its columns something entertaining as well as useful and of value.

Lovers of good reading will find an excellent feast provided for them in the November number of *Wood's Household Magazine*, of Newburgh, N. Y. The contents give strong evidence that the publisher means to furnish his patrons with nothing but acceptable and good reading matter.

The *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, of San Francisco, Cal., for October, embraces a variety of matter specially valuable to the medical fraternity.

The Educational Journal. October. Parkersburg, West Va.

The Lancaster Farmer. October. Lancaster, Pa. J. B. Develin.

The American Exchange and Review. Philadelphia. October.

Journal fur Buchdruckerkunst.

The Paper Maker's Monthly Journal.

The Printers' Register. October. London.

OBITUARY.

Mr. T. S. Clarke, editor of the Monmouth (Ill.) *Leader*, died at that place on Thursday, October 2d, after a lingering illness.

Hon. J. D. Moudy, publisher of the Richview (Ill.) *Democrat*, died a few days since. During his lifetime he started twenty-seven newspapers.

Mr. J. E. Tucker, editor of the Worcester (Mass.) *Palladium*, died at his residence in that city, of consumption, on Monday, October 6th, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Mr. A. J. Dodge, late foreman of the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, met with his death from a pistol wound received accidentally from his own hands, on Sunday, October 12th, at that place. Mr. Dodge was a native of New York.

Mr. George W. Bentz, a printer, of Harrisburg, Pa., died recently in that city. Resolutions of respect to the memory of deceased were unanimously passed by Harrisburg Typographical Union, No. 14, at their monthly meeting, held on Saturday, October 11th.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for subscription to the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR:

R. C. St. John, Somerville, Mass	$1 50
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Parties remitting for subscriptions, will please send Post Office Money Orders.

THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	November, 1873.		
Note paper, first class	35	@ —	per pound.
" super	27	@ 30	"
" fine	24	@ 26	"
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@ 35	"
" " super	25	@ 28	"
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@ 32	"
Fine flat cap	22	@ 24	"
Common news	12	@ 13	"
Good news, rag	13	@ 14	"
Fair white book	14	@ 15½	"
Extra book	15½	@ 16½	"
Sized and calendered book	16	@ 17½	"
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@ 26	"
Manilla wrapping	12	@ —	"
No. 2 Manilla	11	@ —	"
Hardware	10½	@ 12½	"

NEW PAPERS.

The *Advertiser*, Pottstown, Pa., weekly, seven columns; D. Q. Geiger, editor and proprietor.

The *Green Mountain Herald*, West Randolph, Vt., weekly; seven columns.

The *Anti Monopolist*, Lebanon, Mo., weekly, seven columns; J. G. Lemon, editor and publisher.

The *National Crop Reporter*, Jacksonville, Ill., weekly; sixteen pages, published by a Co-operative Association. Charles W. Greene, manager.

The *Patron of Husbandry*, Columbus, Miss., monthly; eight pages, devoted to the interest of the Grange and Grangers. W. H. Worthington, editor and publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Daily Democrat, Scranton, Pa.

Union Flag, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Germania, Trenton, N. J.

Daily Press, Lexington, Ky.

Voice of the People, Tipton, Iowa.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

Mr. S. M. Sawyer has sold the Washington (Ind.) *Age* to Messrs. E. P. Wilmer & Co., proprietors of the *Independent*, of same place, who have merged the former into the latter journal.

The *Sentinel* and *Republican*, both published at Juniata, Pa., have been consolidated under the title of the *Sentinel and Republican*. Mr. H. F. Shaver is the editor and proprietor.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Liberty (N. Y.) *Register* has branched out in an enlarged form, and improved in its general appearance.

The Mt. Albans (N. Y.) *Messenger* recently increased its size, and also appeared in a new dress.

The Ottawa (Kansas) *Republican* has been enlarged to a nine-column paper.

The Palmyra (Wis.) *Messenger* has been increased in size.

The Medical *Herald* of Wilson, N. Y., has been enlarged to sixteen pages.

The Elm City (Conn.) *Press*, under its new management, has been enlarged.

The Hyde Park (Pa.) *Age* has been enlarged and improved.

The Port Huron (Canada) *Commercial* was recently enlarged and converted into a Sunday paper.

The Bellville (Ont.) *Intelligencer Weekly* has been enlarged to a seven-column paper, and the name changed to the *Belleville Weekly*. J. C. & A. H. Wills with Thomas Fawn are now editors and publishers. The circulation is said to be 7,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Conservative*, of Beaver, Pa., has changed its name to the *Star*.

Mr. A. A. Richmond recently assumed the editorial charge of the Madison (Fla.) *Recorder*.

Mr. Joseph Boyd, formerly of the *Age*, of this city, is now a reporter on the New York *Tribune*.

The Paulding (Ohio) *Journal* will hereafter be published by Mr. F. DeWitt, he having purchased the interest of his late partner, Mr. C. C. Scott.

Rev. H. S. Smith and Rev. J. H. Brewster have retired from the Cartersville (Ga.) *Standard and Express*, and the paper will in future be edited by Col. J. W. Harris.

Capt. J. B. Hope, for the past eight years editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*, has retired from that journal.

Mr. J. S. Hampton has retired from the editorship of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, and been succeeded by Mr. John Spalman.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* has changed hands, the proprietors of the paper having sold the same to a combination of business men of that city.

Mr. S. A. Kline has retired from the *Republican and Democrat*, of Greensburg, Pa. The paper will in future be conducted by Mr. A. B. Kline.

Mr. Richardson has sold his interest in the Salisbury (Md.) *Advertiser* to Mr. Lemuel Malone, the latter thus becoming sole proprietor of that journal.

The *Tobacco Leaf* has been moved from Greensboro to Statesville, N. C., enlarged, and the name changed to the *Western North Carolina Tobacco Leaf and Planter's Journal*.

Mr. James Taylor, formerly employed in the office of the *Star of the Cape*, Cape May, N. J., has purchased an interest in the *Herald*, published at Yankton, Dakota Territory.

Mr. S. C. McCormack has retired from the editorial management of the Fort Worth (Texas) *Standard*. Mr. McCormack has been associated with the paper since its establishment.

Mr. N. P. Potter, the editor of the New Jersey *Good Templar*, was unanimously re-elected to the editorial chair of that journal, by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., at a meeting lately held in Camden.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* announces that henceforth that paper will be conducted by the Patriot Publishing Company, and that the connection of Messrs. B. F. Meyers and J. W. Brown has ceased.

The first page of the *Republican*, of Kittanning, Pa., having been knocked into "pi," previous to its going to press, the issue of October 18th appeared as a half sheet, and for which the proprietor apologizes.

Judge Wells, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, lately fined the proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Express*, of Boston, $25 for contempt in publishing an article tending to bias the jury in a suit pending before him.

G. Beebe, Son & Co., have sold the Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Banner of Liberty* to Benedict Brothers, proprietors of the Ellenville *Press*, who have removed it to the latter place, where it will hereafter be issued in an enlarged form.

Mr. Charles St. John, Jr., has sold his interest in the Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Tri-States Union*, and Mr. E. A. Brown has become one of the proprietors. The firm name will remain as formerly, and no changes will be made in the conduct of the paper.

Mr. W. R. Allison, late editor of the Steubenville (Ohio) *Herald*, was recently presented by his fellow citizens with a gold headed cane, inscribed as follows: "From the people of Jefferson County, Ohio, to W. R. Allison, Editor of the Steubenville *Herald* from 1846 to 1873."

The Salisbury (Md.) *Eastern Shoreman*, of October 11th, contained the valedictory of its late proprietor, Mr. A. Parsons, and the salutatory of his successors, Messrs. J. H. Tarr & J. W. F. Cooper, who state that the *Shoreman* will be conducted hereafter the same as it has been in the past.

Messrs. W. H. Grier and S. P. Moderwell have become the editors and proprietors of the Columbia (Pa.) *Herald*, and have changed it from an eight page to a large four page paper, containing about the same amount of reading matter. The *Herald* has heretofore been conducted by Mr. Geo. Young, Jr., who started the paper in November, 1866.

The *Gazette and Bulletin* (daily), of Williamsport, Pa., on October 18th appeared in a new dress and in an enlarged form. The Association, finding their old quarters inadequate, commenced the erection of a new building on the corner of Pine and Willow Streets, in April last, which has just been completed. It is four stories high, 32 feet front by 40 feet deep, and is replete in all its details, and from which the paper is now issued.

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NOTICE.—TO TRAVELING PRINTERS.

DENVER, COLORADO, Sept. 6, 1873.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THERE HAS RECENTLY BEEN a considerable influx of printers from abroad, and that there is at present in the city many more than can find employment, I would advise all traveling printers to give Denver a wide berth for the present; and all invalid printers contemplating coming here for the benefit of their health, had better come well prepared to take care of themselves, as our Union is no charitable institution. Very respectfully,

CLARENCE E. HAGAR, Cor. Sec'y.

A BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires a position as foreman for either Book or Job Office. Address ALPHA, Office of PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, Philadelphia.

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Contains valuable Instructions and Recipes on Wood-Cut, Book and Job Work, Working and Mixing Colors, and useful hints relative to Press-work. Mailed, with a "Ready Reckoner," without extra charge, on receipt of $1. Is most valuable to Clerks, Pressmen, Bookbinders, and Printers generally. Address R. CUMMINS & CO., 81 and 83 Court Street, Brooklyn, L. I.

ENGLISH TRADES JOURNAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL, HITHERTO circulated gratis, will, on and after March, 1874, be charged at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per annum, postage paid from England (American stamps received in payment). THE PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL is published quarterly, is firmly established, circulates one and one-quarter tons each issue, and is the leading English medium for Type Founders, Manufacturers of Printing Machinery, Paper Mill Proprietors, etc. Special articles, by leading authorities, are given on trade matters in every issue, and, in addition, each number contains useful tables, specially compiled for the use of Printers and Paper Dealers. Useful "wrinkles" of every kind abound. Every American Printer, Bookseller, Paper Maker, and Paper Dealer ought, on reading this notice, to write to the Proprietors, enclosing one shilling and sixpence in value, with a request to have the Journal sent, postage paid, for one year (commencing in March, 1874). Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow, Baronet, Lord Mayor of London, has offered, through the medium of the PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL, a valuable silver cup for the best essay on some matter connected with Printing.

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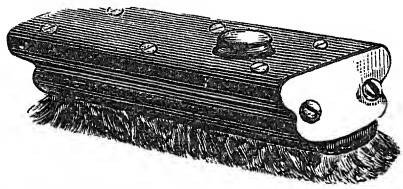

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This Pad is superior to the old process of Bronzing with a piece of cotton or fur, as it is self-feeding; it will save time, and also fully fifty per cent. of bronze.

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MADE OF BEST SPRING BRASS.

COMPLETE SETS, $15.

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FOR

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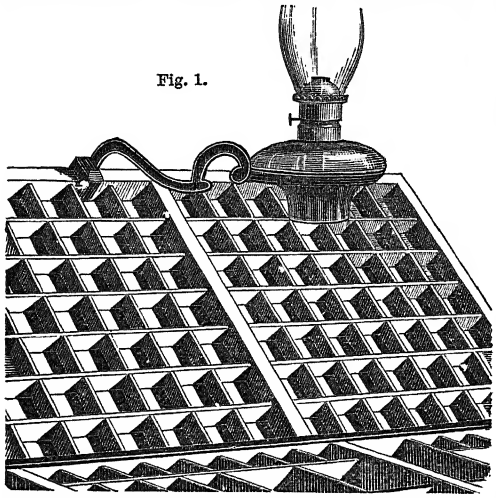
Fig. 1.



The above cut represents a useful little article, invented by a Western printer, G. Veeder, Esq., and manufactured by the undersigned. Mr. Veeder has been using it for some time in his office, and finds it invaluable.

The arm is made so that it will fit tight on the top rim of the upper case, and the circle which holds the lamp is fitted in this arm in such a manner as to enable the lamp to be placed over the lower case or either side of the upper case.

Fig 2.

Price of Lamp Holder (Fig. 2.) without Lamp, $1.00.

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They are acknowledged, by all who have used them, to be just the thing needed.

The points are forced through the tympan sheet or sheets at the desired place, and after passing under the same about three-fourths of an inch, the points are brought up through by pressing the fingers directly over them, and forcing open the pin.

For Cards, the pin makes an excellent side-gauge, doing away with the use of grippers, by detaching the card from the form with ease.

Price, 50 cents per dozen.

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COMPOSITION OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WARRANTED TO WORK THE STRONGEST INKS IN ANY WEATHER, SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

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We claim for this Tag the following advantages:

1st. By the use of the patent eyelet, the strength of this part of the Tag is greatly increased. As the space covered by the eyelet is so much larger, and fastened securely by being clenched five times through the stock, it cannot be removed from the Tag, as is the case with the ordinary eyelet.

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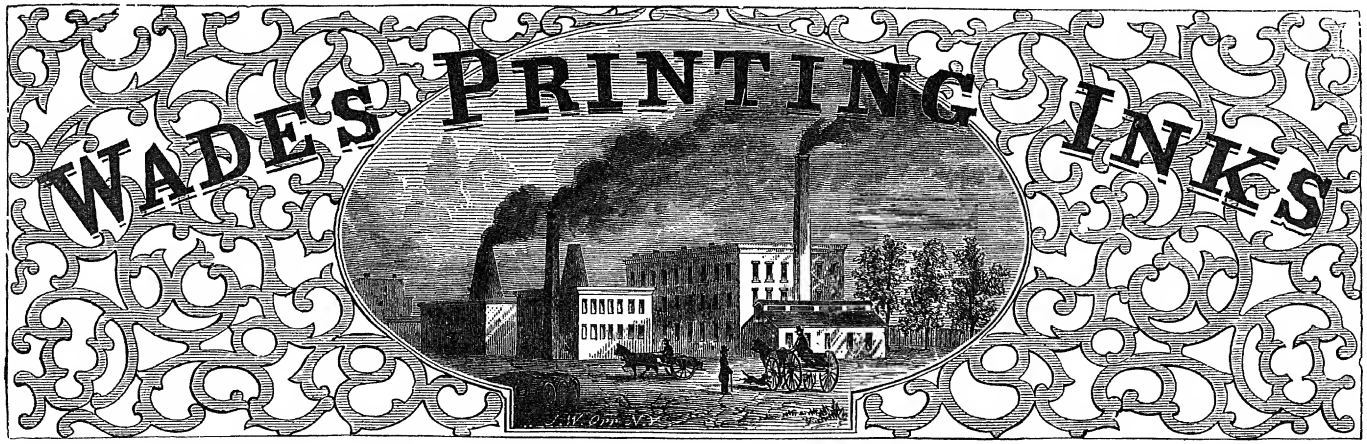

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" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
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Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Printers' Varnish	"	30 40 50
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" " 2	"	2.50
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Lake	"	14.00
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Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
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" " 5	"	45
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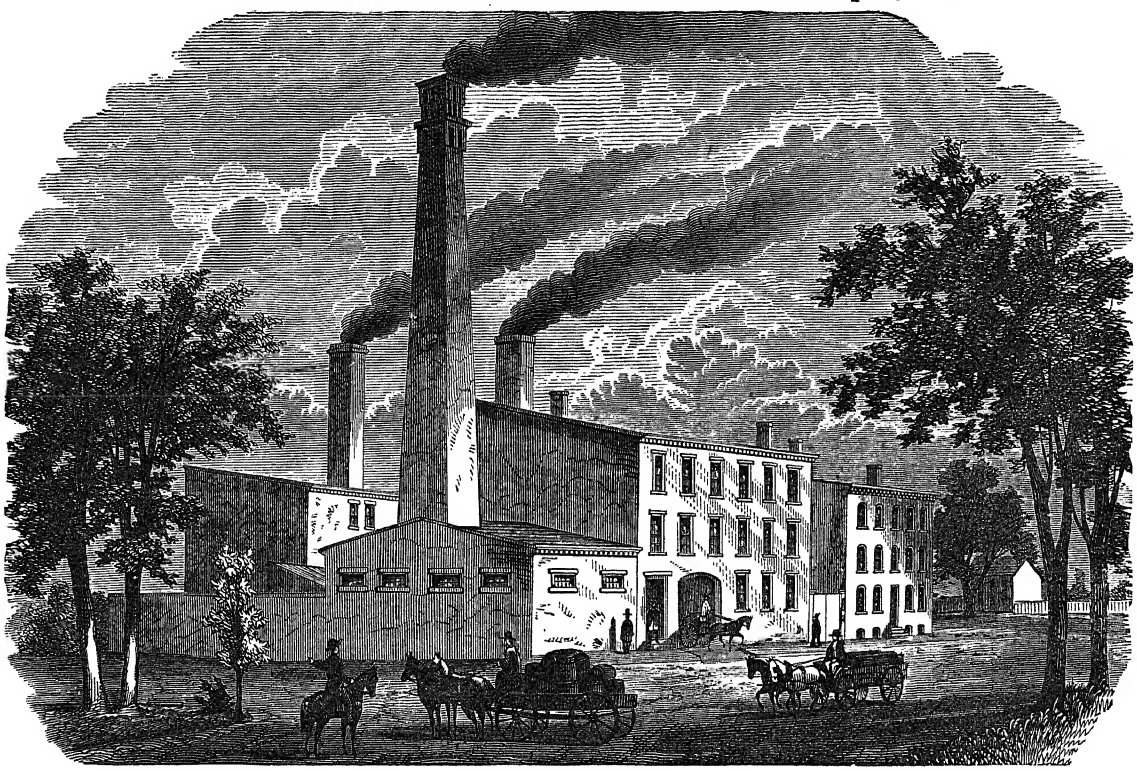

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Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Printer's Varnish,	"	75
" "	per gal	30, 40, 50, 60
		2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, "	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, "	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle		75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce		25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00

Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

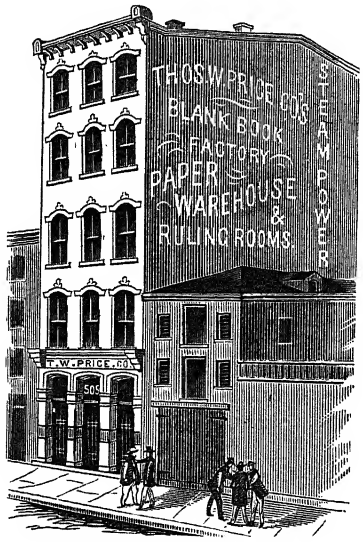
POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Bill Heads
AND
Statements,
Letter
AND
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
&c., &c.



Printers' Cards
AND
Card Board,
Visiting
AND
Wedding Cards,
PATENT
Direction Tags,
&C., &C.

WE ALSO KEEP IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOK AND WRITING PAPERS.

COMPRISING VARIOUS MAKES OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

Imperial	23 x 31,	65 lbs.	
Super Royal	20 x 28,	53 lbs.	
Royal	19 x 24,	45 lbs.	
Medium	18 x 23,	28, 30, 32, and 36 lbs.	
Demy	16 x 21,	16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 lbs.	
Extra Folio	19 x 24,	24 lbs., and 19 x 23, 21 lbs.	
Check Folio.	17½ x 24½,	18 and 20 lbs.	
Folio	17 x 22,	14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 lbs.	
Crown	15 x 19,	20 and 22 lbs.	
Flat Cap	14 x 17,	12, 14, 16 and 18 lbs.	
"	13 x 16,	12 and 13 lbs.	
Flat Letter	8 x 10½,	8, 10 and 12 lbs.	
Flat Note	5 1-4 x 8,	4, 5, and 6 lbs.	

PAPER FOR CIRCULARS, DODGERS, &c.

PAPER FOR POSTERS, HAND BILLS, &c.

PAPER FOR BLANKS, CHECKS, NOTES, &c.

FURNISHED IN ANY QUANTITY, SMALL OR LARGE.

IN ORDERING, BE SURE TO GIVE EXACT SIZE AND QUALITY REQUIRED.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER, TO ANY PATTERN—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 505 Minor St., Philadelphia.

THOMAS W. PRICE COMPANY.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.

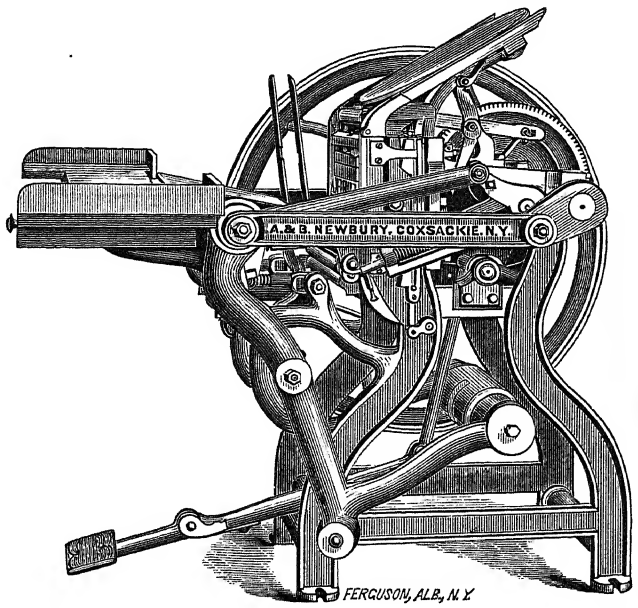
PRICES:

Half-Medium,	13 1-4	x 19 1-4	in. inside of Chase,	$575
Quarto-Medium,	10	x 16	" "	450
Eighth-Medium,	8	x 12	" "	250

Fountain to Eighth-Medium, $25. Pulleys for Steam, $7.

These prices include two sets of roller stocks, roller mold, three chases, wrench, boxing, and fountain and pulleys for steam, except Eighth-Medium.

All presses delivered at the manufactory.



COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, ETC.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches					$50
" Self-feeding Head					60
Proof Presses, 9	x32	inches inside bearers, with frame			45
" 16½x32		" " "			55
" 20	x36	" " "			80
Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame					$60
Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine					16
Lead Cutters, Spring Handles					5
Rule Cutters, a powerful machine					12
Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.					

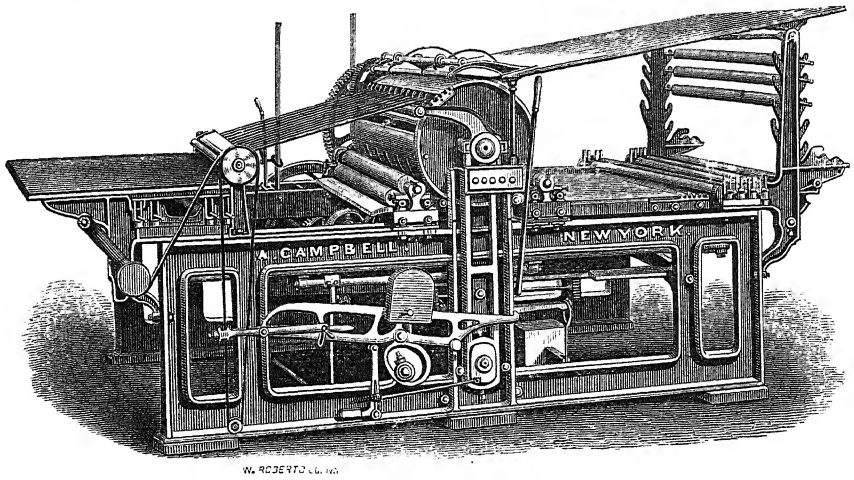
WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

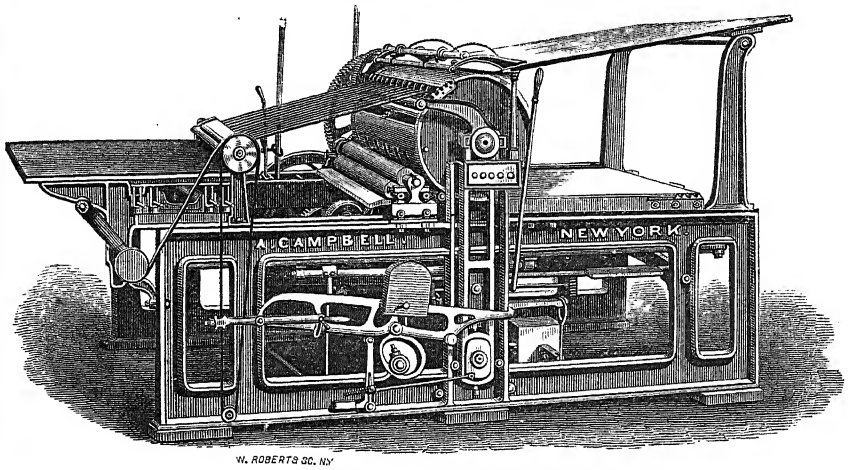
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

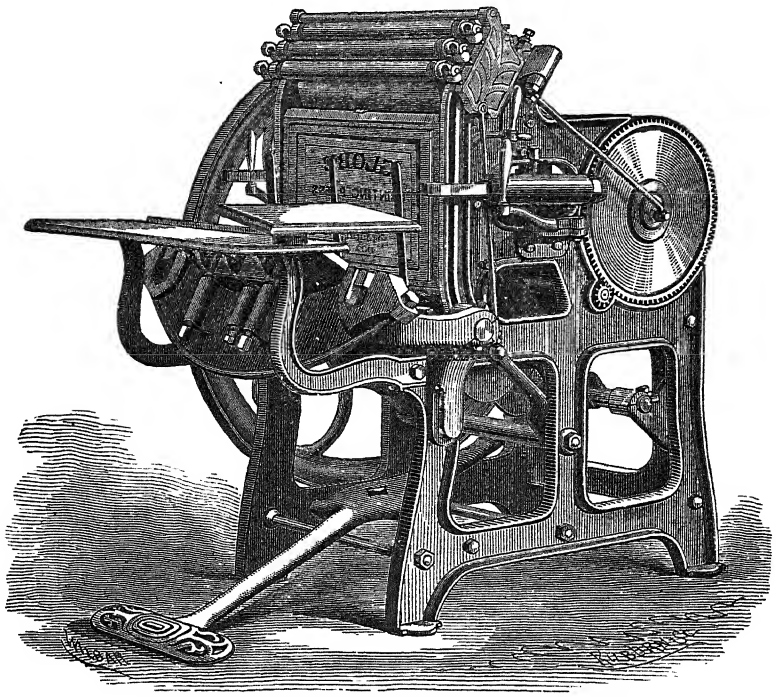
No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price,
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Perfect Ink Distribution.
Impression can be thrown on or off.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

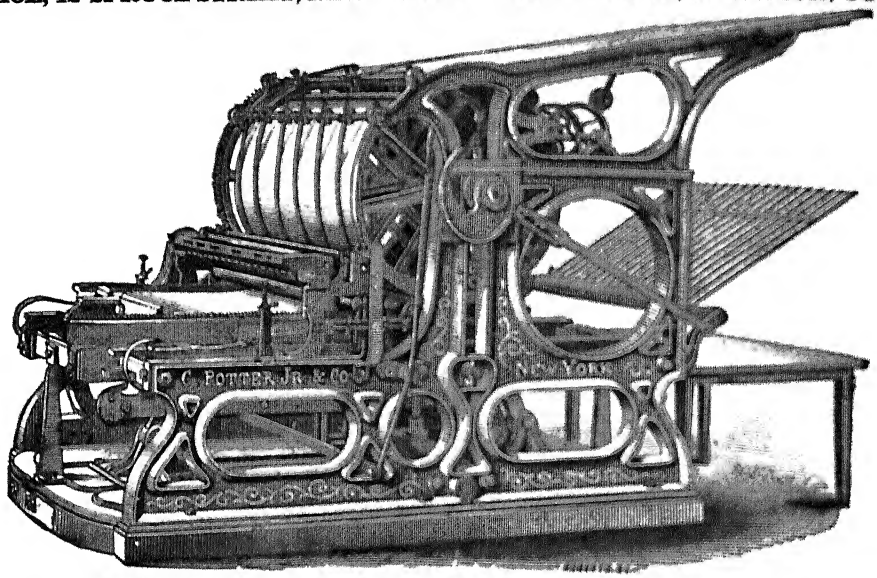
JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES,

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Boston, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Boston, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing, and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, *seen the first perfect printing press*. Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly.

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers		$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$2,700
No. 0,	21x27	" "	1,600	No. 4,	32x50	" "	2,900
No. 1,	21x30	" "	1,800	No. 5,	34x52	" "	3,100
No. 2,	25x35	" "	2,100	No. 6,	40x54	" "	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42	" "	2,400	No. 7,	42x59	" "	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers		$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$3,300
No. 2,	25x35	" "	2,600	No. 4,	32x50	" "	3,500

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

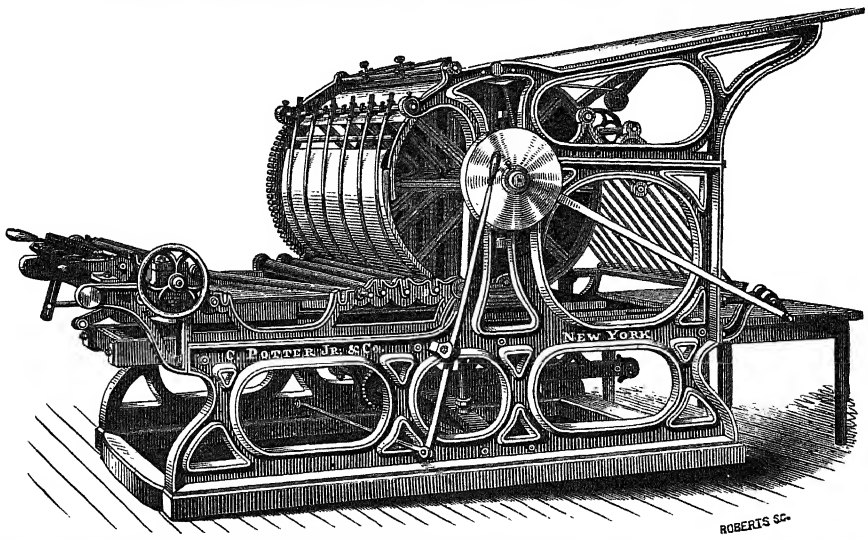
TERMS CASH.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUNNAHS.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

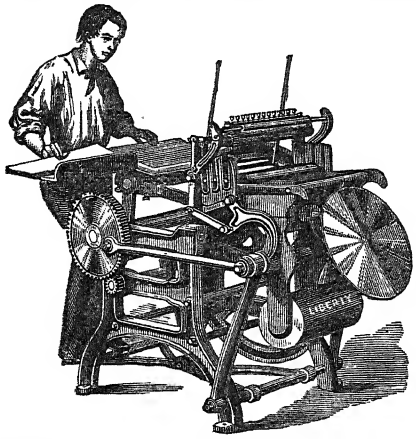
Terms Cash. ***NO. 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.***

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"Liberty" Card and Job Presses,

23 CHAMBERS STREET, COR. OF CENTRE, NEW YORK.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, and Paris Exposition, 1867.



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Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. "FREE AND UNSHACKLED." $1.50 per Annum.

VOL. VIII. DECEMBER, 1873. NO. 10.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1.50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

One Page, each insertion	$25 00
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R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

AN EARLY JOURNALIST.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

A gallant young officer of the Coldstreams, fond of wit and of wine, determined to fortify his own virtuous resolutions by publishing to the world an elaborate homily upon the necessity of religion. He entitled it "A Christian Hero," and found his model man in William of Orange. This book ran rapidly through many editions, and introduced to the British public the name of Richard Steele.

At the very same time, Daniel Defoe expressed as earnest an admiration and as faithful an allegiance in his "Trueborn Englishman;" and thus the most serious political question of the hour was presented by the grave thinker in a rattling satiric rhyme, and by the reckless young soldier in a sermon.

The eighteenth century was just commencing when these two authors were thus accidentally joined by their similarity of faith, and continuing firm in its support and zealous in its advocacy, they became, a few years later, the founders of the modern newspaper.

To give Steele his due place as a father of journalism, it is necessary to abandon the conventional portrait of the witty roisterer, ever in wine and in debt, and weigh with justice the deeds that he performed and the principles that directed them.

That a lively young Irishman should leave Oxford without a degree, to enter the army as a private, and forfeit his estate by angering his family, is a fitting prelude to the opening drama; but in the light of his after-life, it is but fair to accept his own assertion that the erratic deed was due to his admiration of William III., and to his earnest conviction that the battle for freedom and progress was being waged under his leadership. Besides, it must be remembered that Steele, by his unassisted exertions, won in the army as high a station as his friends' influence could have obtained for him.

There is a certain comicality in a jolly guardsman publishing a sermon in the hope of steadying himself into a life of usefulness, and following it immediately by a comedy. Yet an eccentric consistency connects the acts, for the homily reached a high popularity, and the comedy was welcomed warmly as a needed lesson toward the reformation of a dissolute drama, while its wit won the approval of King William, as well as a later and better warranty in the admiration of Sydney Smith.

Harley, afterward Earl Oxford, to the learned leisure of whose after-life England is indebted for the great Harleian Library, seems to have been especially interested in literary men. His influence over Queen Anne induced her to liberate Defoe from Newgate, and his personal exertions gave Steele the office of Gazetteer, with a considerable increase in the salary.

Steele, having left the army, was now widely known as a wit, and was welcomed to the London clubs for his convivial qualities. To such a man the duties of Gazetteer were necessarily irksome, yet he accepted the conduct of the paper with the understanding that it must be kept "very innocent and very insipid."

It can well be imagined that, while controlling his keen wit within the bounds of a dull mediocrity, his genius should seek relief; and this he found in contriving a new order of journalism, intended for the amusement of the public. Poor Dick Steele, laboriously inditing a *Gazette* whose highest merit could be but a sober reserve, merrily planned a mouthpiece for his frolicsome humor, and called it *The Tatler*.

Defoe's paper, under the ponderous and prudent title of the *Review of the Affairs of France*, had been in existence for nearly five years, and had met considerable success. In

addition to the usual topics of trade and politics, Defoe had introduced a Scandal Club, permitting the discussion of social questions; and it is probable that Steele may have amplified upon this hint in proposing a journal devoted mainly to social entertainment.

The complete title of the new paper was *The Tatler, or, the Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.* This name, chosen from Swift's satirical almanac for the year 1708, seems so manifestly intended to attract the momentary attention of the public, that it may be deemed a proof of the fact that Steele looked upon the publication as a mere experiment.

In the assumed character of Bickerstaff, the editor announced that as the reputation of conjurer had excluded him from public employment, he had resolved to establish an office for himself, by reviving the ancient Roman censorship; and as the world was not peopled entirely by mere drudges of business, he would endeavor to make his pages attractive to men of spirit and genius, by relating matters occurring among people of like interests, and would, therefore, cull his news and his descriptions from town and from country—from the clubs and the streets.

Relying upon his own unassisted labor, Steele conducted his paper without detection until the sixth number, in which a classic criticism revealed the authorship to his old friend and schoolmate, Joseph Addison, who thenceforth furnished occasional contributions—which were, however, but few—until after the eightieth number, when the paper had already reached a great popularity.

The *Tatler* was intended to serve all the purposes of the modern journal, for although chiefly devoted to literary topics and social questions, it also presented the news, with occasional political disquisitions, and a portion of its space was devoted to advertisements. But the time for such a work had not yet arrived. Swift, who had furnished a few contributions, received a hint from Queen Anne's ministers that he had best leave the *Tatler* alone; an article of a political bearing cost Steele his office of Gazetteer, and before the close of its second year the *Tatler* suddenly closed its career without a hint to even its principal contributors.

Having already established a character for eccentricity, the sudden close of the journal, at the height of its public popularity, is generally ascribed to the folly and indolence of its author; but it may well be urged that he had discovered his experiment to be of a dangerous character, and, without abandoning the original project, had determined to relinquish news and politics as too expensive a luxury.

The *Tatler* closed on January 2, 1711, amazing both Addison and Swift at its sudden cessation; but, persistent in his project, Steele reappeared with the famous *Spectator* upon the following first of March.

The free chat of the *Tatler* had proved dangerous to its author, but the sagacity and reserve of the more prudent *Spectator* were to be crowned with honor. The great merit of the new journal is popularly ascribed to Addison, but it must be remembered that the paper was started and planned by Steele. The Spectator Club was his own invention, and but a successor to Mr Bickerstaff's Club at the Trumpet. That the united efforts of the two colleagues insured its success cannot be doubted, but it was Steele's ready apprehension of the popular demands of the day that produced its large circulation, while Addison's calmer diction secured for it the honor of future grandeur in all the splendor of excellent binding, as the great British classic.

Steele's ability as an editor may be inferred from the correspondence in which he skillfully managed the susceptible feelings of Pope while criticizing his verses; and the note in which he points out the beauties and blemishes of the "Messiah," is a model letter for a working editor. Many a much-tried journalist could draw encouragement amid his toils from the correspondence, which, beginning with a disputed classic quotation, ripens slowly, line by line and thought by thought, into its fine climax in Pope's beautiful hymn,

Vital spark of heavenly flame.

The *Tatler* was printed upon a half sheet of paper, the printed space being six and a half inches in width by twelve inches in length. The page was divided into two columns, with an ample margin, the impression was fair and the type large and clear. The fourth and last column was devoted to advertisements, which sometimes encroached upon the third column. The *Tatler* had appeared three times a week, but its more prosperous successor was issued on every day, except Sunday, the price of both papers being one penny

The success of the *Spectator* was immediate. In the tenth number it announced its circulation as three thousand, and it is stated to have reached a sale of fourteen thousand. Several other penny papers appeared about this period, receiving such a welcome from the public that the Government became alarmed, and a half penny tax was imposed.

The law went into force in August, 1712, and was bewailed by the *Spectator* as "the fall of the leaf." Under this blow Defoe's *Review* succumbed after a struggling existence of eight years and many others followed. The *Spectator* raised its price to twopence, explaining to its readers that one half penny was required to meet the tax, and the other half to cover the loss in an expected diminution of circulation. This fear was realized speedily the sale fell to a daily average of less than seventeen hundred, and the *Spectator* ended its brilliant career at the age of but one year and nine months.

Undaunted by such a series of misfortunes, Steele was still earnest in his chosen pursuit and, while expecting the inevitable suspension of the *Spectator*, was preparing for another venture, and opened in March, 1713, with a new daily paper named the *Guardian*.

Fondly imagining that he had purchased wisdom by experience, he announced the new journal to be under the supervision of old Nestor Ironsides, the sober guardian of

the Lizard family, which consisted of an ancient dowager, a middle-aged matron, four young gentlemen, and five young ladies. Such a varied company offered opportunity for the free discussion of social questions; and the proposed aim was "to make the pulpit, the bar, and the stage all act in the care of piety, justice, and virtue." Old Ironsides, as a man with one foot in the grave, might promise to view all questions with calm impartiality; but Dick Steele could not support the character. In a few weeks, the *Guardian*, forgetting his gravity, was zealously engaged in the political disputes of the day; and Steele resigned his office of Commissioner of Stamps that he might enfranchise himself from all bondage to the ministry, and prepare himself for future action.

The *Guardian*, in accordance with its proposed serious character, contained eleven papers from Bishop Berkeley in defence of revealed religion in opposition to the Free Thinkers, the author receiving from Steele a guinea and a dinner for each article. The *Guardian* closed as unexpectedly as it had appeared, having reached its seventh month, and was succeded five days afterward by the *Englishman*, in which Steele devoted himself entirely to politics.

Addison, who had shared in his friend's literary triumphs, opposed this new change, fearing that "poor Dick" would find his zeal for the public ruinous to himself; and these fears were partially realized, for although the popularity of the *Englishman* probably sent Steele to Parliament, that body expelled him promptly for paragraphs in that very journal, construed by the Tories as "scandalous and seditious, injurious to her Majesty's Government, the Church, and the Universities."

For a few months Steele devoted himself to proving to the public that "the succession in the house of Hanover was the ark of God to Great Britain, and, like that of old, carried death to the profane hand that should dare to touch it." Anne's suspected favor to the Pretender heightened the alarm; and Defoe is believed to have published an equally earnest warning in a pamphlet, with the startling title, "What if the Pretender Come?"

Anne's death, however, found the rebels unprepared, and with George's peaceful succession Steele came into favor, regaining his place in Parliament, and receiving office and Knighthood.

Political employments, although well earned, and thoroughly enjoyed, could not satisfy the born journalist; and before the year was over, Steele was again trying his hand in a weekly paper called *Town Talk*, which was assumed to be letters addressed to a lady in the country. Such a plan seemed especially suited to an easy discussion of the subjects of the day, and he followed it afterward with papers of a similar character, styled the *Tea Table* and *Chit Chat*.

The Whig measure for permanently fixing the number of the House of Peers, aroused Steele to oppose his own party from his seat in Parliament, and to increase his influence by the *Plebeian*, which may be considered as a campaign paper, for it died with the project it assisted to defeat.

Always both the censor and the advocate of the stage, he afterward made his latest journalistic attempt in a paper devoted to its interests, and called the *Theatre*.

Dick Steele's life ended when he was but fifty-eight; and a career, the very eccentricities of which rendered it more useful to the world, was shortened by the penalties of his follies in the forced inaction of gout and paralysis.

His errors cannot lessen our weight of gratitude, for they only affected himself. By pen and voice he ever advocated truth, honor, and integrity. As a true lover of his kind, he strove to improve it by every form of popular education. Zealous and enthusiastic, he labored to produce his effects in turn by fun, fancy, fury, and philosophy, and the world owes a debt to his memory.

[Communicated.]

SPECIMEN BOOK.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—I have a copy of the Specimen Book of Binney & Ronaldson, 1822, noticed in your issue for November. It came into my possession about twenty years ago. It had no cover, but was nearly as good as new. I had a substantial binding put on it, and have frequently had occasion to illustrate the progress of the art by putting it in contrast with the magnificent Quarto Specimen Book of the Johnson Foundry, of which I also have a copy. I prize them both very highly.

Respectfully yours, JAMES S. YARD,
Ed. and Prop. *Monmouth Democrat.*

FREEHOLD, N. J., November 30, 1873.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PAPER.

The manufacture of paper is one of the oldest industries of civilization, and was in fact carried on by those who are not now considered civilized. The industry has grown enormously since the introduction of printing by movable types, and especially since all aristocracy of knowledge has disappeared from the leading countries of the world. Dr. Albinus Rudel, an Austrian investigator, estimates the yearly production of paper in all parts of the civilized world at 1,800,000,000 pounds, of which 374,000,000 are made in the United States. An army of nearly 400,000 men and women are employed in this peaceful profession, and the capital involved is about $280,000,000 in gold. Every American is credited with the consumption of 10 1-4 pounds of paper per annum—a larger amount per person than that used by any other country except Great Britain. One-half of the whole amount of paper made is used for printing purposes, one-third is used for commerce and industrial purposes, and the remaining one-sixth for writing paper, Besides the production in the United States of 374,000,000 pounds of paper, 300,000,000 pounds are imported for use in manufactures and in printing offices.—*Public Ledger.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PRINTERS' CIRCULAR BY JACOB GLASER.

[From the Journal of Printing, Type Founding, and Accessory Arts.]

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

We have a few observations to make as to the abominable method of mentioning the articles in our branch of art. The general catalogue states, in laconic simplicity, under No. 196, "J. J. Bachrach, Vienna, Presses," and leaves us to guess whether cheese or printing presses are intended. We have, however, seen this press, and do not sin much against Gutenberg and his art in venturing the remark, that the printers who seek for a machine to do good printing will look for something more definite than the description of "foot or hand power, driving the platen to and fro, color apparatus," etc. This obscureness is by no means dispelled by the wording of the circular, which reads: "A verbal or written lesson is sufficient to obtain a practical knowledge of it." It is highly probable that any one having doubts as to the performance of the machine, will at once abandon it. As they are presses, however—and Father Gutenberg must allow them to be huddled into the business—we will endeavor to give them a more minute description. Those of Bachrach's make—"a la Minute and Fast Hand Presses"—are placed upon a raised platform, and five machines of different construction are exhibited, so that every wish is gratified. Under the platen, which is moved up and down by means of arms, rests the bed; back of this is the circular color plate, before which is a carriage, in which the rollers are placed, while the tympan is supplied with a horizontal piece of metal. To this piece of metal the paper is laid, the carriage goes forward, the rollers pass over the form, and reach the color plate, the platen presses down, prints the sheet, which still rests against the strip of metal, and the impression is finished—*tant bien que mal!* As the rollers pass over the form but twice, and do not deposit a full color, so there is no use in speaking of a good impression; it may also be believed that very little preparation is needed, as the attendant at the press assured us; and besides, a clear print is not attainable by the deposit of color. The labor of making ready is no doubt considerably reduced; one of the presses is supplied with a double platen plate; the lower one can be removed and replaced with ease, while on the larger size the platen rests in an oblique position. The largest are built to run by hand, the smallest (intended for card printing) by treadle. They are rated to make 1,000 impressions per hour.

At the time of writing our last letter, no small jobbing press of English manufacture was on exhibition. On the first day of July, Mr. J. Schilling, of Vienna, placed one on exhibition from the London firm of Hughes & Kimber. The general appearance of this press is like the ordinary platen printing machines, but in construction a marked difference is apparent. The bed is stationary, the platen moving up and down in giving the impression, the paper being fed and taken off by the attendant. The color arrangement is placed to the back of the platen, the distribution being perfected by means of a cylinder, on which run two rollers, connecting with an ink feeder attached to the ink fountain, the supply from which is regulated by a cut-off, as in the larger machines. The mode of putting on and taking off the form is inconvenient; the bed, as already stated, being fixed under the platen, the forms must be pushed in horizontally, and in case of correction or alteration, must be taken out; the capacity of the press, about eighth medium, makes the operation comparatively easy. As this machine is the second of its kind built by the above-named firm, and as it is not in operation, we cannot speak of its practical qualities. As to the speed of the machine, the builders claim the same as are known of other presses of the same class, say 12 to 1,500 per hour.

Passing from the smallest to the medium size presses, we have on exhibition a machine from the before-mentioned firm, called the Paragon Machine. In general outward appearance and mechanism, it looks slightly different from the so-called English horizontal machines, which are well known as good printing presses. The sheet is fed close to the under part of the cylinder, passes around it, and must be taken off at the top; the board on which the printed sheets are laid is arranged with hinges, so as to fold over, and allow the rollers to be placed underneath, and exposing the form or bed to view, when required. If the machine were supplied with Hasler's apparatus for taking off the sheets, it would prove of great benefit to printers as a job printing press. It will print a form from 12 to 18 inches in size, at the rate of 1,500 impressions per hour. The machine shown is furnished for steam or hand work. The former is, however, not necessary, as the press runs very easy, and can be kept in steady operation by a stout boy.

The stock of book printing presses of the larger size on exhibition is numerous, and embraces contributions from Germany, Austria, England, France, and Denmark; but, as in the case with all other articles, they are distributed indiscriminately through the whole extent of the Machine Hall. As it would be a burdensome task to recall the names of firms, with the description of each successive machine, we will make a classification of single and double, cylinder and table color machines, so as to bring the collection under two heads—the machines for regular work and newspaper machines. We will commence with the first-named, from Germany. And in presenting the firm of König & Bauer, we trust that we will not be accused of prejudice against the followers of the inventors of fast printing machines. This firm exhibits four presses—a two-color machine, a double-platen printing machine, a newspaper machine, and a lithographic fast press. The two first will claim our attention at present. About the two-color machine, there is nothing new to be said; the large revolving color-table dates its improvement from 1867, the first press

with this apparatus having been purchased at the Paris Exhibition by the Bank of France. The color-apparatus of this press is double, suited for cylinder and table distribution. It is also furnished with Wagner's Numbering Apparatus, which can be removed with little trouble. The platen printing machine, exhibited for the purpose of showing its work, is furnished with excellent coloring-apparatus, not new, of course, but worthy of commendation on account of giving four rollings to each impression. A new attachment to the tympan of this press is, from its peculiar formation, called the fish. It is made of steel, and tends to regulate the motion of the bed. The Napier machine has an attachment intended for a like purpose; but this is so ingenious and simple, that it is a wonder the English have not long ago adopted it. The speed of the machine, by platen printing, is of course much slower than a cylinder. The one on exhibition will print 1,300 impressions, 650 complete copies per hour. To say more about either of the machines would be superfluous, where solidity, with elegance of workmanship, go hand in hand.

Next to König & Bauer, the Augsburg Machine Works merit our observation. They have a number of machines on exhibition, of which the three intended for book work are known to us, and we will leave for the present those intended for newspaper printing from rolls of paper. The presses of this make are so well known as not to need a lengthened description. The two-color machine is supplied with double coloring apparatus, adapted for table and cylinder distribution. The difference between this press and that of König & Bauer's is marked in the backward motion of the cylinder being slower, and the better adaptation of parts of the machine for the smaller kinds of work. The other machine is single, and is noted in the Augsburg price list as No. 5. It is supplied with a piler, can be adjusted to print two forms side by side, and has a sheet cutter. Both these machines, as well as those intended for printing from endless papers, are furnished with three sets of tapes, an improvement which, while not novel, is certainly very useful. On the newspaper machine there is being printed a prospectus setting forth that the Augsburg Works have, up to this time, built 787 steam printing machines, employ 700 hands, and that their machinery is run by means of two engines, one of 40, the other of 100-horse power. To give an idea of the growth of their business, it need only be stated that in 1844 the establishment employed but 60 hands.

Next to the Augsburg machines stand those of the successors of Klein, Forst & Bohn, in Johannisberg on the Rhine. They exhibit two book printing presses and a steam lithographic press. The book presses show, as improvements, a complete system of bands and a double gripper apparatus. Under the thin and small grippers, which are closed when the regular grippers are open, the sheet is laid. Both sets of grippers open after the sheet is printed; the sheet is taken before printing under the bands, as between fingers, and is carried firmly to the tapes. This is a marked improvement for book printing machines, and must prove of great benefit on steam lithographic presses, where the nature of the form will not allow a tape or cord to be run in the centre of the cylinder. A second machine from the same makers is intended for printing larger forms, or two forms side by side; it has double color apparatus, very good distribution, and is arranged also for table distribution. Three or five distributing rollers may be used. It seems to us that the machine is well adapted for color printing, though its build is quite too heavy—a matter to be taken into serious consideration with the present high price of iron. We think that a few hundred weight might have been spared without detracting from the merits of the machine.

The last German firm to be mentioned in connection with the exhibition of presses, is Aichele & Bachmann, of Berlin. Their machine stands some distance apart from the others, between Pillars 52B and 53B. It shows a peculiar mechanism for regulating the fountain by means of a bar, with attachments for raising and lowering the fountain roller. The arrangement looks very unwieldy, and has not even the merit of novelty, having been tried on the presses built by Miller, of Vienna, and thrown aside as impracticable. Another change on this machine is the moving of the tapes by means of wheels set over and behind the balance wheel —a copy from the Imperial machine in Vienna, though not a valuable one. The machine is not at work, and gives us no idea of its motion or capability for work.

In the Library Sainte Genevieve has just been placed the pedestal which is to receive the bust of Gering, the first printer that ever brought out a book in Paris. The likeness has been executed by M. Dauman, and on the base will be placed a *fac simile* of the printing of that period. The engraving which has served the artist as a guide for the portrait represents the printer with a black velvet cap, a beard, a short cloak with velvet collar, and slashed shoes and long hose. In his left hand he holds a book with the inscription, "Ulderichus Guernich, proto typographus; Parisiis, 1469."

If ever there was a good excuse for not getting a paper out on time, it is that offered by the Panama *Star and Herald.* The editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking.. "To this annoyance," he says, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire."

By the dropping of a letter a curious mistake was made. A recent exchange, in mentioning the reception of a new paper, called the *Voice of the People,* was made to say the *Vice of the People.*

THE HARTFORD BOOK-PUBLISHING TRADE.

In no other city in the country has the subscription-book trade reached such dimensions as it has in Hartford. Messrs. Case, Lockwood & Brainard, who not only sell some publications of their own in this way, but do a vast business in setting up, printing and binding the subscription publications of other houses in the trade, estimate that 1,500 volumes or sets of books is the average daily production of the Hartford firms throughout the year. There are nine firms engaged in this business—the American Publishing Company, Thomas Belknap, Jas. Betts & Co., J. B. Burr & Co., Columbia Book Company, Dustin, Gilman & Co., Lucius Stebbins, Case & Co., and A. D. Worthington & Co. All classes of books are issued by them, "from the latest production of the last new funny man down to illustrated Bibles." Such was the striking definition of the trade given me to-day. There is one great peculiarity in this Hartford publishing trade. The various firms engaged in it do not make their own books. The selection of the manuscript, the engagement of agents, and the financial arrangements are all they have anything to do with. The buying of the paper, type-setting, stereotyping, printing, and binding they let out to other parties by contract. Three firms absorb nearly the whole of this business—Case, Lockwood & Brainard, Drake & Parsons, and Wiley, Waterman & Eaton. The first firm do everything they take the manuscript and return the book ready for issue. They even make their own paper, having two mills some eight or ten miles from the city. Drake & Parsons have for the last year or two confined themselves almost entirely to binding. Wiley, Waterman & Eaton only take contracts for printing. These three firms get up between them from 450,000 to 500,000 volumes and sets of books annually for the different firms of publishers.

The subscription-book trade so far ignores the ordinances of nature as to only recognize two seasons in the year the Spring and the Fall. It will be readily seen, therefore, that, for it, the panic could not have pitched upon a more unfortunate month than September. The hot days of July and August are not calculated to make book agents lively and active, and, if I may be excused the Irishism, the book trade hibernates in Summer time. But three months' idleness, and the first gusts of the fresh September breeze cause the book agent to pack up his wares with all desirable sprightliness, and, sample in hand, he seeks his favorite hunting grounds in search of subscribers. These agents, as a general thing, have no connection with the firm in Hartford. They are engaged by the partners of branch houses or local head agents. The book is advertised and agents are called for. Somehow or other there are always plenty to respond, many working season after season for the same firm.

Now, see the almost utter overturning of the subscription book apple-cart this Fall! The books had all been advertised, and the agents engaged—some of them had even started on their wanderings before the first ominous mutterings of the thunder-cloud were heard. Then the storm bid fair to be a short and slight one after all, and more started, anxious to make up for lost time. The general disturbance of business and manufactures followed the relapse, the agents nearly all returned home in despair, and the Hartford subscription-book was thrown back upon its haunches. There are, unfortunately, only too many who are willing, as novices, to take up the work which the agents have resigned. But the publishers exclaim, "*Cui bono?* There are no buyers, so what is the use of our attempting to push things; we shall only do more harm than good. Better wait till matters have mended." But, do matters ever mend with a subscription-book that has encountered bad times immediately after it has been brought out? The agents never take kindly to it a second time, and the average reader always suspects that because he has seen it advertised before it must necessarily be a bad-selling book, and therefore not worth having, and then the expenses of agencies and advertising are too heavy to stand much repetition on the same book. Then, again, the publishers have no sooner done with the preparation of their Fall book than they set to work on one for the Spring, the preparation of a book, often containing several hundred illustrations, occupying a long while. And it is not every firm that has the resources and agency arrangements to run more than one book at a time without danger of their clashing, although two or three of the largest firms have as many as three new books following one upon another.

The Fall trade of this year must have been the worst the Hartford publishers have known for many years. There were several books on the list which would undoubtedly have commanded an extensive sale and may yet do so. Some 12,000 or 13,000 agents had been engaged, and everything looked as promising as could be desired. The hopes and profits of the publishers have been scattered to the winds, and the majority of the 12,000 agents are out of employment. Instead of obtaining subscriptions for some 250,000 volumes, as they were fully justified in anticipating that they would, it is estimated that the aggregate sales of all the firms do not amount to more than 55,000 or 70,000. This is a serious disappointment and loss to the publishers, and a great downfall to the hopeful authors, who had a perfect right, and, no doubt, did look, for a handsome return on their copyright accounts.

It would not be discreet on my part to mention the names of books and authors in this connection. It might be advertising the books in a way to which both authors and publishers would most strongly object. So far as I can judge, the trade generally seem disposed to "grin and bear it" with patience. One firm say that they hope to get their book off their hands and come out without a loss yet. But they did not mention the magic word profit. The page of their dictionary on which that word appears is turned down for the present and is likely to remain so, I should say, till

the Spring of 1874 has come and gone. Another gentleman prominently engaged in this book business tells me that he thinks subscription books have seen their palmiest days, and that the business is already on the wane. This would be a bad thing; for if Hartford turns out half a million of books, varying in price from three and a half to five dollars for the general run of books (higher and lower prices are exceptional, except in the case of handsomely bound and illustrated Bibles), it is evident that the dying out of such a trade would be a severe loss to her. This gentleman gave several reasons for his opinion, the most important of them being the fact that, although the sales are twice as large as they were some years ago, the difficulty in making those sales has increased in a much greater proportion. It is necessary now-a-days to have much smarter and more intelligent salesmen, in order to persuade people to buy books. This results from the fact that the number of subscription books issued has increased faster than the number of buyers, or the purchasing power of individuals to take more than one or two books in a season. This had led to over-colored descriptions by canvassing agents, and a further expense to the publishers, who are often compelled to send an extra man round to deliver the books; so that if the buyer thinks that the book does not come up to the canvasser's description, the deliverer can ignore that description and sternly point out the subscription as being the only thing of which he knows anything. But this, of course, brings about a reaction, and necessitates the still further exercise of the powers of persuasion on the part of the canvasser the next time he comes around with a book for sale. In fact, I judge, from the remarks of this gentleman and others, that the subscription-book trade has been somewhat overdone. If that be the case, the experience of this Fall will not be without their value as a means of bringing things down to their proper level.—*New York Times, Nov. 14th.*

A CLEVER exhibition of skill was given by the corps of lightning workers in the Post Office, yesterday, under the direction of General Superintendent Yeomans. Two hundred and fifty thousand circulars, which made a pile the size of a haystack, were unexpectedly received at four o'clock, and the proposition was made that they could be stamped, assorted, and mailed inside of fifteen minutes. The feat was accomplished with three minutes to spare. Samuel Wallace, the champion boy stamper of the United States, canceled at the rate of 209 circulars a minute.—*New York Sun, Nov. 26th.*

A FRENCH journal publishes the following paragraph: "The oldest journal in the world is published at Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as took place a thousand years ago. The only thing changed is the writers."

PLAYING CARDS.

From an able and interesting article in the London *Practical Magazine*, entitled "The Fancy Paper and Card-Board Trades," we extract the following in regard to the history and manufacture of Playing Cards:

In whatever way regarded, playing cards are a remarkable article of manufacture. Their history forms the subject of volumes of no inconsiderable bulk. Whatever else may be in doubt, it is certain that such cards were known and in fashion many centuries ago; and that many changes have taken place in their meaning and character. All that we can do, however, in this place is to describe first, the cardboard employed; next, the devices selected; and then the mode of printing.

The card-board consists of several thicknesses of paper, each large enough for forty cards (if for the plain cards of one pack), or of twelve cards if for the court cards. The French and Russian cards are often very thin; but those made in England are in four-fold thickness—two sheets of cartridge paper to form the foundation, and two of finer texture for the fronts and backs. All the papers are purposely selected in reference to certain desirable qualities, especially those for the front and back, which must take paste and paint well, and must polish well. The sheets are opened out on a table, and the paste applied with a large soft brush. The two inner sheets to form the foundation or main substance are, when pasted together, subjected to processes of cool drying, warm drying, and hydraulic pressure, until they become a thin, smooth, tough sheet. The sheets for the fronts and backs of the cards undergo much preparation before they are pasted on. If the cards are to be white, the paper receives a kind of siliceous or enamel coating, in order that the black and red pips of the plain cards and the gay colors of the court cards may come out sharp and clear. If the cards are to have colored backs, a ground color and one or more pattern colors are laid on in a way presently to be described. The outer sheets of paper, when thus far prepared, are pasted to the foundation; and then the four-fold paper, now become card-board or carton, is dried and pressed in various ways, until it becomes dense and compact in surface.

The fronts or faces of the plain cards are simple enough; they represent merely red and black pips. Games of cards have been devised in some foreign countries in which the number of cards has varied from seventy-eight to a hundred and twenty; but the almost universal European number at present is fifty-two, of which forty are spotted or pip cards. The four suits used, in Germany, to be hearts, leaves, acorns, and bells; the Italians had cups, swords, clubs, and coins; other packs have, at different times and in different countries, had their pips made to represent melons, pineapples, heads, squares, ovals, fish, tortoises, boats, lions, axes, gods, horses, and other objects. Our card-makers confine us to hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades—two red and two black. For the sake of near-sighted persons, Messrs.

Delarue some years ago introduced four colors for easier distinction: red hearts, blue diamonds, green clubs, and black spades; but the public did not view the novelty favorably, and it can hardly be said to have taken firm root.

The fronts or faces of the court cards have undergone quite as curious a series of changes as those of the pip cards. We call them kings, queens, and knaves; but they have not always been so called. Some of the old German cards had a king, an over-officer, and a sub-officer; those of France had king, queen, and chevalier, or sometimes valet. There has always been a king among this pictorial company; but the other two personages have varied much in character. One remarkable old pack of cards, still preserved, with king, queen, and valet of each suit, gives all the twelve distinct names—Charlemagne, Cæsar, Alexander, and David; Judith, Rachel, Argine, and Pallas; La Hire, Hector, Lancelot, and Hogier. In the revolutionary days, the French substituted Molière, Lafontaine, Voltaire, and Rousseau for the four kings, and Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude for the four queens. Another manœuvre was to substitute *genii* for kings, under the names of War, Arts, Peace, and Commerce; *liberties* for queens, under those of Literature, Religion, Marriage, and Professions; and *equalities* for knaves, under those of Duties, Ranks, Rights, and Races. A German firm introduced a pack with eight historically famous kings and queens; another German firm brought in Wellington and Blucher, after the battle of Waterloo; another presented court costumes at four widely distant periods. The Americans made an attempt to substitute Washington, Adams, Franklin, and Lafayette for the four kings; Venus, Fortune, Ceres, and Minerva for the four queens; and four Indian chiefs for the four knaves. The leading English house has made many endeavors to accustom card-players to more graceful forms and more appropriate costumes. But no—all innovations have failed; the kings, queens, and knaves are as uncouth as ever, and seem likely to continue.

The backs or under surfaces of the cards are, if not left white, adorned in any way that the maker pleases. Some of them have slight devices of lines, checquers, and geometrical forms, in one or two colors on a colored ground; but the better packs are gracefully adorned with flowers, foliage, berries, fruit, arabesque and moresque devices, initials, monograms, symbolic devices, engine-turned rose patterns, and beautiful intermixtures of gold with delicate yellow, blue, lilac, fawn, salmon, orange, pink, and other tints.

Thus much, then, for the faces of the plain cards, the faces of the court cards, and the backs of all of them. We have next to see how these devices are engraved, and how transferred to the card. All the coloring and printing are done before the sheets of paper are pasted together into cardboard. The ground-color of the backs is, as we have said, laid on with a brush, the whole of one surface of a sheet of paper being thus painted. The patterns and devices used to be transferred by stencilling; and this plan is extensively adopted. The stencil consists of a sheet of thick paper, hardened and strengthened with oil paint, and cut with perforations corresponding with the device, one stencil for each color. This stencil being laid down on the paper, color mixed with size and paste is brushed over it, and made to pass through the perforations to the paper beneath. The outlines for the kings, queens, and knaves cannot well be transferred in this way. The devices for these are engraved on pear-tree blocks, from which they are transferred either by rubbing or by pressing. After many costly experiments, success has attended the endeavor to substitute oil colors for water or distemper colors. The device for this purpose is produced on copper or brass plates by engraving, electrotyping, and other processes; and then the printing is effected in the same way as other varieties of color-printing, there being as many plates as there are colors, one for each.

When the stencilling and printing of the sheets of paper are completed and the sheets pasted together to form the carton, this carton is dried, pressed, rolled, rubbed, and polished until both surfaces are brought to the most perfect condition; brushes and hot-plates, and smooth rollers of various kinds, being brought into requisition. The sheets of carton are cut into the proper sizes for cards. Every card is separately but quickly examined; the most perfect are made up into packs called Moguls; the next degree into packs called Harrys; while those in which the most defects can be detected, although such as would escape the notice of inexperienced eyes, become Highlanders—puzzling designations these, for which no good reason seems to be assignable. The best firms do not go beyond these three degrees; any cards still less perfect are sold to dealers, who dispose of them at low prices after doctoring them up in some way or other.

A PAPER is published in one of the Western States called the *Interior*, and a correspondent says that from his knowledge of the editor, he is certainly able to throw a large amount of spirit into his *Interior*.

IT is said that there is a project among the newspaper proprietors in London to obtain an act declaring all original matter in a newspaper copyrighted for forty-eight hours after publication.

WM. C. CONNER, the well-known type founder, was recently elected Sheriff of New York, by a very large majority. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties January 1, 1874.

THE works of Sir Walter Scott are being reprinted in London in half-penny weekly numbers, and the price of each complete novel is two-pence half-penny.

THOMAS HOOD was born, married, and buried in the month of May.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will be held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 28th, 1874, in the Senate Committee Rooms of the State Capitol, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Editors and publishers of papers throughout the State are invited to be present and connect themselves with the organization. W. H. BRADLEY, *President.*

R. S. MENAMIN, *Secretary.*

[*Pennsylvania papers please copy this notice.*

THE PORTRAIT OF GUTENBERG.

A commendable spirit of grateful remembrance impels the printer to place this portrait in a post of honor, that the counterfeit presentment of the father of the art may preside over the busy labors which have arisen from his invention.

No portrait is believed to have been made during his lifetime, and therefore the merit of undisputed authority cannot be claimed for any of them, permitting personal taste a free range of choice among the numerous tributes to his fame which have been produced by the artists of all the civilized nations.

In Germany and England the portraits are multitudinous. Among these, the face chosen for the monument at Mentz may well be accepted as of especial worth. Apart from its other claims, the intellectual beauty of the countenance commands belief that to such a man the world might well owe so gracious and beneficent a gift. The portrait of Gutenberg, in the American Encyclopædia of Printing, is taken from a print which is said to be a copy of an ancient portrait in Mentz.

French artists have produced a number of portraits, and *L'Imprimerie*, in a recent number, mentions the following engravings as especially suited by size and style for the adornment of printing offices:

The bronze statue, by David d'Angers, inaugurated at Strasbourg in 1840, has been frequently reproduced as an engraving. Another statue, by Etex, was engraved on wood about the same period by Best-Leloir, and printed by E. Duverger, in gold bronze; this handsome plate is now rare. About twenty years ago, Choisnet published a lithograph. A fine picture of the workshop of Gutenberg, painted by Ulyssé, has also been lithographed. Lastly, a large and handsome photograph was published by Edmond Benard, in 1864, from a design by Gideon Baril.

A PRINTER LORD MAYOR.

Ever since the bells of London sang their song of promise to brave Whittington, the office of Lord Mayor has been held to be the crowning reward of the faithful apprentice; and the life of the present incumbent repeats the story of many an ancient rhyme and legend.

Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., began his extraordinarily successful business life as an apprentice in the printing establishment of the Messrs. Harrison. After completing this engagement with honors, he went abroad and traveled for some time, enlarging his experience, so that upon his return he was fitted to join his father and brothers in business, and soon became the active and energetic member of the firm. He maintained this position for more than twenty years, during which period the business was so extended as to embrace nearly two thousand employés.

Always prompt to avail himself of the modern improvements and inventions, he was the first in London to employ the over-house telegraph system, which has since become a necessity to the prominent merchants and manufacturers. Benefited by his experience, the police offices adopted the system, and the Corporation tendered him a special vote of thanks for his services in the matter.

The public is especially indebted to Sir Sidney for his labors in organizing schemes for the erection of improved dwellings for working people. A great number of these he has built at his own expense, and his exertions have been productive of most beneficial results to the community, providing comfortable tenements for nearly ten thousand persons.

Sir Sidney was elected member of the Common Council in 1855, and has ever since taken a distinguished part in municipal affairs. In 1863 he was elected an Alderman, after a sharp and protracted contest, by a majority of nearly two to one over his opponent. He was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1866, and, while holding this office, was knighted on the occasion of the visit of the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt.

At the last election, Sir Sidney was elected to the House of Commons, but lost his seat for the reason that his firm held certain Government contracts. He has since retired from the firm, and, freed from this disability, would no doubt be re-elected if he should renew the attempt.

Among his other gifts to the public, especially worthy of mention, is the presentation of Louderdale House to St. Bartholomew Hospital. This building he adapted and furnished at his own expense as a Convalescent Home, in which nearly one thousand patients are admitted every year.

It is said that the wide renown of the Lord Mayor's hospitality has received additional lustre during Sir Sidney's administrations, who adds the graces of kindliest courtesy to his munificence.

His three sons are at present acquiring a practical knowledge of the craft in the establishment which still continues under the conduct of the brother of Sir Sidney.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the trial of Joseph R. Reed, a newspaper reporter, charged with publishing a libel against Kennard H. Jones, Chief of Police of this city. The alleged libel consisted in Reed furnishing to the *Sunday Morning Times*, in his capacity as reporter, an affidavit of ex-Police Officer Linn, in which Chief Jones was accused of screening certain keepers of lottery-policy shops, etc. The case ended by the discharge of the jury, on Sunday, November 30th, in consequence of their inability to agree.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Finletter reviewed the law of libel at great length, and also passed upon a number of points submitted by the defence, deciding what was law and what was not. For the benefit and guidance of our editorial brethren throughout the State, we quote portions of the charge:

In the present case, as the publication was of and concerning a public officer, no matter how much the defendant may be shown to have been actuated by malice, if the publication be true, he is justified thereby, and cannot be convicted.

Again, even if the publication be untrue, if the defendant made proper inquiry and search to ascertain the truth of the facts published, and had a belief of the facts, which was reasonable from the information he had received, and published it for the benefit of the community, because the prosecutor was a public officer, or from any other good motive, and not for the purpose of injuring the prosecutor or holding him up to public satire, contempt, or ridicule, then no presumption of malice arises from the falsity of the publication, and the Commonwealth must prove malice.

But if the publication be false and libelous, although the defendant be engaged in the business of publishing a newspaper, or connected therewith, or in furnishing matters of interest to the public thereby, he must show by or from the evidence in the case all that is necessary to relieve a false and libelous publication from the legal presumption of malice. If this be not found in the evidence, the jury have no right to consider it, and must permit the legal presumption of malice to have its full force and effect. In other words, they must presume such a publication to be malicious.

His Honor then passed upon the points submitted to him by the counsel for the defence:

1. The alleged libelous matter is not libelous on its face, and as the indictment does not contain any averment of a hidden meaning in or of extrinsic facts connected with the alleged libelous matter, or any inuendoes which make it appear on the face of the indictment libelous, the defendant is not bound to answer it, and a conviction thereon cannot be sustained. *Not affirmed.*

2. The jury cannot convict on this indictment unless they find that the alleged libelous matter was calculated *directly*, and not by inference or construction, to libel the prosecutor. *Not affirmed.*

3. If the jury find that the alleged libelous matter admits naturally of two constructions, one of a libelous character and the other not, they are bound in law to put upon it that construction which is not libelous, and to acquit the defendant. *Affirmed.*

4. The truth or falsity of the article is not the criterion by which the jury are to determine whether its publication was a libel, but the motive with which it was published. *Not affirmed.*

5. Even if the allegations in the article were false, if no malicious intent existed there was no libel. *Affirmed.*

6. Even if the article is libelous, if no malicious intent existed, the defendant would not be guilty under the law. *Affirmed.*

7. The subject of this article being proper matter for public information, it was so far *privileged* that malice is not to be presumed from the mere fact of publication, as in other libels, but the question of malice must be decided by the jury from the character of the alleged libelous article, the circumstances attending its publication, and any other evidence in the case tending to explain the intent. *Affirmed.*

8. The rule of law as to the presumption of malice from the publication of a libelous article is this—Where the publication of a libelous article has been proved, unaccompanied by any evidence which explains the intent, the law presumes, from the libelous character of the article, that it was published maliciously; but where there are attending circumstances calculated to explain the intent, the question of malice is for the jury. *Affirmed.*

9. As the person referred to in the article complained of in the indictment was a person in official position, any information concerning his official conduct was proper for public information. If it was the purpose of the defendant, acting as a newspaper reporter, to give the public such information, the occasion of the publication was lawful, and the defendant may justify or excuse it. *Affirmed.*

10. The occasion being lawful, if the defendant proceeded with good motive upon probable grounds, upon reasons which were apparently good, and upon the supposition that the statement made to him under oath by Linn, and embodied in the article complained of, were true, his action was excusable, and he is not guilty of publishing a malicious libel. *Affirmed.*

11. The jury are bound, in passing on the question of malice, to regard the defendant's occupation as a newspaper reporter, and the fact that he required the statement of Linn to be made under oath before the article was offered for publication. *Not affirmed.*

12. If the jury believe, from all the evidence in this case, that the defendant, in the regular pursuit of his business as a newspaper reporter, obtained the statements contained in the article complained of from Linn, and made diligent inquiry as to their truth, and in the belief that they were true and important for public information, without any malicious intention, caused the article to be published, it will be their duty to acquit him. *Not Affirmed.*

13. A reasonable doubt, either as to the libelous character of the article or the malicious intent of the defendant, entitles him to an acquittal. *Affirmed.*

H. D. WADE & CO.'S NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

A beautiful blue-and-gold volume, of 121 octavo pages, has been issued by H. D. Wade & Co., to display the various inks and tints which they manufacture, and aid the printer in making a judicious selection of colors for his job work. The different inks are printed on paper similar to that which will be used on jobs, so that the colors shown are fair indices of what they will be when worked. The book will be praised and prized by those for whom it is intended.

THE Universal Printing Press has been placed under the management of Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., of New York, and will in future be manufactured by the Colt's Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn.

IN THE "Correspondence" will be found a Letter from Pittsburgh, giving some details of the late strike. Mr. Crossby also sends some items of interest from Montreal.

WE regret to learn of the sudden death, on December 3d, of Mr. H. D. Wade, the celebrated New York ink manufacturer.

FROM MONTREAL, P. Q.

MONTREAL, November 11, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—The fourth anniversary of the Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, was celebrated last evening by a ball. The attendance of members and ladies was large, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed until the close of the programme of thirty-six dances. An excellent orchestra supplied the music for the gay and lively "whirlers," and refreshments in abundance were provided by the caterer, a member of our Union. The room of the Canadian Institute (the same in which the annual meeting of the International Typographical Union was held last June), was tastefully decorated for the occasion; in fact, every arrangement was perfect and perfectly carried out. The floor managers—Messrs. Trudel and Crossby—were unceasing in their attention to the dancers, while the general committee—Messrs. P. Griffard, M. Sabourin, T. Godin, U. Rondeau, T. Berthiaume, Z. Moisan, and A. Mondou, the President of the Union—paid every attention to the wants and comforts of the assembly.

About midnight the guests were treated to a sumptuous spread at the Maison Doree, which, I need scarcely remark, was heartily enjoyed.

Altogether the festival of last evening was one of the most successful and enjoyable that has yet been given by the Jacques-Cartier Union.

En passant, I will add that our Union is progressing most satisfactorily. Our finances are in a healthy condition, our members true to each other, and our roll being constantly augmented. But very few French printers are not now with us. We had our nominations for officers for 1873-4 the other evening. The election takes place on the 29th instant. There being no opposition to any of the officers, however, our "executive" for next year will consist of the following:

President—Treffle Cormier.
Vice-President—H. Cote.
Recording Secretary—Joseph Trudel.
Corresponding Secretary—John Thompson.
Financial Secretary—Peter Daniel.
Treasurer—N. Sabourin.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Michel Parent.
Marshal—A. Bergeron.
Delegates—P. A. Crossby and P. Griffard.

A short time since I retired from the position of Corresponding Secretary. Imagine my surprise, a few evenings after, upon being waited on (at my residence) by a deputation from the Union, consisting of President Jos. Lacroix, Treasurer John Thompson, Financial Secretary C. Belleau, Corresponding Secretary P. Griffard, G. Fortin, N. Sabourin, T. Cormier, A. Foisy, and others, and presented with a very handsome gold locket as a *souvenir* of their personal esteem, and as a slight recognition of the services I had rendered to the Jacques-Cartier Union.

The *Herald* gave the following account of the presentation:

The presentation was accompanied by an address (in French) in which much praise was accorded to Mr. Crossby for his devotion to the Union, and for the marked ability with which he had conducted the correspondence since its organization. Especial reference was made to the recent difficulty between the Union and Bishop Bourget, and the happy and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Crossby had succeeded in settling the same to the honor and welfare of the Jacques-Cartier Union. Mr. Crossby, who was not a little surprised at the visit of the deputation, in thanking them for their beautiful *souvenir*, said, though not now an officer, he would still continue to have the same interest in the Union, and would ever make it his duty, by all means in his power, to further its prosperity. The Jacques-Cartier Union was second to no other Union under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, in any respect whatever, and he trusted the day would soon come when every French Canadian printer in Montreal would be found in its ranks. It had been a matter of deep gratification to him to see the happy and fraternal spirit manifested between the members of Nos. 97 and 145 at the recent Convention. He hoped that spirit would ever exist, and that the sole object of the members of both Unions would be to promote the good cause. After some further remarks, and the passing of a pleasant evening, the deputation retired.

So mote it be.

Your fraternally, P. A. CROSSBY.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Of the recent strike in the newspaper offices here, and of the defeat of the journeymen engaged in the strike, you have doubtless been advised. The proprietors of all the papers having united against us, they employed their columns to the utmost in denouncing and misrepresenting us, and have also had some of our members arrested for conspiracy.

That we are not the "unreasonable" and "tyrannical tyrants" we have been called, the following brief but truthful statement will show.

Early in the month of November the proprietors of the daily papers organized for the purpose of reducing the price of composition from 45c. to 40c. per thousand ems, and an official notification to that effect was sent to the hands employed in each office. The men in the various offices replied that, as offices, they could not regulate the Scale of Prices, but that the communication should be sent to the Union, where it would no doubt receive respectful consideration.

Another meeting of the employers was held, and it was arbitrarily resolved, without conference or consultation with those employed, that it was "inexpedient" to pay more than 40c. per thousand ems for composition, and the Union was furnished with a copy of the resolution.

Upon the receipt of the resolution by the Union, a committee was appointed to confer with the employers, and endeavor to effect an amicable adjustment. Our committee waited upon the Chairman of the employers' organization, with that object in view; but he would not listen to anything but absolute compliance with the resolution they had adopted. The Union committee even offered to work for 40c. per thousand for ninety days, as the existing panic was stated to be the cause for wishing to reduce the price; or to retain the present prices, and allow a large portion of the wages to remain in the hands of the employers, until times got better.

The Chairman of the employers, however, would not accept either of the above offers, but told our committee that he would "beat us in detail."

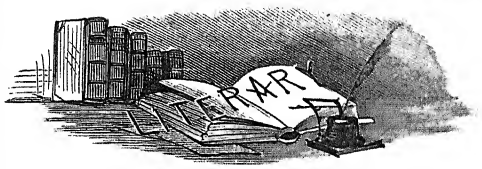
When, therefore, the Union hands were discharged from one office, in apparent execution of the above threat, no alternative was left us but to meet this "combination of employers" by resistance. We therefore declined to work in *any* of the offices under the control of the "combination," so long as any office in that "combination" discharged its Union hands, and employed unfair men in their places.

The "combination," however, proved too strong for us. The monetary panic had thrown so many printers out of employment, that from among them enough unscrupulous men were found—with the aid of apprentices enticed from their masters in the surrounding country towns—to get out the papers without the assistance of the regular hands.

Having been thus defeated, we were compelled to abandon the "strike," and the dissolution of our Union followed as a matter of necessity.

On quitting the various offices in which they had been employed, the hands left everything in good order, and no act of malicious mischief, nor disorderly conduct, can be justly attributed to the so-called "strikers."

We can say, therefore, like the gallant knight of old, that "all is lost but honor." Yours fraternally, RESURGAM.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Investigator's Guide, carefully compiled from official sources by B. K. Jamison & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.

A manual intended to present accurate information relative to the financial condition of the various railroad and other corporations of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Paper and Printing Trades Journal. London.

Offers a prize cup for a short essay upon "The Influence of Cheap Literature." The arbitrators will be the Rev. W. Meynell Whittemore, editor of *Golden Hours*, Thomas William Danby, Esq., and the editor of the *Journal*.

L'Imprimerie appears in a fanciful dress of bright blue.

The Children's Hour. T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia. December.

Full as usual of pretty stories and pretty pictures for the little folks.

Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine. Philadelphia. December.

Besides the portion allotted to fiction, this magazine has departments opened for articles upon biography, natural history, and general literature.

Lippincott's Magazine. December.

"Sketches of Eastern Travel," by Fannie R. Feudge, an entertaining article, is fully and well illustrated; and a description of "Life in the National Capital," offers an admirable subject admirably treated.

We have received from Messrs. Lee & Walker, the well-known music publishers of this city, "The Sabbath," a book containing over 400 pages of sacred music, comprising a choice and varied collection from many talented composers. We have examined the work critically, and take great pleasure in recommending it. Mr. Everest, its editor, has had a long and intimate association with the musical world, and is, therefore, more than ordinarily qualified to compile such a book. It is a noticeable feature of the music books published by Messrs. Lee & Walker, that they are printed in a clear and admirable manner, which cannot fail to give pleasure to the reader, and must add to their value.

The Saint Chrysostom's Magazine, edited and published monthly by Clergymen. New York. November.

Each issue of this magazine contains a condensed account of Missionary and Church news, religious and secular items of interest, original and selected articles upon questions of the day, together with a serial story and notices of books.

The Pilgrim Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord, 1874. H. B. Brumbaugh & Bro. Huntingdon.

This almanac is a supplement or gift to the subscribers of the *Weekly Pilgrim*, the organ of the Church of the Brethren. This publication contains useful lists of the religious meetings of the sect, with lists of the ministers, etc. Articles of interest also describe the establishment of the Church in America, and the early services of Christopher Sand, of Germantown. The tables are well printed.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1874. James Vick. Rochester, N. Y.

A most convenient handbook, containing information about flower culture, and a complete list of prices of seeds, roots, etc. The innumerable illustrations are very handsome as pictures as well as correct as studies.

The Publishers' Weekly. F. Leypoldt. New York.

The number for November 15th contains a kindly notice of our CIRCULAR article upon the Ringwalt Process, and directs the attention of publishers of cheap illustrated books and newspapers to the accompanying illustrations.

Godey's Lady's Book. Philadelphia. December

A beautiful number, with illustrations appropriate to Christmas times.

The American Exchange and Review. Philadelphia. December

A topic of vast political importance is earnestly considered in an essay upon "The International Commerce."

The Schoolday Magazine. December. Philadelphia.

The Phrenological Journal. December. S. R. Wells. New York.

The Science of Health. December. S. R. Wells. New York.

The Herald of Health. December. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

The Educational Journal. November. Parkersburg, West Va.

The Lancaster Farmer. November. Lancaster, Pa. J. B. Bowlin.

The Printers' Register. November. London.

Journal fur Buchdruckerkunst.

Buchdrucker-Zeitung.

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. M. Burns, formerly editor of the Greensboro *Herald*, died in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 21st, of consumption.

Mr. H. W. Myers, editor of the Corinne (Utah) *Reporter*, committed suicide on Monday, November 24th. He was in financial trouble.

Mr. James Siner, a writer of some considerable note, died in New York, on Thursday, November 20th, at the age of sixty years. He was a frequent contributor to the *American Magazine*.

Mr. Richard McDermuth, for nearly twenty years attached to the reportorial staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*, died recently at his residence in that city, of consumption, aged about forty years.

Mr. Edw. V. Quigley, a practical printer and for many years past the local reporter of the Williamsburg (N. Y.) *Herald*, died lately at his residence at that place, of consumption, aged forty-two years.

Mr. Chas. A. Anderson, a printer, died at Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, aged twenty-three years. His remains were followed to the grave by Lynchburg Typographical Union, No. 116, of which he was a member.

Frank Devlin, a printer, while lying on the trestle work of a railroad bridge in Baltimore, a few days ago, was struck by a passing train, and received severe injuries. He was conveyed to the University Hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

Mr. J. M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate in Washington, and formerly editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, and of the *Courier* of Washington, died at his residence in Washington, on Thursday, November 27th. His remains were sent to Wethersfield, Conn., for interment.

Mr. Richard D. Campbell, President of the Chicago Typographical Union, died in Chicago on Thursday evening, Nov. 20th. The *Tribune*, of Nov. 21st, speaks thus kindly of him: "He was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1827. Rocky Mountain mining and country newspaper publishing in this State were the principal experiences of his life previous to about 1861. From that date he labored as a compositor upon the *Tribune* until the great fire. He then accepted the editorial charge of the Neosho *Times*, in Southwest Missouri, and also, during the Presidential campaign, stumped that section of the country for Greeley. The adverse result of that election, and a cordial love for Chicago, hastened his return to this city, which was marked by his immediate election as the executive head of the printers' organization here. He was an accomplished letter writer, and a man who impressed his inferiors with his superiority and his acquaintances with his warmth of fellow feeling. He leaves a wife and a daughter, aged about 14, who, we understand, are well provided for. The comparatively sudden ending of the appalling nature of the malady (small pox, which took his life in three days and almost unfriended, has intensified the gloom of the many who knew his big heart and his nice honor."

NEW PAPERS.

The *Merchant*, Reading, Pa.; weekly; four pages; published for gratuitous circulation by Mengel Brothers.

The *Montezuma Weekly*, Montezuma, Ga.; weekly; six columns; R. G. Ozier & Co., editors and publishers.

The *Advocate*, Marionville, Mo.; weekly; six columns; E. Skewes, publisher; W. W. Cushing, local editor.

The *National Republican*, Selma, Ala.; weekly; seven columns; R. A. Moseley, editor and publisher.

The *Chippewa Anzeiger* (German), Eau Claire, Wis.; weekly; seven columns; Theodor Friedlænder, publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Welcome Guest, Leavenworth, Kansas.
Democrat, Pineville, Mo.
News, Antwerp, N. Y.
Arcanum Ark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stars and Stripes, Tamaqua, Pa.
Pythian Journal, Trenton, N. J.
Advertiser, Germantown, Pa.
Commercial, Galveston, Texas.
Enterprise, Bartlett, Tenn.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Gainesville (Fla.) *Independent* has been merged into the *New Era*, of same place.

The *Weekly Sun* and *Commercial*, both of Cairo, Ill., have been consolidated, and are now published under the name of the *Weekly Sun and Commercial*.

The Greenville (S. C.) *Mountaineer* has been absorbed by the *Enterprise*, of the same place. Mr. J. C. Bailey remains proprietor of the *Enterprise*, as heretofore.

Messrs. Capron & Johnson have purchased the *Herald* of Mr. C. S. Carpenter, and the *Democrat* of Mr. W. H. Jefferson, both published at Oneonta, N. Y., and consolidated the two papers under the title of the *Herald and Democrat*. The *Herald and Democrat* is a large nine-column paper, and commences Vol. I. No. 1, under the new management.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Erie (Pa.) *Sun*, of November 15th, appeared in a partial new dress.

Every Evening, of Wilmington, Del., comes to us in new type, with a neat head. Its matter and make-up are creditable to the experienced newspaper men who are the proprietors—Messrs. Croasdale & Cameron.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Union and Reporter* has been enlarged, and is printed from new type.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Christian Advocate* recently appeared in a new dress.

The Newberry (S. C.) *Herald* has been considerably enlarged.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* has donned a new dress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal and Sentinel* has been reduced in size.

Mr. Jas. G. Clark has become editor-in-chief of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Sunday Morning Herald*.

Col. T. D. Carter has severed his connection with the Asheville (N. C.) *Expositor*, and has been succeeded by Major W. H. Malone.

Mr. W. I. Mayfield, a printer of Portland, Oregon, has purchased a one-half interest in the *Spirit of the West*, published at Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Mr. B. C. Edwards has severed his editorial connection with the Catasauqua (Pa.) *Valley Record*.

Col. C. R. Jones has associated with him, in the editorship of the Statesville (N. C.) *Intelligencer*, Mr. F. H. Pendleton.

The Clarksburg (W. Va.) *Telegraph* was lately bought by Mr. Thos. S. Heatley, and he will conduct it in future.

Mr. W. J. Edwards has sold his interest in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Spirit of the Age*, to Mr. Samuel J. Fall, who is now editor and proprietor.

Mr. A. C. Jones has retired from the editorial chair of the Carthage (Mo.) *Patriot*. The paper will hereafter be edited by Mr. A. W. Carpenter.

Mr. Ezra A. Olleman, for many years a practical farmer, and a writer of considerable ability, has become assistant editor of the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Farmer*.

Mr. H. W. J. Ham has retired from the editorial management of the Eastman (Ga.) *Times*. The proprietor of the paper, Mr. R. S. Burton, will hereafter fill the editorial chair.

Mr. J. H. Norton, formerly one of the proprietors of the Honesdale (Pa.) *Herald*, has repurchased an interest in the Middletown *Mercury*, and assumes the editorial management of the paper.

The New Jersey Editorial Association has generously subscribed nearly $2,000 for the relief of Colonel Applegate, of the *Monmouth Inquirer*, whose establishment at Freehold (N. J.) was recently destroyed by fire.

Messrs. Bailey & Donovan have sold the New Milford (Conn.) *Journal* to Mr. J. R. Johnson, who has become editor and publisher. Mr. E. W. Addis also ceases his editorial connection with the paper under the new management.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Young Folks*, hitherto published by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, Mass., have been disposed of, the first two to Hurd & Houghton, and the latter to Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of same city.

The dissolution of the Herald Publishing Company, at Atlanta, Ga., is announced, caused by the withdrawal of the senior proprietor, Mr. Alex. St. Clair-Abrams. The *Herald* will be conducted by Messrs. Alston & Grady, as editors and proprietors.

The proprietors of the Washington (D. C.) *Daily Critic* have generously offered to insert in their columns, free of charge, advertisements not to exceed four lines in length, to assist persons in obtaining employment who were thrown out of work by the financial crisis.

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Jefferson Republican*, of November 15th, announces the retirement of its editor, Judge Barton, and the disposal of his interest in the paper. The *Republican* will hereafter be edited by Mr. F. K. Lyman, and the firm name will be F. K. Lyman & Co.

Mr. Perry Marcy has leased the office, material, good will, etc., of the Tunkhannock (Pa.) *Republican* to Mr. A. F. Yost, the editor, and Mr. F. J. Furman. Mr. Yost will take charge of the editorial department, and Mr. Furman the business management of the paper.

The copartnership of Messrs. Milton & Moyer, in the publication of the Winchester (Ill.) *Times*, has been dissolved. The paper will be published under the firm name of Messrs. Wheelock & Moyer, the former taking charge of the editorial, and the latter the local columns of the paper.

The Lukens sisters at Brinton, Pa., have succeeded in getting out a beautiful Christmas number of the *Young Folks Journal*. The illustrations are unusually fine, and the paper is exceedingly well printed. We wish the young girls who edit and publish this journal, the fullest reward for their efforts to give our young folks an interesting paper.

The *Independent-Journal*, at Mechanicsburg, Pa., is now published by Messrs. Thomas & Demming. Col. Thomas has been publisher of the *Journal* for some time, and Mr. Demming was formerly connected with the *State Journal* and *Daily Telegraph*, at Harrisburg, Pa. About the middle of December, this firm will start a weekly devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry.

List of Officers of the International and Subordinate Typographical Unions.

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First Vice-President—Wm. Kennedy, of Chicago.

Second Vice-President—W. G. Johnson, of Troy.

Rec. Sec. and Treas.—John Collins, of Cincinnati.

Corresponding Secretary—Geo. E. Hawkins, 15 West Court Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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NOTICE.—TO TRAVELING PRINTERS.

DENVER, COLORADO. Sept. 6. 1873.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THERE HAS RECENTLY BEEN a considerable influx of printers from abroad, and that there is at present in the city many more than can find employment, I would advise all traveling printers to give Denver a wide berth for the present; and all invalid printers contemplating coming here for the benefit of their health, had better come well prepared to take care of themselves, as our Union is no charitable institution. Very respectfully,

CLARENCE E. HAGAR, Cor. Sec'y.

Second-hand German Type.

34 pounds Great Primer German Title (of which the above head-line is a specimen), mostly new. 50 cents ℔ lb. Job case for same, $1.25.

Nonpareil German.

86 pounds Nonpareil German, only used a short time on a Weekly Paper. Price, 40 cents per pound; with leaders. One pair of Cases, $1.75.

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz....$1234567890£@℔lb....ßßflckfffiffifl äöüÄÖch
These lines are set from the Cases by our Teutonic Teufel.

Bourgeois German.

336 pounds Bourgeois German, in condition to do good Newspaper Work. Price, 30 Cents per pound. The Type is part in case, and part in paper. Five (5) pairs of Cases accompany it; price, $1.75 per pair. Boring extra.

ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz $1234567890 ßßflckfffiffifl äöüÄch
These lines are set up from one of the Cases, by our American Devil.

17A 25a 2-line Minion German Ornamented. 3.50

A Merry Christmas--- Happy New Year

7A 18a 2-line Small Pica Teutonic Shaded. $4.25

Unique Sewing-Machine.

16A 47a 2-line Pica Cond. Black. $6.00

Wine and Women. äüch!2

4A 8a Double Pica German Shaded. $2.50

Gesellschaft-- Musik!

6A 12a 2-line Great Prim. German Text Orna. $4.50

Brilliant Holten Silver

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PRESSES, TYPE, &c., SUITABLE for a country job office. Address PRINTER, Kennett Square, Pa.

DICK'S PATENT UNION AND TRIPLE MAILERS. ORDER OF R. DICK, *Expositor* office, Buffalo, N. Y., for number of addresses to be kept in type for each daily, weekly, etc., paper.

MOTOR FOR SALE.—A WATER MOTOR, SUITABLE FOR RUNning printing presses, for sale cheap. It is as good as new, and has only been thrown out on account of requiring more power. It is cheap and economical, and can be applied in any town that has water works. Apply to *Advocate* office, Chester, Pa.

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Contains valuable Instructions and Recipes on Wood-Cut, Book and Job Work, Working and Mixing Colors, and useful hints relative to Press-work. Mailed, with a "Ready Reckoner," without extra charge, on receipt of $1. Is most valuable to Clerks, Pressmen, Bookbinders, and Printers generally. Address R. CUMMINS & CO., 81 and 83 Court Street, Brooklyn, L. I.

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THE PRINTERS' PRICE LIST: A Manual for the use of Clerks and Bookkeepers in Job Printing Offices. By Theo. L. De Vinne. 450 pages, medium 12mo, on fine calendered paper. Price, cloth, $4; morocco, $5.

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THE AMERICAN PRINTER: A Manual of Typography, containing Complete Instructions for Beginners, as well as Practical Directions for Managing every Department of a Printing Office. With several Useful Tables, Numerous Schemes for Imposing Forms in every variety, Hints to Authors, etc. By Thomas MacKellar. Price, $1.50. By mail, $1.70.

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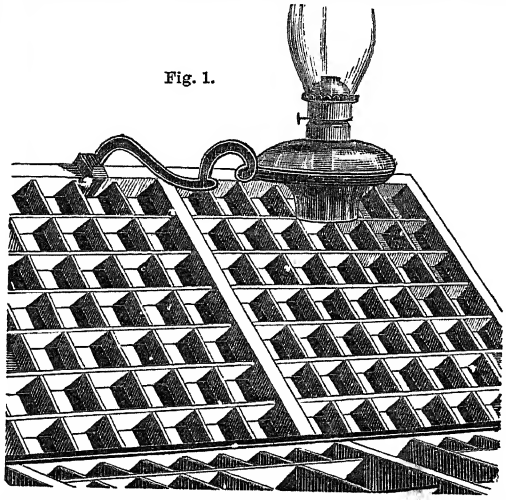
Fig. 1.

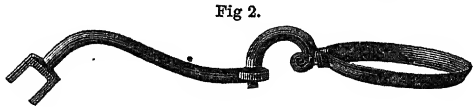


The above cut represents a useful little article, invented by a Western printer, Mr. G. Veeder, and manufactured by the undersigned. It supplies a want long felt by country printers, and is now in use in all parts of the country.

The arm is made so that it will fit tight on the top rim of the upper case, and the circle which holds the lamp is fitted in this arm in such a manner as to enable the lamp to be placed over the lower case or either side of the upper case.

The Lampholder is made of the best malleable iron, and will not break.

Fig 2.



Price of Lamp Holder (Fig. 2.) without Lamp, $1.00.

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DECENER & WEILER'S
"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, Paris Exposition, 1867, and Vienna Weltausstellung, 1873.

The following are the advantages of this Press over all others:

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, and Strength of Build, in which the best materials are used; Ease in Running; the Ability to Print a Form as large as can be locked up in the Chase; Convenience of "Making Ready," Adjusting, or Cleaning; Facility of Correcting a Form without Removing it from the Bed, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in stationary fixtures, without springs, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

Size No. 2 has a Special Arrangement for Printing Cards, by which means Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the inking rollers are always in sight. The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out. The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the press.

SPEED FROM 1,000 TO 2,000 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS

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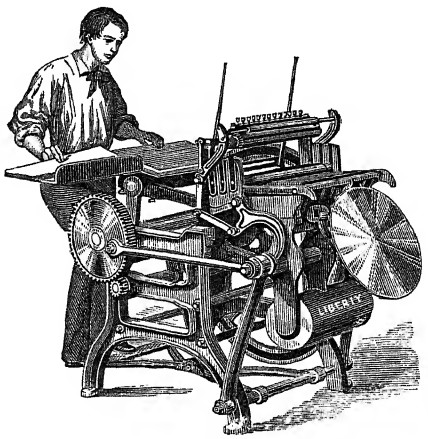
No. 3.—Quarto-medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase	350	" 7
No. 4.—Half-medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase	450	" 10

Steam Fixtures for each Press, $20; Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for either size, extra, $25.

Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press.



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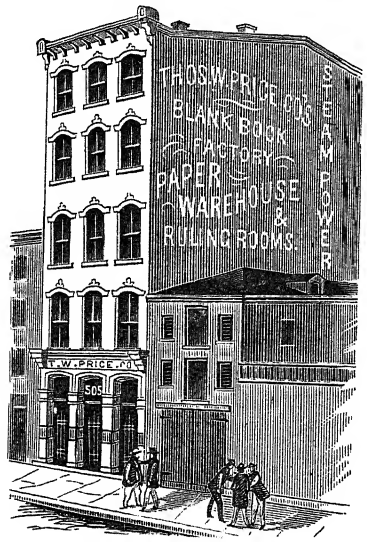

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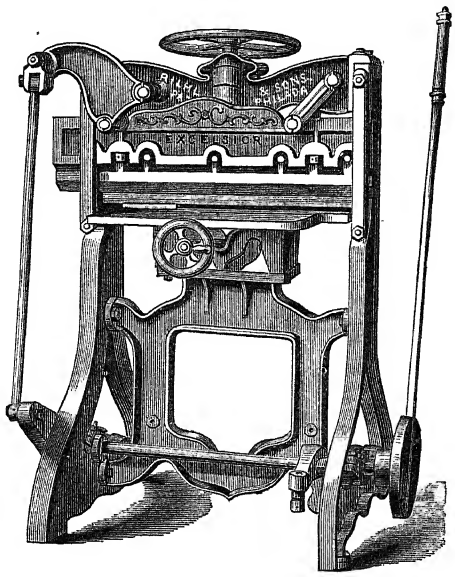

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This press consists of a cast-iron bed, supported by two cast-iron frames.

The large Iron Cylinder is of sufficient weight to give the requisite impression. Its surface is covered with a blanket.

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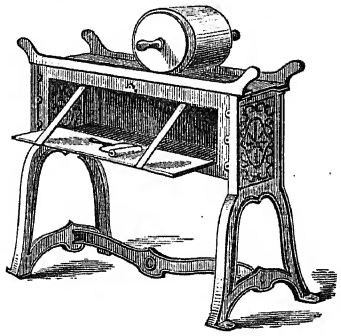

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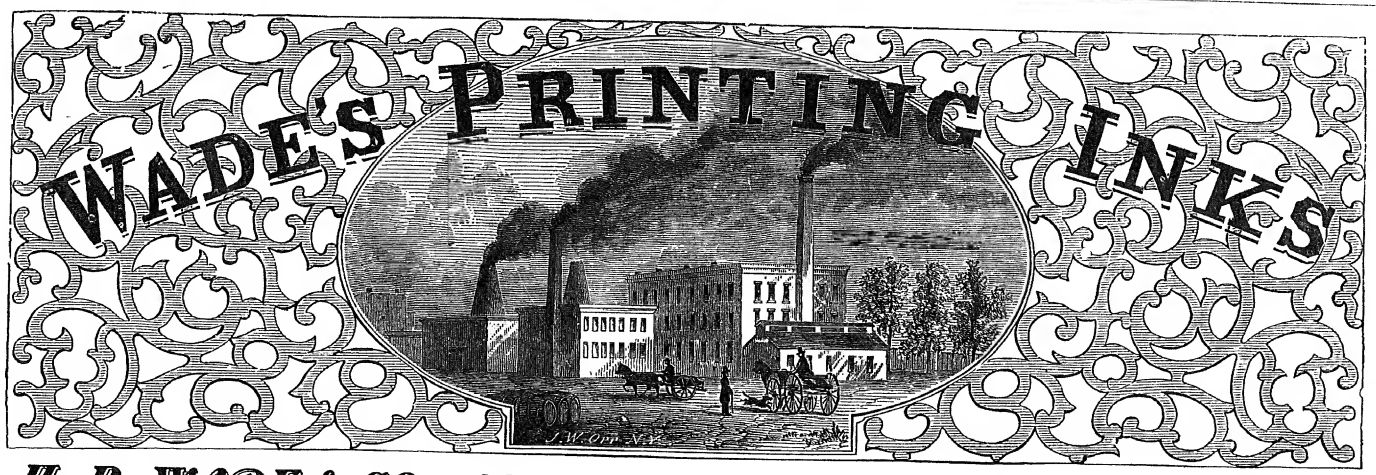
M. RIEHL & SON,

1505 WILLOW STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



H. D. WADE & CO., 111 FULTON AND 50 ANN STS., NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST OF INKS, etc.

News Ink, Power Press	℔ lb	16 20
News Ink, Hand Press	"	20
Extra News Ink, Power Press.	"	20 to 25
" " Hand Press..	"	25
Book Ink, No. 3	"	30
" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Pictorial News or Book	"	30 40 50
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
Extra Fine Ink, for cards	"	1.00
Superfine Ink, "	"	1.50
Extra Sup. Ink, "	"	2.00
Super Job Ink, "	"	1.50
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Printers' Varnish	"	30 40 50
Red Ink, for paper	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Scarlet Red	"	1.50 3.00
Deep Red	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Fine Red, for Cards or Paper.	"	2.00 2.50
Extra Fine Red	"	3.00 5.00 10.00

Lake Ink	℔ lb	3.00 5.00 10.00
Carmine Ink	"	16.00 32.00
Scarlet Carmine	"	16.00
Chinese "	"	32.00
Ultramarine Ink, Poster	"	50 75 1.00
" " Fine	"	1.50 2.00 3.00
Light Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Paging Blue Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Blue Ink	"	2.00
Light Green Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Green Inks	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Deep Dark Green Ink	"	2.00
Brown, Poster Ink	"	50
Light Brown Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Dark "	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Bismarck and Russet Brown.	"	2.00
Yellow, Poster Ink	"	50
Lemon Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Orange Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Deep Orange Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
White Ink	"	50 75 1.00
Brown Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00

Yellow Gold Size	℔ lb	1.00 1.50 2.00
Orange Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
White Size, for dry colors	"	1.50
Flock Size	"	1.50
Flock Varnish	"	75
Sienna Ink	"	1.50
Sepia, Raw Sienna	"	2.00
Raw Umber, Olive Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Ink	"	2.00
Tints, of various shades	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 to 1.50
Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 to 1.50
Gloss Varnish		1.00

ANILINE INKS.

Royal Purple	℔ lb	16.00 24.00
" Bluish	"	16.00 24.00
Purple Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Magenta, and Solferino	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Mauve, Bluish and Reddish.	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Claret	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Emerald Green	"	5.00
Aniline Blue	"	5.00

TO THE ABOVE PRICES ADD TWENTY PER CENT. AS PER ANNEXED KEY.

CARD PRICE	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
ADVANCE	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.00
Blue, Green	"	3.00
Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00
Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

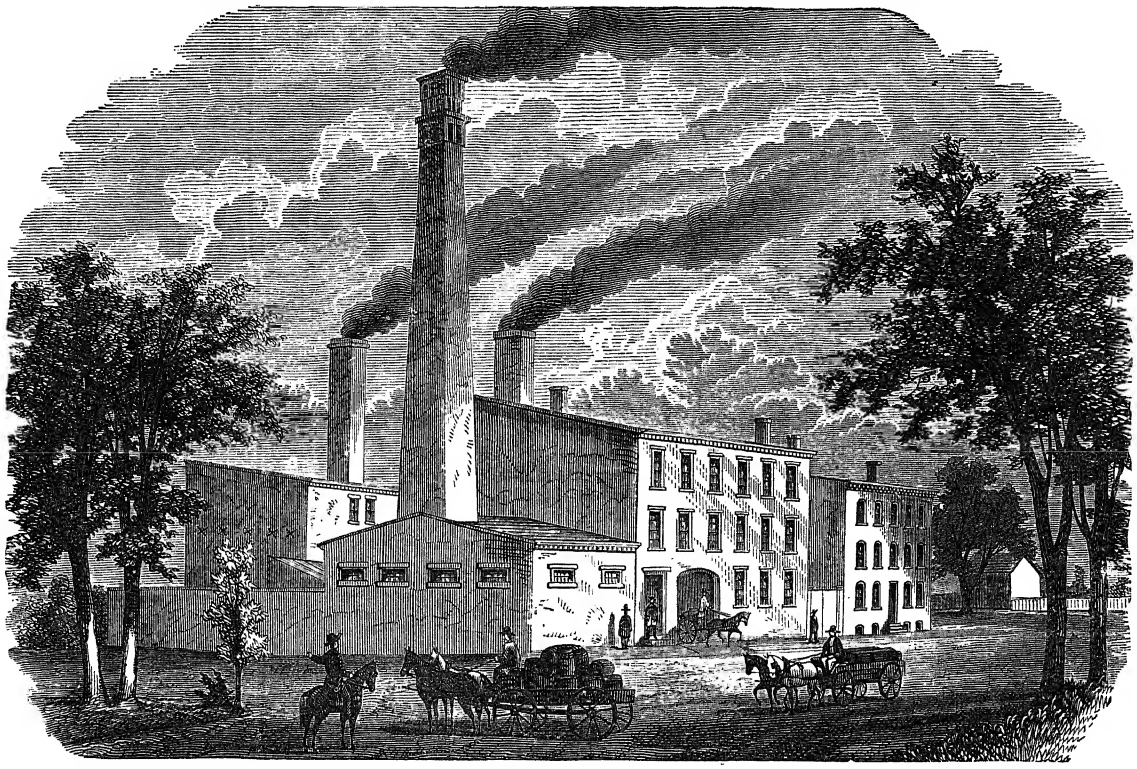
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.

Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.
Extra News Ink.....30c.
News and Postor Ink.....20c., 25c.
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50

COLORED INKS.

Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00
Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00
Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00
Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00
Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50
Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50
Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1
Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00

COLORED INKS.

Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 3 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red,	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red,	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle		75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce		25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink.	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

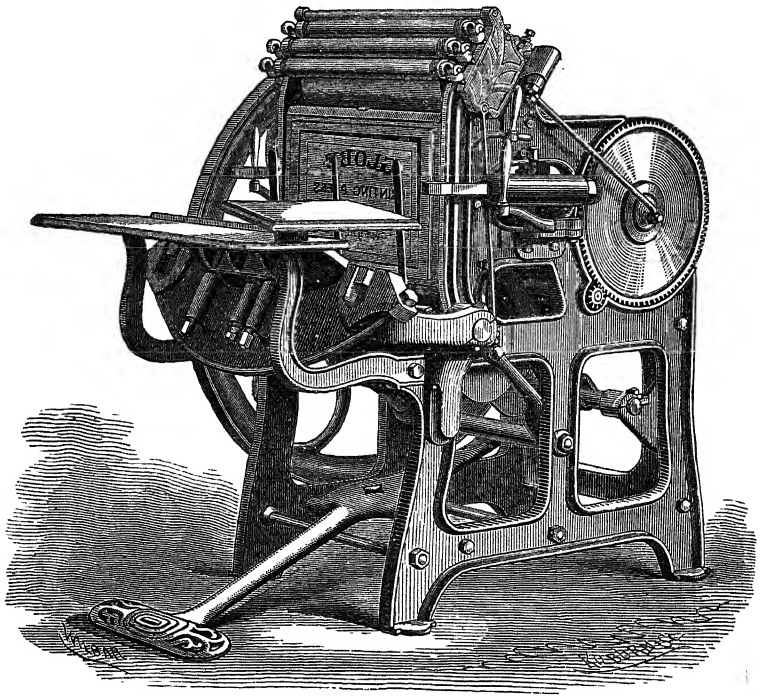
POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Impression can be thrown on or off.
Perfect Ink Distribution.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.

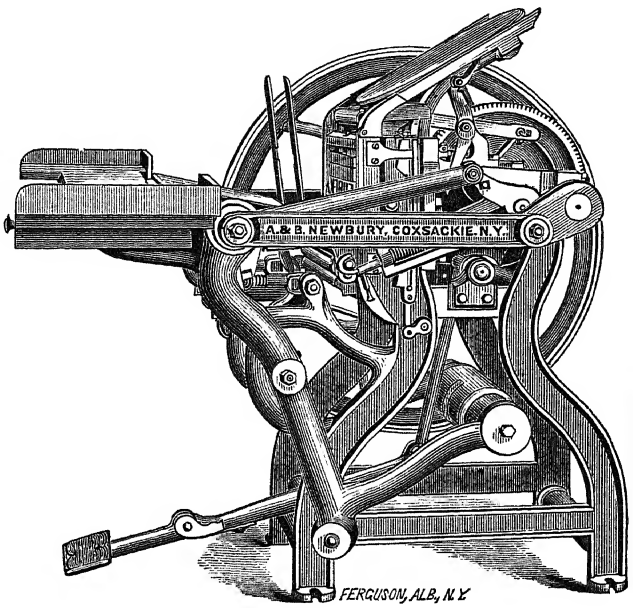
PRICES:

Half-Medium,	13 1-4	x 19 1-4	in. inside of Chase,	$575
Quarto-Medium,	10	x 16	" "	450
Eighth-Medium,	8	x 12	" "	250

Fountain to Eighth-Medium, $25. Pulleys for Steam, $7.

These prices include two sets of roller stocks, roller mold, three chases, wrench, boxing, and fountain and pulleys for steam, except Eighth-Medium.

All presses delivered at the manufactory.



COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, Etc.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches	$50	Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
" Self-feeding Head	60	Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Proof Presses, 9 x32 inches inside bearers, with frame	45	Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
" 16½x32 " " "	55	Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
" 20 x36 " " "	80	Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

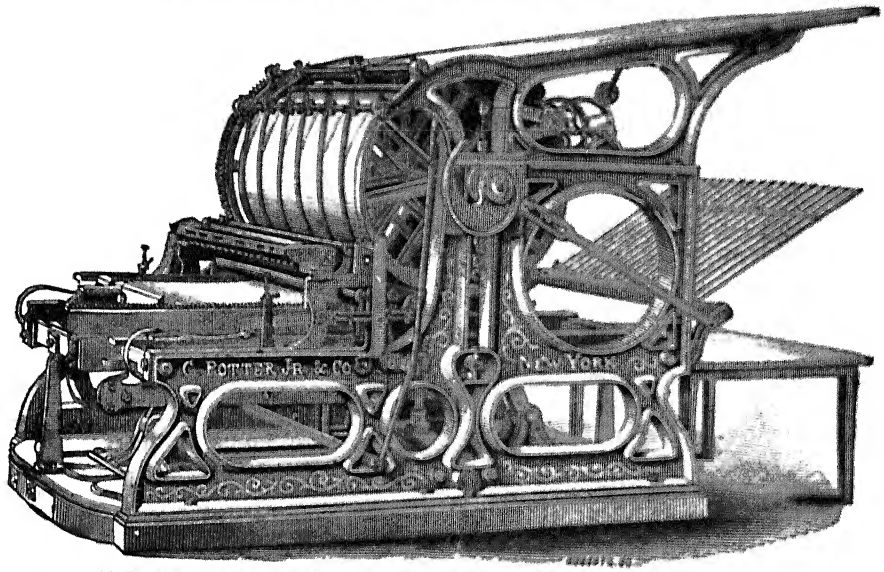
COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Boston, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Boston, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing, and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press*. Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly.

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers	$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 " "	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 " "	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 " "	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 " "	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 " "	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 " "	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers	$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$3,300
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	3,500

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

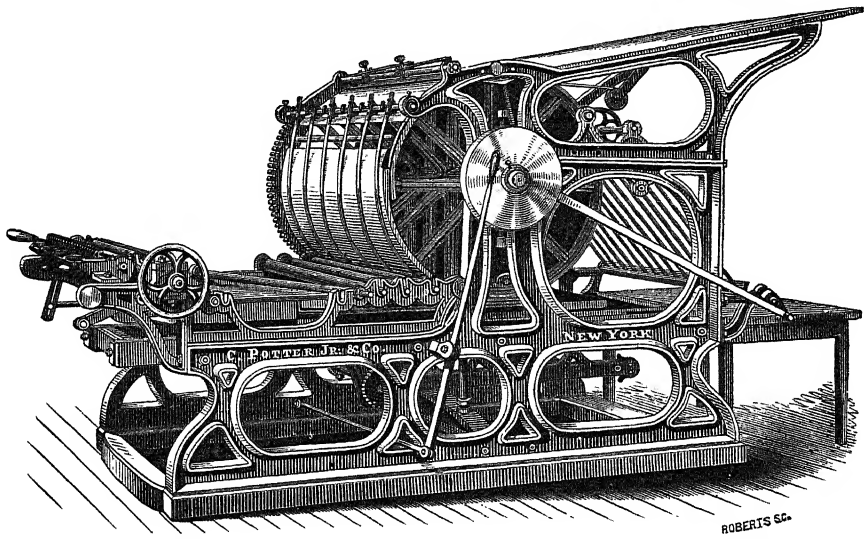
TERMS CASH.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

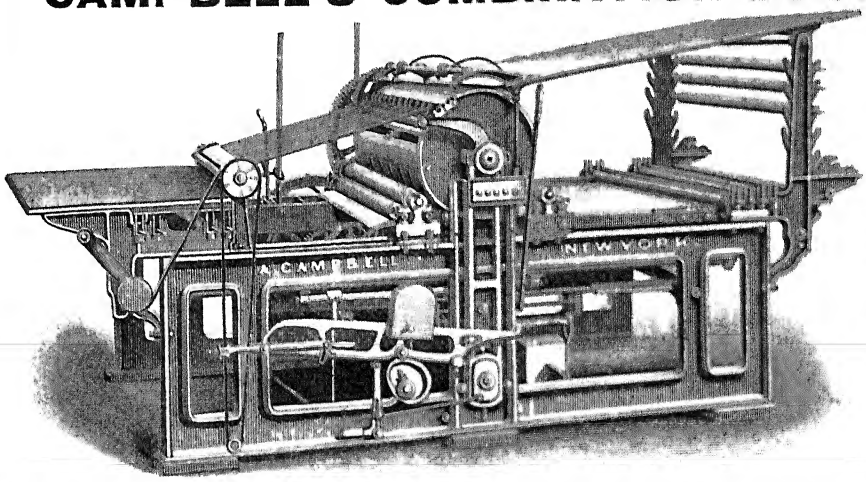
FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

Terms Cash. *No. 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.*

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be stripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being missed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

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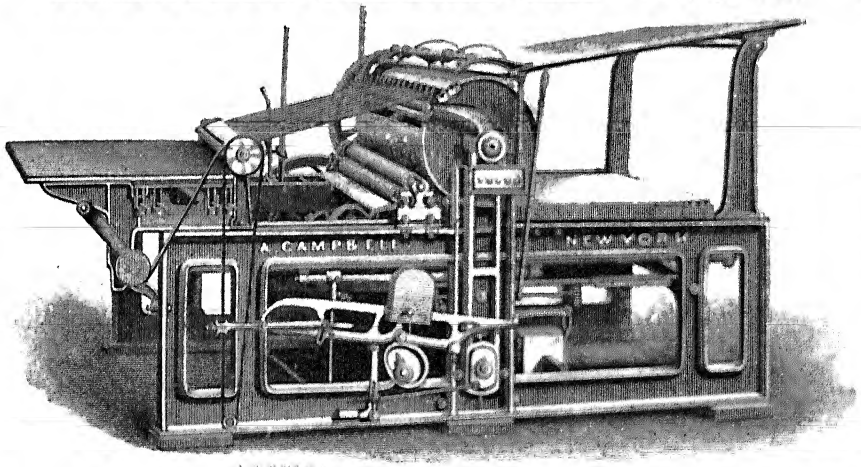
SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form	No Rollers.	Speed per Hour	Price
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for stripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are printed.

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No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour	Price.	No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form	Rollers.	Speed per Hour	Price.
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. **"FREE AND UNSHACKLED."** **$1.50 per Annum.**

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TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1.50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

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R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE READERS.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

A glamour seems to rest upon the past as the softening atmosphere hovers over the distant landscape, blurring and blending the antagonistic details into a harmonious whole. It requires an effort to remember that men strove and failed and conquered then as they do now, and that they lived, hour by hour, in constant struggle with petty vexations, just as we do in our prosaic present. It is hard to realize that precisely the same difficulties beset Methuselah as Hugh Miller, or that the expression of his ideas was equally troublesome to Cadmus as to Carlyle.

Ever since Adam's fall, his sons have been earning their daily bread; and in this business every man has consulted either his pocket or his principles, according to his special bias, particularly in the manufacture of all wares intended to win the favor of his fellow men. This has been the invariable rule in literature, as in other trades; and the poetry or the percale, the muslin or the metaphysics presented to the market by the merchant of ideas or of cotton, must be fashioned to the present needs of the public, or bankrupt the utterer in his avocation.

History might well be read through a bookseller's catalogue; and a complete list of successful publications would express the progress of the peoples more fully than that bare apology for history that tells the birth and death of princes.

It were long to tell and hard to trace the favorite poems, histories, and romances of the ancient world; and it will serve our purpose to restrict the search to those sources of intelligence that lead the Anglo-American from Franklin, through Caxton back to Gutenberg, as the popularizers of learning and educators of the peoples.

As a preparation for the good time coming, a learned bishop of Durham, in the middle of the fourteenth century, read the words of Ecclesiastes, "of making many books there is no end," to mean that the scribes should labor constantly in the reproduction of the holy volumes which were destroyed by the action of time, while he added his assured conviction that the ignorant layman was unworthy even to touch the precious parchment.

Nearly a century later, the bright fame of Harry the Fifth is tarnished by petitions presented after his death, for the return of books which his Majesty had borrowed from a church dignitary and a noble lady, and had forgotten to return. But these trifles are only spots on the sun, serving to show that the brave Harry loved a fair volume; and it must be ever remembered, to his credit, that he ordered public documents to be published in English. At Agincourt, he had learned that one Englishman was worth ten of France, and, like an honest fellow, was bound to do justice to the vigorous language of his hearty bowmen.

In another quarter of a century we find the transitional block-book. A Bible for the Poor contains a prophecy in its title, although but ill-fulfilled in its contents. Another block-book, the Mirror of Salvation, reached a considerable popularity on the Continent; and Gutenberg's first venture was probably an attempt to secretly supply the demand for this volume by a cheaper and speedier method.

Nearly twenty years had elapsed between Gutenberg and Caxton. It was no longer required for the printer to be an inventive genius, but rather to act as a prudent bookseller, doing his work worthily, but looking for a reward of dollars and cents by supplying the British public with volumes suited to its taste. These he found in translations of tales of chivalry; easy, popular renderings of the classics; fragments of English history, and legends of the saints.

The readers of Caxton can readily be discovered, for although written in the vernacular, his books are usually

expressly dedicated to the nobility. In his splendid volume of the Golden Legend, he states that he had been promised assistance by the Earl of Arundel, who had subscribed for "a reasonable quantity." Another illustrated work Caxton announces as published at the request of a citizen and alderman of London. In the preface to Tully on Old Age, it is described as suited to ancient lords, gentlemen, and merchants. This same catering for an exclusive class is continued in the Eneydos, which is stated as not intended for the rude uplandish man to labor in, but for the clerk and noble gentleman versed in chivalry. As a step in advance, Cato's Morals is offered as a school book.

Caxton's great service to his mother tongue was in his careful revision of Gower, Lydgate, and Chaucer; and his enthusiastic admiration for the latter must ever waken the sympathy of the lovers of our grand old language.

What would now be called a popular book, Caxton found in the Confessio Amantis, a poem containing well-known tales, written by Gower for Richard II., and of which Caxton issued a cheap edition. It is pleasant, too, to fancy that Shakspeare, after perhaps studying the Tale of Troy in a worn-out "Caxton," in his boyhood, should turn to the new and sixth edition to freshen up his facts for Troilus and Cressida.

Gutenberg and Fust had already issued ponderous Bibles, and it has been considered singular that Caxton did not imitate them; but the prudent publisher well knew that the British public were thirsting for something more vulgar than the Vulgate, and he had no fancy for being burned along with a first edition of Wycliffe's Bible.

The bibliomaniac admiration for Caxton has made it easy to trace his work, step by step; but, in general, it is safe to say that in England, as well as in Germany, Italy, and France, the first half century of printing was devoted to producing for the public the treasured relics of Greek and Roman learning, until then hidden in the coffers of the monasteries, or preserved in the solitary, ponderous, jewel-studded folio that served as the entire library of some great noble.

But at the close of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, a modest little volume crept forth secretly from some printing office in Cologne or Worms. The edition of fifteen hundred was bought up and burned by an English bishop, and ten years later the author was also burned by the combined power of the Emperor of Germany and Henry VIII. of England. This martyr was William Tyndale, and thenceforth for many a year the history of printing becomes the history of the vernacular Scriptures.

By the middle of the sixteenth century, learning received the stamp of fashion; noble English ladies read Greek and wrote Latin; but Roger Aschem complained that the grammar schools were ruined, and the Universities in danger of destruction. The popular festivals were the fires of Smithfield and the Miracle plays, and the multitudes entertained by these spectacles were not in need of books.

In 1558, the parishioners of Mere, in Wiltshire, purchased a copy of the English Bible, to be chained in the chancel, at a sum which would have purchased either three bushels of flour or sixteen gallons of French wine. Two years later, a college of Cambridge incurred expenses for chaining its books, and renewed the chains twenty years afterward.

It is pleasant to learn that, about 1558, a woman, with the appropriate name of Mrs. Toye, was quite successful as a printer of ballads, having also the sole license for printing a Latin Catechism.

In 1565 appeared Gorboduc, which, as the first tragedy of real value in the English tongue,

> Preluded those melodious bursts, that fill
> The spacious times of great Elizabeth
> With sounds that echo still.

And as a further promise of the rich variety of the future came a cook book, and the treatise of a horse-doctor; while an English version of the venerable Bede was issued at Antwerp.

As light literature, Isabella Whitney published, in 1573, "A Sweet Nosegay, or Pleasant Posye, Containing a Hundred and Ten Phylosophicall Flowers;" which was promptly followed by Gammer Gurton's Needle, claimed to be the first of English comedies.

Another decade reaches the twenty-fifth year of Good Queen Bess, when the London printers were busy upon Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, almanacs, school books, and law books. Other works, finding many readers, were accounts of travel in the East and West Indies; and there was also a Dial of Destiny, a variety of dream books, The Examination and Confession of Witches, a pretty manner book, and a fine romance offered for the instruction of young gentlemen and honorable courtly ladies.

In the same year Philip Stubbes complained, in his Anatomy of Abuses, of the pamphlets of toys and babbleries that flooded the market to the exclusion of such good books as Fox's Martyrs.

Nearer the close of the century, the successful and voluminous author, Greene, dedicated his tale of Pandosto to Gentleman Readers, apologizing for it as an unlearned pamphlet, being a small quarto of but fifty-six pages. He dedicated another To Young Gentlemen, Merchants, Apprentices, Farmers, and Plain Countrymen, as if seeking to enlarge the circle of his readers.

When the first quarter of the seventeenth century is accomplished, Burton, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, pictures the gentry of the time as barbarously and basely esteeming libraries and books, and never reading anything better than a chronicle, Amadis of Gaul, a play book, or a pamphlet of news. Yet, notwithstanding this complaint, his own most serious volume reached a seventh edition before the end of the century.

Another Burton, a Puritan divine, preached a sermon with the title, "For God and the King," in 1626, for which he was sentenced to lose his ears; but a merciful House of

Commons permitted him to continue to wear them for nearly twenty years in prison. The following titles of his books tell the story of the time: The Baiting of the Pope's Bull; The Seven Vials—complimented by a second edition; Babel no Bethel; Truth's Triumph over Trent, and Conformity's Deformity.

Still another Burton, calling himself Robert, and supposed to be in fact Nathaniel Crouch, hit the very taste of the time for a long period, commencing with the year 1681, by melting down English history into twelve-penny books, filled with wonders and rarities, and which found great sale upon London Bridge.

The book that was to render the century illustrious to all future time, had appeared as early as 1623; but popularity can hardly be claimed for a work that appeared only in four small editions in a period of sixty years—the fourth folio Shakspeare was published in 1685, the first octavo a quarter of a century later, and the first duodecimo as late as 1714.

Spenser suffered even a harder fate, for the first edition sufficed the demands of the public for more than sixty years.

The period of Charles I. and the Commonwealth allowed no leisure for the study of the bards

That so did take Eliza and our James.

The discussion of politics and religion found its best opportunity in anonymous pamphlets; and the British Museum contains a collection of thirty thousand published in the twenty years subsequent to 1640. A very large circulation is claimed for some of these, owing to the supposed authorship of a king or a martyr, or under the stimulus of some great event, as that of "sweet" Waller's speech upon the ship-tax, or the interest aroused by Aphra Behn's Tale of Oronokoo.

Shakspeare suffered as much from the contemptuous neglect of the Frenchified Charles Stuart as he had done from the enmity of the Puritans. The lords and ladies of the Court of the Restoration found fashionable reading in the interminable romances translated from the French; and although Hudibras is said to have won their applause, the first edition sufficed for thirty years.

The frivolous public was apparently satisfied with the supply of vile dramas, and long, stupid novels, while the great book of the age stole out unheralded from Bedford jail as the work of a heretic tinker. It was the Pilgrim's Progress; and it reached a tenth edition in about as many years. Paradise Lost appeared about three years before the Pilgrim's Progress; but the first edition served the needs of the public for full seven years.

Through this period a reading public was fast growing into existence, for Dryden received for his Virgil, in 1697, nearly thirteen hundred pounds, and considered himself a sufferer from the high subscription price exacted by Tonson.

Queer, rude, single sheets, or rather half sheets, frequently styled Mercurius, were appearing at odd times, increasing with a glut of news, or conveniently suspended when there was nothing to tell; these were occasionally seconded by larger publications, with such titles as Bloody News from Angel Alley, serving the purpose of a modern "extra." These increased in number year by year, until 1704 ripened them, under the master hand of De Foe, into the modern newspaper. Dick Steele bravely continued the work, creating by his labor a public of three thousand purchasers for the daily *Spectator* of 1712.

The vigorous young growth of journalism was hindered by every possible form of legislation, yet it struggled on in such fashion that the *London Post* of 1719 was able to publish a religious serial novel, to be known in future ages as Robinson Crusoe, and which ran through forty-one editions in the first forty years.

Pope wrote for the *Spectator*, and the notoriety from its extended circulation may well have assisted him to win a neat little fortune from his folio Homer in 1715; while his publisher sold a duodecimo edition of seventy-five hundred immediately afterwards.

That a reading public had at length been created was proved in 1731, when Cave succeeded in raising his *Gentleman's Magazine* to an issue of ten thousand. In the subsequent decade, Conyers Middleton found his Life of Cicero, in two quarto volumes, to be a successful subscription book; and in the same year, Richardson's Pamela, a duodecimo in two volumes, reached the amazing popularity of five editions in one twelvemonth.

The readers of the year 1747 may perhaps be more fairly gauged by the fact that an edition of three thousand was ventured upon for a historical work in several volumes.

During the first half of the eighteenth century, subscriptions were relied upon in England for all works of considerable size, the remainder of the edition being sold at a large advance in price, and even frequently destroyed in quantities to prevent any decrease in the value. In the latter half of the century, the subscription plan was less relied upon than a fixed price for a general sale; but the old custom was frequently followed, and we find Dr. Johnson, in 1758, inclosing twelve receipts to Dr. Burney, asking him to push them; but not with more importunity than may seem proper —probably as plain a hint as the polysyllabic author could concoct.

The rapid extension of the reading public is well shown in the fact that the first volume of Hume's History, published in quarto, in 1754, found a sale of but forty-five copies during the first year; but when, in full reliance upon its truly popular style, the work was published in monthly numbers, in 1764, it met a complete success. Gibbon's Decline and Fall, which was completed in quarto in 1788, went immediately through two editions in octavo, although it was twice pirated by Dublin publishers.

The wide-spread popularity of the number-trade is worthy a history of its own. It has fostered immense sales, both in England and America, spreading such works as Scott's Bible, Fox's Martyrs, Smollett's England, and Chambers'

Encyclopædia into the most remote places. The scheme is still successful, and will probably continue in the future, as the world of readers grows

Like ripples widening.

The endless romances of the French school long maintained their place, and their very size probably led to the foundation of the Circulating Library. These associations at first struck terror to the hearts of the publishers, as threatening danger to their trade; but by the latter part of the eighteenth century they were fully recognized as rather a benefit than an injury. These libraries flourished principally upon novels, as may be inferred from Sheridan's scathing criticism, which lashed them as a popular and well-established folly in 1775. This ancient school of romance received its first assault from Richardson's Pamela in 1741; and the attack was followed up the next year by Fielding's Joseph Andrews, and shortly afterward by Smollett's Roderick Random. The more modern domestic tale commenced with Miss Burney's Evelina in 1778, and the sensational school with Mrs. Radcliffe in 1790. The nineteenth century, at its very opening, was honored with the nobler moral instruction of Maria Edgeworth and Hannah More; with the ideal heroism of Jane Porter; and a new era burst upon the reading world in 1814 with Waverley, when Scott took possession of an undisputed realm.

Whole volumes might be written upon the labors of Constable and of Chambers, and of the public which they first manufactured and then supplied.

In England, there is the story of the *Penny Magazine*, with its circulation of two hundred thousand, and the many useful publications under the supervision of Lord Brougham and Charles Knight. Bohn, with his translations of the classics, has fulfilled, in a happier age, the brightest dreams of Caxton; and Tauchnitz has multiplied the products of fiction.

In America, these triumphs have been rivaled by Webster's Spelling Book, with its annual sale of one million and a half of copies. The great battle of the books, waged between the dictionaries of Webster and Worcester, was itself an illustration of the needs of a mighty mass of readers; and the sales of Peter Parley, and his followers in juvenile literature, have been almost incredible.

At the constantly accelerated growth that marks the present century, we can only gaze with amazement. The great triumph of Waverley is not yet closed; and has been followed by Pickwick, The Mysteries of Paris, Uncle Tom, Jane Eyre, and a host of novels. Travels have occasionally claimed all readers as they followed breathlessly upon the footsteps of Kane or Livingstone. The Old Red Sandstone warmed for a time beneath the public gaze; and even mummies were revivified by the enthusiasm of the ethnologists. Darwin has striven to teach us where we came from, and Buckle where we are going to.

Words are too weak to describe the growth of journalism, as it extends its area hour by hour, and imagination alone can picture its future triumphs with the aid of its faithful servitors, the ocean cable and the balloon!

TYPE SET IN A YEAR.

Instances of fast type-setting published by the printers' craft have been by no means rare. Of late, however, reports in this line have been rather monotonous, owing to their stereotyped nature. We have been almost invariably informed that some lively member of the Sling family has, within the space of an hour, or several, set a remarkable number of ems, solid of course. The copy used at these exhibitions, it scarcely need be said, was "reprint," for most compositors are too conscientious to lead a fast life with the average quality of the manuscript furnished them (our "local" knows this full well, although the writing of some of our more industrious quill-drivers is equal in point of legibility to reprint from a wet galley).

As a relieving feature in the list of achievements at the case, we present the following record of a smart Troy printer for the past year. Fred W. Schneider, of the *Press* composing room, set and distributed from December 12, 1873, to December 12, 1874, 3,231,264 ems. This amount, divided among 312 working days, gives 10,355 ems per day, averaging in round numbers 10,000 per day, with a little margin of 141,132. The highest number set in one day was 17,485. For thirty-eight days Mr. Schneider set 12,000 ems per day, and for five weeks averaged 70,000 per week. For thirty-four weeks he set 60,000 ems. The matter set was of the straightest kind, Mr. Schneider having held no department case, and having enjoyed not even the luxury of a respectable display head. He has not set an em that did not fall to him in the regular routine of business. Extra "takes" from leisurely fellow-types he did not set during this year, with one exception, arising out of a misunderstanding. The work was performed between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. It belongs here to say that the standard day's work generally established throughout the United States is 6,000 ems. We believe that the case described above is the first of the kind on record, but we doubt not that it can and will be, now that there is a precedent, imitated by printers in other provincial cities. Trojan typesetters are of course willing to improve on it at a moment's notice.—*Troy Daily Press, Dec.* 13th.

It is said that a large number of printers in Germany are now out of employment, in consequence of the book making business being almost at a stand still. The prospect of an early resumption of work is not very encouraging, unless something unusual manifests itself.

In the window of a German bakery, in this city, may be seen a printed placard, reading thus: "Homade Pies, Fresh Every Day."

[Communicated.]

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.

HOW SHOULD NEWSPAPERS BE READ?

[In a Social Lyceum, at Wilmington, Del., Mr. Howard M. Jenkins, of the *Daily Commercial*, read an essay in reply to the above question. It being referred, in reality, to a consideration of the relations between American women and newspapers, it was answered in that light. The following are the material portions of the essay.]

First, then, what have newspapers to do with women? The answer to that is, what has woman to do with life? For the newspaper is but the messenger that tells how the great page of existence, day by day, hour by hour, unrolls; that chronicles each present atom of the eternity in which we are breathing, with eyes to see, with ears to hear, with a sentient soul to experience its mysteries. In this eternity, is woman dead? When the greatness of God is being exhibited daily in the developments and phenomena of the universe, are half his human creatures to plunge their senses into zephyr wool, and bend complaisantly over crochet work? What difference is it in the result, whether your recluse spends his time in the solitary cave, or hides himself in a routine of observation and experiences just as narrow? The hermit of the woods is not more ignorant of his fellow beings, than the woman who runs her weary or her chattering round within the limits of a circle that never looks outward.

No one can have an intelligent comprehension of life, of himself, of his own character, of his own capacity, but by a wide observation of the actions and characteristics of others. He may have this observation by travel, or, if absorbed in occupations that forbid travel, the newspaper, *the sheet of descriptions*, embodying a million observations of fact, comes to him at home. No witness who views through the eyes of another is so clear as he who sees through his own; and hence, as far as his observation can go, the sensible traveler gets the best and most accurate impressions; but the sensible newspaper reader, seeing by the vision of Argus, looks upon a thousand manifestations of creation, while the traveler looks upon one. Moreover, he can receive the intelligent judgment of a trained observer, pronounced upon such of these manifestations as appear significant and important. While the traveler might find his accidental companion a dolt, whose mind had never been taught to philosophize, the newspaper reader communicates, in every line of an intelligent journal, with the ideas of those whose experiences qualify them to argue from facts to conclusions.

Now, no person can afford to be ignorant, when knowledge is within reach. No one is rich enough to have the narrow mind that comes of narrow experience. No one is pretty enough to talk without understanding. Though your words flow through beautiful lips, they should come from a basis of information as well as of sense and discretion. Not only will man—blunt, awkward, and coarse—certainly be condemned before the tribunals of intelligence, when he testifies to his own ignorance of the world in which he has a being; but even the subtle and soft persuasions of lovely woman will not save her in like situation. The women who have at times played prominent and influential parts in the affairs of the world, have scarcely ever been other than those who were thoroughly familiar with contemporaneous history. Whether it was the legitimate influence of Madame de Staël, or the unlawful control of Pompadour, the theories they held, the advice they gave, the force they exercised, largely came from a quick, incisive, and bright observation of the daily life of human kind. Without that, they could have influenced nothing in the course of empires, or the quarrels of nations, save as the dumb pebble may sometimes, passively and unconsciously, divert the course of a stream. They might have been, without such intelligence, the beautiful ornaments of a saloon—more attractive than the glowing frescoes, more gorgeous than the gilded chandeliers; but they would, in their influence upon the affairs of the universe in which they were part, have summed up but little more.

Are, then, women well informed? Since those who travel are necessarily but a few, do women read; do they take pains to know the events of their time? Do you find ladies at the newspaper-desks in our libraries? Are they diving into the journal as they ride on the railway train? Is the daily intelligence spread upon their work-table? When three-fourths of the world's civilization is convulsed to its centre by a most fearful war, are women, day by day, tracing out the picture of its progress? When their happiness, their possessions, their lives hang upon the control and at the command of organized Government, are they vigilant to learn the course of that Government, and ready, with well-based judgment, to condemn or praise it?

Pardon me if I content myself with asking these questions. I will leave the answering to others. If it be yes, most positively and decidedly *yes*, to all of them, then how heartily should we give thanks, that while the fathers of the new America may perhaps be uninformed, illiberal, and narrow-minded, knowing no world beyond their own narrow walk, and no interests greater than their own petty struggles, the mothers of the coming men are intelligent women, whose clear eyes have looked with comprehensive glance along all the ways of life, and have learned how to direct a great people's childish steps.

To sum up, then, with the question addressed me—

How Should Newspapers be Read?—I answer: With judgment, as we read each other—discriminating between the open, candid face, and the features of lurking deceit; with remembrance of previously shown trustworthiness or unreliability; with a cool and independent judgment, weighing known facts and comparing conclusions.

How Should Newspapers be Read?—With an eye that seeks their head and their heart, as we do with men and women, and not a silly curiosity that rests admiringly on their jewelry, and pries curiously after warts on their ears; with such appreciation as ascends from the records of marry-

ing and dying, to greater events and more comprehensive topics.

How Should Newspapers be Read?—As universally as bread is eaten, for they are the chronicles of life; the measures of eternity; the records of our observation of human existence; the proof that we live.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December, 1873.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF A REPORTER.

Phonography has reason to be proud of some of its votaries—of none, perhaps, more proud than of the subject of the following notice, which appears in the *Phonographic Standard*—a well-got-up shorthand periodical, edited in the ancient Scottish town of St. Andrew's, but published at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We transcribe the interesting incident for the encouragement of young compositors striving for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of phonography, while maturer press men may see in it an incentive to the fuller development of their own powers:

At the Wesleyan Conference held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, this Summer, one of the most remarkable feats in reporting that the world has ever heard of came under our notice. Signor Sciarelli obtained permission from the President to address the meeting in his native language—Italian. Three-fourths of the audience knew nothing of the language, and the reporters laid down their pens to wait for the good offices of their interpreter. This was no more than might have been expected. Imagine, then, the surprise of the spectators at seeing an English reporter competing with an Italian speaker. Mr. R. W. Martin, President of the South Belgravia Phonetic Institute, London, proved himself equal to the task of reporting a speech uttered in a foreign tongue. Such a thing has, I believe, never been done before. His report consisted of something like three thousand five hundred words, written in thirty minutes. The report has been exhibited in various ever-circulating magazines, and at the associations in London; but Mr. Martin does not state that he himself was the reporter who accomplished this wonderful achievement. The fact speaks for itself; nothing more need be added.

The performer of this reportorial feat, who is only a young man of five-and-twenty years, and who began the business of life as a cabin-boy on board a Tyne ship, is now master, not only of the science of phonography, but also of eight different languages.—*Printers' Register.*

A DOCTOR, having some leisure time, went on a gunning expedition, but having met with poor success, was returning home with his empty game-bag, when he met a friend—an editor—to whom he stated his ill-luck, and wondering at the cause, he considering himself an excellent marksman. "Perhaps it was because you were not attending to your legitimate business," was the answer of the quill-driver.

THE proprietors of an old-established and extensive printing house in London, having become embarrassed, the office was recently advertised for sale. Beside letter-press and lithographic machines, there were no less than forty tons of type, 1,500 chases, and a full lithographic and book-binder's plant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PRINTERS' CIRCULAR BY JACOB GLASER.

[From the Journal of Printing, Type Founding, and Accessory Arts.]

Austria's press builders have only shared in the Exhibition to the extent of three book-printing machines. Ludwig Kaiser's (Vienna) machine stands in the centre nave of the hall, between Pillars 86B and 86C, and confirms the reputation which the builders have earned in every Vienna printing house; the press is worked clearly and prints well, although nothing better seems to be done than views of the Exhibition on pocket handkerchiefs. A specialty of the Imperial manufacture is the use of wheels instead of tapes, and the working together of wooden and iron cogs; by this means the running of the machine is more quiet, and the difficulty and delay in repair, in case of broken teeth, is considerably lessened.

The second Austrian press is exhibited by J. Anger, of Vienna. It is called No. 2, leading us to suppose that, if not the first, this is the second experiment; but if the maker met with no better success with the first, it would have been the part of wisdom to have hidden it in a closet, for such a wonderful exhibition pattern it has seldom been our lot to witness. It is built on various systems, more nearly after Kaiser and Sigl; what Herr Anger has himself contributed to the perfection of the machine, will hardly meet with the approbation of a printer. We notice, for instance, the rest for the cylinder, the value of which is not obvious; also, the filling of the under part of the machine with costly woods, through which an unsightly hole has been sawed, as though it was an after-thought that the mechanism of the lower part of the machine should not be hidden from the upper part, if both are to work in unity. The machine also shows imperfections not usual in a book-printing machine; for instance, for handwork, the balance wheel is too high; the cylinder does not set true; a hole in the casting of the outside of the cylinder; large journals, for holding the rollers, etc. Herr Anger, we understand, was formerly engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines. We would advise him to stick to the needle, if he cannot supply the printing art with better machines than the one on exhibition. The machine is inactive, and is situated between pillars 88B and 89B.

A third machine of Austrian origin is situated in the Pavilion of the "New Free Press," and is used to furnish the printing for the Exhibition. It was built in Sigl's establishment in Vienna, the machinery from which has long been known in the book-printing world, though not always for good quality. The machine appears to run in an insecure manner, the result, perhaps, of previous weakness.

Denmark exhibits but one machine for book printing, exhibited by J. G. H. Eichoff, and situated between Pillars 51 and 52C, and 51 and 52D. Herr Eichoff builds decidedly after König & Bauer's pattern, and runs his press clean and

workmanlike. In Vienna we can see an unpleasant contrast in the rough work on the fly. If we are to recognize as improvements the plump-looking teeth on the universal cog, the delicate comb rack and cylinder, and the flat fork for taking the sheets, we think it would have been better had the builder followed the pattern in these particulars.

England is not directly represented in the department of large book-printing machines. Herr Julius Schilling, the agent for Hughes & Kimber, London, has on exhibition an array of English machinery, opposite Pillars 11 and 12B. We have before spoken of their "Paragon" machine. The one under our observation is called the "Wharfedale," a name given to presses of like character by various manufacturers, each claiming to make the "only genuine." A peculiarity of this press is that the cylinder has only a forward motion, though what is to be gained by this we cannot see. On the backward motion of comb rack, it is released from the cogged segment of the cylinder, which pauses, thus giving ample time for feeding the sheet. The comb rack, having attained its proper position, again closes with the segment, and the forward motion of the cylinder begins anew. A fly—an appliance seldom used on English machines—reaches to the upper portion of the cylinder; the sheets are conducted to it by means of tapes, running on rollers, placed at a sufficient height to allow the sheet to pass to the prongs of the fly. The Wharfedale is engaged in printing an Exhibition paper, the engraving and making ready on which leave much to be desired.

France has done more in the line of typographic representation than her equally celebrated neighbor. Her machine king, Marinoni, cannot employ our time at present, as he only exhibits newspaper machines. Besides him we find Alauzet, and Alauzet *fils;* the two firms standing in such close relation are supposed to be one house. Maulde, Geibel & Wibart (Paris) are also represented. Of the six machines on exhibition by Alauzet, three only belong to our present description—the regular book printer, the same with numbering attachment, and a perfecting press. The first is provided with table distribution, like all French machines, and a railway movement; and these, with other parts of the machine, give evidence that the French hold fast to old ideas, which, if not good, would make it impossible for them to maintain a prominent position. The second press also shows the peculiarities of French construction. On the bed lies one of Derriey's numbering machines, similar to Wagner's, except that the latter has an advantage in being type high, while the former is somewhat higher, requiring the bed to be regulated before printing the regular type forms. This press is built more especially for the execution of cut and fine work; it is supplied with a contrivance for preventing the set-off when running the waste sheets through, and with an arrangement of brushes for keeping the sheets smooth during the operation of printing. A superior arrangement for fine printing, and particularly for illustrated newspapers, is to be found on the perfecting machine, which has two cylinders, each two feet in diameter, and two color-tables, with the necessary apparatus. Close to each cylinder a mountain of rollers can be placed, of which four may be used for carrying the ink and for distribution, while five more again distribute the ink, and serve to give a better rolling to the form. Besides these, form rollers are placed at both ends of the machine, in front of the color rollers, with ducts and elevators, as is the case with all French machines. Had Herr Alauzet taken the precaution to run his machines, instead of having them stand idle, he would have merited the approbation of visitors to the Exhibition. Alauzet's collection stands in the middle of the Hall, in front of Pillar 28C.

Next to the above are the two machines sent by Alauzet *fils*, of which one comes under our notice at this time. It has two cylinders for two feeders, and is intended for the execution of cut and fine work. It is so arranged that, by the change of parts of the machine, it can be altered into a perfecting press, the sheet being transferred from one cylinder to the other, the last being supplied with an off-set sheet. The color arrangement is simpler, and is supplied with a less number of rollers than the last-mentioned perfecting press; the size of the cylinders is, however, so nearly alike in the two machines, as to give one the idea that they were constructed from the same model. In regard to general appearance, all of the Alauzet presses bear evidence of French superiority, in striking contrast to those of Anger and Eichoff, where raw and uncouth parts stand side by side with those of elegant finish. In the presses before us, everything is clean, and consequently pretty, if, indeed, too much stress has not been laid on neatness and elegance.

The last French firm exhibiting, and withal the last to be mentioned at this time, is that of Maulde, Geibel & Wibart. We have already mentioned their jobbing presses in a former article; here we have to treat of their fast book-printing presses, in which they give evidence of successful efforts at improvement. Their attachment to the cylinder of three lower and two upper strong teeth, instead of the catching fork, to produce an absolute rest for the cylinder, and prevent loss of motion, is not new, but it is their invention; the construction of the roller-rests show great care (as is the case with all French machines), the brass journals allowing the rollers to be raised or lowered at will. The pointing apparatus has also been improved, the points working to and fro in a straight line, making it almost impossible for the sheet to move or set crooked, or to be torn; in short, the makers have merited, for their endeavors, the fullest acknowledgment. That the machine is supplied with a color-table of white marble, gives evidence of extra luxuriance. A plate of slate would have answered the same purpose, and is, besides, cheaper and more solid. The machines of this firm are on exhibition between Pillars 28C and 29C; and, what still further recommends the French machines, do not require a pit.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1874.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

In the report of A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, the actual disbursements of the office for the past year are stated as—

For the public printing	$741,673 62
For paper for the public printing	536,968 21
For the public binding	604,249 05
For lithographing and engraving for Congress	12,960 30
For mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States	2,821 00
For salaries, etc., in the office of the Congressional Printer	12,864 00

The executive and miscellaneous documents, and reports of committees, under the orders of Congress, amounted to the usual number, 1,625 copies for the Senate and 1,650 for the House, with 825 copies of bills and resolutions for the Senate and House. This number Mr. Clapp considers to be inadequate for the present demand, as both of the legislative bodies are now full, and as the House includes three hundred and two members. He suggests, therefore, that the supply of documents shall be raised to 1,900 copies, with 1,000 copies of bills and resolutions.

For the year ending September 30, 1873, there was expended for the public binding the sum of $604,249·05. At the close of the year, there remained on hand material amounting in value to $101,678.62. A large quantity of binding had been accumulating in the office for some time previous to 1869, and has since been augmented by the large increase in business since that time; but this is now almost completed, and hereafter the resources of the binding department will be mainly applied to the current demands of the Government.

The orders made by the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress, exclusive of the usual number of sixteen hundred and fifty, were as follows:

Eulogies on death of the Hon. Garrett Davis	8,000
Smithsonian Report, 1871	12,500
Illustrated Report of the Lighthouse Board	2,000
Prof. Raymond's Report for 1871 (Mines and Mining)	7,250
Report of Darien Surveying Expedition, quarto	6,000
Report of Chief Signal Officer	10,000
Prof. Hayden's sixth annual report	12,000
Report on Fish and Fisheries, 1872 (Prof. Baird)	5,000
Prof. Raymond's Report, 1872 (Mines and Mining)	7,000
Report of Mr. Wilson's Committee (Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad)	10,000
Report of United States Commissioner to Penitentiary Congress	5,000
Report of Mr. Poland's Committee (Credit Mobilier)	10,000
Agricultural Statistics of Ninth Census, quarto	2,500
Smithsonian Report for 1872	12,500
United States Coast Survey Report for 1872	3,500
Report of Commissioner of Education	20,000
Congressional Directory, two editions	20,000
Laws	13,000
Official Opinions of Attorney-General	1,000
Barclay's Digest	2,000
McDonald's Manual	1,000
Congressional Record, quarto daily	900
Congressional Globe (binding only)	33,657
Senate Journal	1,625
House Journal	1,506
Revision of the Laws, 4 volumes, quarto	12,000
Agricultural Report, 1872	1,200
Navy Register	1,000
Army Register	1,000
Total number of volumes	223,088

Under a resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1873, the printing of the proceedings and debates of Congress were transferred to the Government Office. The Congressional Record, in quarto form, containing a full report of the first day of the special session of the Senate, appeared on the 5th of March, 1873. The alterations in form and appearance from that chosen for the *Globe*, were made with the intention of increasing the beauty, convenience, and economy of the work, and have met the approval of the Senate, and of such members of the House as have given careful attention to the subject. The office is at present able to assure the publication of all the proceedings and debates of any day's session, if the copy be promptly furnished to the printer; and it is believed that at least thirty per cent. of the sum formerly expended in accomplishing this result, can be saved to the Government by the present arrangement. To provide for this additional labor, Mr. Clapp recommends an extension of the present building, as every portion is now thoroughly occupied, and some departments inconveniently crowded.

The estimates for printing and binding for the several departments of the Government, for the three months ending September 30, 1873, are shown in the following table:

Department.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.
Treasury	$325,000 00	$137,645 74
Interior	220,000 00	70,328 76
Post Office	175,000 00	87,332 88
War	100,000 00	43,508 79
Navy	85,000 00	38,730 24
State	25,000 00	4,807 16
Attorney-General	10,000 00	2,668 50
Agriculture	20,000 00	4,987 06
Supreme Court of the United States	25,000 00	14,279 60
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia	1,000 00	168 41
Court of Claims	14,000 00	1,470 30

The following statement exhibits the amount and cost of the work executed in the stereotype foundry during the year ending September 30, 1873, and the profits arising from the present arrangement:

Value of work done at trade prices	$25,859 38
Expense of labor and material for same	11,252 13
	$14,607 25

In consideration of the increased business of the office, Mr. Clapp urges an amendment of Section 3, of the law of June 23, 1860, relating to the public printing and binding. This proposed alteration should authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to advance to the Congressional Printer, from

time to time, as the public service may require, and under such rules as the Secretary may prescribe, a sum not exceeding the full penalty of his bond, to enable the Printer to pay for work and material. The Printer is now permitted to draw two-thirds of his bond, or $53,333·33 in advance for this purpose; but that sum is now inadequate to the requirements of the office. Mr. Clapp also represents that, as the number of clerks in the office was limited by law, they have been compelled, during the late increase of business, to perform two hours of labor more every day than is required from clerks of the same class in any other Department, and urges that the force or the salaries should be increased.

PI.

This word, so commonly used to designate a confused mass of type, seems, like many other typographical terms, to trace its origin to ecclesiastic nomenclature.

The Service Book of the Catholic Church, anciently styled the Pye, being in popular use, was necessarily printed at an early day; and the demand for these volumes may be inferred from the fact that Caxton advertised them on large handbills suited to attract the attention of the public.

That the printers found great difficulty in reproducing this work, may be fairly assumed from these words in the preface to the present Liturgy of the Church of England:

> The number and hardness of the rules called the Pie, and the manifold changes of the service, was the cause, that to turn the book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.

The confused arrangement thus described seems to offer a probable origin for the word as now popularly applied by the typographic profession.

We have received a communication from Boston, signed "King Phillip," which we think is not in proper temper for publication. Instead of correcting evils, we believe it would have the opposite effect, and aggravate them. Family quarrels are more easily settled at home than by outside interference; and we hope "King Phillip" will exercise his high prerogative, and insist upon his subjects mending their ways. Let him freely and fearlessly expose the evils he complains of *in the meetings of the Union*, and in the proper spirit, and we have no doubt he will receive the assistance and support of all true Union men in his efforts to abate the evils of which he complains.

We tender our thanks to Mr. J. W. Pittock, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for a complimentary invitation to be present at the Fifteenth Annual Dinner given to the newsboys and boot blacks, of that city, at the City Hall, on New Year's Day. We were unable to be present; but we learn that the young *gamins* did full justice to the bountiful repast spread before them.

SAUR'S MAGAZINE.

It is well known that the German printer, Christopher Saur, established a magazine and newspaper at Germantown, on the confines of Philadelphia, at an early day; but the history of these publications has been variously stated by different writers.

The following account is probably authoritative, as it is gathered from the annals of the German Baptists, who still proudly claim the pious printer as "old brother Christopher Saur."

The first number of *Dar Geistliche Magazin* (the Spiritual Magazine) appeared on the 16th of August, 1740. It was a small quarto of four pages, and appeared monthly, at three shillings a year. It continued without alteration until the year 1750, when it was enlarged to a folio of four pages, without any increase of price. Soon after its establishment the paper was found to be insufficient, and the surplus of news and other material was issued in a semi-monthly supplement.

The title was altered, in 1763, to the *Pennsylvanische Berichte*, which may be translated into the *Pennsylvania Reporter*. Politics and more worldly intelligence was reserved for the *Berichte*, while Saur continued to publish, at irregular intervals, a supplement of religious intelligence exclusively, for which he retained the old title of *Dar Geistliche Magazin*. This supplement was sometimes a whole sheet, but generally a half sheet in large octavo form, and was distributed gratuitously to the subscribers of the *Berichte* and to others.

Being published irregularly and without dates, there is some uncertainty about the extent of this publication; but it is believed that fifty numbers were issued between the years 1763 and 1769, making about two hundred pages, which completed the first volume.

A second volume was commenced in 1770, but was not continued more than three or four years, and is not nearly as large as the first volume.

The following extract from Saur's preface exhibits the noble spirit which impelled him to exertion:

> Having often been grieved at beholding the great carelessness, blindness, and spiritual ignorance of the community at large, which originates in a great measure from a scarcity of spiritual teaching, inasmuch as many have neither opportunity nor desire of hearing preaching, and have also but very few books to edify themselves with at home, many being too poor, or else think that they have still more necessary uses for their money than to buy books, and should they even sometimes buy a good book, they will often lay it aside for days and years without reading it through.
>
> These considerations made me think that a publication of this kind might do a great deal of good, especially if given gratis. And as the Lord has abundantly blessed me, and enabled me, under extraordinary tokens of his Divine assistance, to accomplish the great work of publishing the Bible, I would now, as a small thank-offering for His great goodness, make a beginning with the long contemplated project of publishing a work of the above description for the glory of God and the good of my fellow men—anti-sectarian in its principles, and open to contributions of all, so far as consistent with the spirit of the Gospel.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING.

The holiday season, so welcome to the juveniles as the season for gifts, is always a memorable period in the CIRCULAR office, as most of the specimens of fine printing are received about that time. Friends of the CIRCULAR (and we are proud to say they are found in all parts of the country), have been as kind with their favors, in the season of 1873–4, as in any former one; and the gifts themselves are far more valuable and beautiful, showing a decided advance in artistic printing. The size of our budget, and the limited space left us by the maker-up, will prevent any but the briefest mention; and with feelings akin to those of a youngster at his stocking, on Christmas morning, we will recount what "good St. Nick" has prompted the printers to send us:

Samuel Loag, 624 Sansom Street, Philadelphia—large calendar, in colors; showy, distinct, and effective.

Haddock & Son, 108 South Eighth Street—large quarto of 24 pages, called the "Republic Centennial;" a fine specimen of wood-cut printing.

S. H. & E. Parker, Geneva, N. Y.—octavo pamphlet of 54 pages, called "The Echo of the Seneca;" on tinted paper, profusely illustrated, and well printed. Hobart College has reason to be proud of its printers.

"Valley Spirit," Chambersburg, Pa.—carrier's address, 12 pages and cover, neatly printed in black.

D. A. St. Clair, Wytheville, Va. (one of the best printers in the country)—a very handsome carrier's address for the Wytheville *Dispatch;* eight octavo pages, illuminated cover, and calendar on back; the colored inks used are the best, and tastefully blended, and the favorite Ribbon Border never appeared to better advantage.

The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn.—annual calendar, on tinted paper and super-calendered bristol; the centre-piece being a fine wood-cut engraving of the new Capitol Building at Hartford. The Company will be hailed as worthy successors of the 50-year-old firm of Case, Lockwood & Brainard.

A. Matthias, 173 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—large calendar in six colors; pleasing and useful.

Carlisle (Pa.) "Herald"—a carrier's address fairly designed, but marred by a fearfully imperfect register; the copy sent us must have been intended for the waste basket.

Ringwalt & Brown, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia—calendar 17x23½, in red and black, the groundwork executed by the new Ringwalt process of engraving, and showing to advantage.

Culbertson & Bache, 27 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia—calendar 17x22, depending for effect upon type and rules, and entirely eschewing the aid of the engraver; in six colors; a capital counting-house calendar, for which it is doubtless intended.

And here unrolls the most elaborate and praiseworthy specimen in our budget. It is a fine show card of C. E. Johnson & Co.'s inks, printed by Allen, Lane & Scott, of Philadelphia. You examine the design, and pronounce it tasteful and striking; inspect the intricate rule-work, and find it faultlessly executed; follow the register through the *seventeen* impressions required to print the job, and its wonderful accuracy excites admiration. It is impossible to describe such a job, and do justice to its merits; lovers of the beautiful in typography should obtain copies for inspection and preservation.

Oddly enough, our next specimen is a poster from the "Reveille" Office, Osceola, Pa. [We wish it distinctly understood that the Devil is responsible for the arrangement of these notices, we taking a peculiar pleasure in the surprises that follow from picking them up just as they are laid, hap-hazard, upon our desk.] This is a single-sheet poster, in three colors, the red and green forming a fourth; composition and presswork good; the whole creditable.

The American Photo-Engraving Co., 911 Locust Street, Philadelphia—a sheet of cuts and maps, illustrating their new process for copying lithographs, steel plates, etc., at half the cost of wood engraving. The specimen is a success.

James O'Donnell, Jackson, Mich.—a neat business card of the "Citizen" Job Printing Office.

Knapp & Peck, Auburn, N. Y.—a four-page circular, in colors, the bordering executed by a binder on a ruling machine.

Jackson Bros., 404 Library Street, Philadelphia—a business card in black and gold, producing a good effect, with but little effort.

W. H. Windsor, Little Rock, Ark.—business card in four colors.

C. G. Mackenzie, 106 Washington Street, Boston—calendar in five colors; the border—in green, gold, and carmine—being very pretty.

W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—a specimen book, in colors, composed mostly of designs originated by that firm; their annual calendar, in its favorite copyrighted form, together with some good specimens of fine commercial printing.

J. W. Robinson, 142 Washington Street, Boston—neat quarto-sheet card, in carmine, gold, and black.

Wm. N. Byers, Denver, Col.—handsome circular in five colors.

Chapman & Carter, Providence, R. I.—an elegant little roster of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of that city; it consists of 24 pages, in black, carmine, and gold, with green-and-gold cover. The Providence Sir Knights must consider it a gem. A well-printed calendar, and an Odd Fellows' invitation, both admirably executed, accompany it.

Henry Smith, Germantown, Pa.—circulars and cards in colors.

Mack & Braden, 17 North Sixth Street—cards and circular, plain and in colors.

L. Graham & Co., 73 Camp Street, New Orleans, La. (famous for elaborate and tasty rule-work), announce, in two rich business cards, that "fine-art printing" is with them a specialty—a declaration not hard to believe after seeing their cards, and the Shakspeare Club invitation.

Geddes' Sons, 724 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia—calendar in monthly slips, with a gorgeous head-piece, attracting attention to their specialty of fruit-label printing.

Telegram Printing Co., Richmond, Ind.—a calendar in four colors, a business card in five, and a billhead in six, any one of which would be sufficient to establish the reputation of an office for fine printing.

Galesburg Printing Co., Galesburg, Ill.—bill of fare, with handsome title-page in four colors.

Scranton City Journal, Scranton, Pa.—carrier's address in carmine and green; inks good, presswork clean.

Gazette Printing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.—a neat billhead in four colors.

Duane E. Brewer, Bridgeport, Conn.—a circular in five colors, noticeable for good designs in brass rule.

Rowley & Chew, 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia—a handsome yearly calendar in four colors, with monthly calendar slips in centre; a lithographed female head at the top gives a graceful finish to the design.

Republican Journal, Lawrence, Kansas—one of the neatest carrier's addresses of the season; got up in wedding-invitation style, the pages bordered by some tasty binder. T. Dwight Thatcher, the proprietor of the Journal, is a Quaker City boy, and we are pleased to see that he is cultivating the graces as well as reaping the fruits of typography.

Ellenville, N. Y., is associated in our mind with good printing, simply through the impression made upon it by the receipt, from time to time, of many elegant specimens from A. V. Haight, of the Ellenville Journal. His calendar for 1874 is in four colors, tastefully interlocked by gracefully curved rule-work. As a specimen of rule-mitreing, his business-card challenges admiration. A tasty carrier's address in addition.

J. W. Middleton, 55 State Street, Chicago, Ill.—yearly calendar in black, interlined with the days of the year in carmine, for calculating interest; the months in green; the whole surmounted by a showy, engraved head-piece, in seven colors.

Geo. O. Scott, Denver, Col.—neat ball invitation.

E. B. Yordy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—calendar in four colors.

E. L. Akehurst, Utica, N. Y.—note-heading, in colors.

Chicago Evening Journal Job Office—handsome calendar in six colors; good rule-work and press-work.

Jos. A. Pain, Corry, Pa.—neat New Year circular, whose compliments and good wishes are heartily reciprocated.

Holden & Haddock, 728 Filbert Street, Philadelphia—business cards and circular, in colors, neatly executed.

Howell & Clark, Keokuk, Iowa—good business card, in colors.

Julius N. Jorgenson, Henderson, Ky.—large circular in colors, with plenty of rule-work.

Toledo Printing and Publishing Co.—business card in six colors, very well printed.

Wm. Rees, Keokuk, Iowa—business cards in five colors. Mr. Rees quaintly styles himself the "chief engineer of a cylinder press," and we had the pleasure of shaking his hand in the Quaker City, not long since.

C. W. Collins & Co., 136 Washington Street, Boston—circular in four colors, and business card in carmine, gold and black—the latter displayed in well-mitred ribbon bands.

H. S. Herbert, Rolla, Mo.—neat business cards, in colors.

J. S. Leitch & Co., Charlottesville, Va.—circular in colors, profusely flourished.

Thomas A. Davis, Maysville, Ky.—business cards of different designs, in colors. A personal card announces that friend Davis is out for City Clerk; as a Quaker City boy also, we hope he may win.

Wm. Graham, 52 Bates Street, Detroit, Mich.—business card in colors; effective from not being overcrowded.

Gibson Bros., Washington, D. C.—handsome business card, in colors.

Mat. D. Blosser, Manchester, Mich.—harvest party invitation, in two colors.

J. P. Bell, Browne & Co., Lynchburg, Va.—business cards, in colors.

Judson Graves, Galesburg, Ill.: Edwards, Broughton & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Terwilliger, Peck & Burns, Eighth Avenue, New York; Ottoway & Colbert, Chicago, Ill.; and J. & J. M. Poland, Montpelier, Vt., each send us business cards in colors.

Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, Pa.—carrier's address.

FESTIVITIES.

Syracuse Typographical Union, of Syracuse, N. Y., will give a Franklin Banquet and Ball at Empire Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 13th, 1874. We trust it will be so pleasantly successful that the Syracusans will demand its annual recurrence. The Committee of Arrangements have our thanks for a complimentary invitation to be present.

The New York Typographical Society will celebrate the one hundred and sixty-eighth birthday of Benjamin Franklin, at the large hall of the German Turners' Association, in East Fourth Street, on Friday evening, January 16th. The programme will embrace three parts. Part 1—Addresses by Dr. Prime, who will preside; Wm. C. Bryant, Dr. Bellows, John Brougham, and others. Part 2—Tableaux, or Scenes from the Life of Franklin, and singing by the Glee Club. Part 3—Supper and *Soirée*. This will be a combined intellectual, gastronomical, and Terpsichorean entertainment, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Library Fund. The Society was instituted July 4th, 1809.

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, will celebrate Franklin's Birthday by a Grand Ball at Horticultural Hall, on Monday evening, January 19th (the 17th coming on Saturday).

Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, gives its Second Annual Ball on Friday evening, January 30th, 1874, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The character of the Ball of last year assures the success of the one proposed for this. The circulars, tickets, and invitations (printed by Lawrence & Co.), are models of elegant ball work, and foreshadow the tasteful and elaborate arrangements for the Ball itself. We regret that pressing business duties compel us to decline the kind invitation to attend.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF UNIONS.

We have received a list of the officers of Hartford Typographical Union from the Secretary of that body, who informs us that he has been authorized by his Union to forward the list to us for publication, and that the list of officers published in the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR has not been changed for two years.

There are doubtless other cases where the names published are not those of the present officers. In all such cases, it is entirely owing to the neglect of the various Secretaries to forward corrected lists to this office. We think we do our part by giving up to the Unions, gratuitously, a space which, if used for advertising, would yield a revenue of six hundred dollars per annum.

IF elegant be not a word too overworn, it should be applied to the last number of the *Proof-Sheet*, in which, as always, the reader can enjoy to a rare degree the pleasure of finding good English well printed.

By the old saw, deferring prevents no recurring; and Mr. Munday can well be excused for the delay that has been used to such profit in the preparation of his Editorial Itinerary of the State of Pennsylvania. He has condensed into his article, historical notices of one hundred and forty-five newspapers now existing within the bounds of the Keystone State, and modestly offers the laboriously garnered knowledge as an aid to that great work which is still to be looked for—a History of the American Press.

An interesting article upon Paniconography embraces a description of the Ringwalt process of engraving, and is accompanied by a handsome specimen of this new method of acid engraving.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Society held its sixty-sixth annual meeting, on Saturday evening, January 3d. During the past year the Society paid out over $3,000 for benevolent purposes. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Wm. F. Lacy.
Vice-President—Lawrence M. Meyer.
Secretary—Samuel D. Carter.
Assistant Secretary—Hugh J. Durborow.
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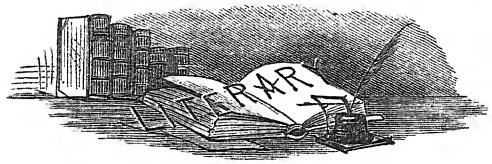


BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Lippincott's Magazine opens the New Year with a fair fulfilment of the publishers' promise, to render it a model of mechanical excellence.

Godey's Lady's Book. Philadelphia. January.

The pictorial excellence of this magazine has been increased by the addition of a series of lovely chromo landscapes.

The American Bookseller's Guide, for December, has timely editorials upon the Panic and the Book Trade, and Christmas Prospects.

Arthur's Home Magazine. Philadelphia. January.

A handsomely illustrated number.

The Chicago Specimen, after presenting an array of the previous definitions of the word font, proposes the following as a newer and a better one: "Font—A due proportion of all the letters of the alphabet, whether Capitals or Small Capitals, or Lower Case; of Points or Figues, or Spaces and Quadrats, any or all, whether cast or not, of the same body and face, necessary for the completion of certain portions, or the whole of a particular job or class of work."

The Lithographer, of London, endorses the accuracy of the American Encyclopædia of Printing, by reprinting its articles upon lithographic varnishes and printing inks.

Wood's Household Magazine. January. Newburgh, N. Y.

Opens its fourteenth volume with the commencement of the New Year. This periodical is rapidly gaining in popularity and constantly adding to its list new admirers. The contents will be found to contain a large variety of articles on different subjects, indicating the intention of the publisher, on entering the new volume, to give his readers a pleasant surprise. It is also embellished with three full-page engravings, thus rendering it doubly attractive.

The Herald of Health. January. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

The careful reader and the seeker after information in relation to the laws of health, will find much in this publication to help him along in that direction, as each issue unfolds and opens new ideas on that important subject. The various articles presented in this number will doubtless add to the stock of knowledge already obtained from its pages by its readers. It is particularly valuable in the household.

The Phrenological Journal. January. S. R. Wells. New York.

With the new year this popular and widely-known magazine commences the first number of its fifty-eighth volume, and presents to its readers a table of contents truly attractive, while the many illustrations accompanying the articles add additional beauty to its pages. The student in phrenology and the general reader will always find in each succeeding issue something to add to their already acquired knowledge in that motto: "Man, Know Thyself."

The Gem of the West, of Chicago, for January, contains, as usual, a choice selection of reading matter, accompanied with a number of excellent illustrations.

The American Farmer. January. S. Sands & Sons. Baltimore, Md.

Commences No. 1 of Vol. III. with the new year. The pages of this valuable journal have been widened and lengthened, and it is also printed from new type, thus giving it an attractive appearance.

The Schoolday Magazine. January. Philadelphia.

Contains the opening chapters of "Starting Out," a new serial story from the pen of Mr. Alex. Clark; and is well illustrated. It also gives a rich variety of excellent reading matter, that will edify as well as instruct the young reader. The current number begins the eighteenth volume, and a handsome $2 steel engraving is given to all new and old subscribers for the year.

The Science of Health. January. S. R. Wells. New York.

This health journal, founded on hygienic principles, is rapidly advancing in popular favor. It is doubtless doing a vast amount of good, in an unobtrusive way, in cultivating the minds of the people to the important fact that, to live a long and prosperous life, the body must be kept in a healthy condition. To do this, certain specific rules are laid down for the guidance of all. Like all previous issues, the present number, which commences the fourth volume, contains a rich variety of useful and instructive reading matter. A magazine of this description should be on the table in every household.

The American Agriculturist. January. Orange Judd Co. New York.

This well-known and widely-circulated agricultural periodical enters its thirty-third volume with this issue, and its table of contents furnish a variety of articles on topics suitable to the requirements of the agriculturist, the florist, etc. It opens with a full-page portrait of Orange Judd, besides giving a number of other illustrations.

The Saint Chrysostom's Magazine. New York. January.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Seth Adams, a prominent business man of Boston, died at Newton, Mass., on Sunday, December 7th. He and his brother were the first manufacturers of the Adams printing presses.

Mr. Wm. F. Long, a well-known journalist of this city, died on Monday, December 8th, of consumption. Deceased had been on the local staff of the *Public Record* since its establishment, and at the time of his death was President of the Press Club of this city. He was held in high esteem by the profession.

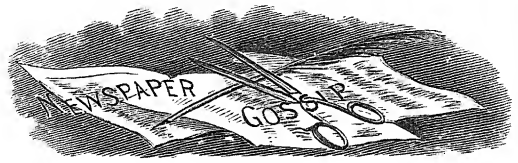
Mr. F. W. Lewis, M. D., died in this city, on Monday, December 8th, of consumption. He was a journalist of considerable ability, and had been attached to the staff of the *Public Record* since the establishment of that paper. Mr. Lewis was possessed with a pleasant, genial disposition, and was held in much respect by his many acquaintances.

Mr. John M'Kinney, a practical printer and reporter, died at his residence in Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday, December 22d, of dropsy. Deceased was at one time connected in the publication of the Altoona *Daily Sun;* but for the past few years has been engaged in reporting. Mr. M'Kinney was a member of Harrisburg Typographical Union, No. 14. He leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. Thad. W. Meighan, a well-known journalist, died of consumption, at his residence, in Williamsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, December 28th. Deceased was at one time connected with *Noah's Sunday Times*, the *Peerless*, and other weekly papers. At the time of his death he was connected with the *Express*. Mr. Meighan was also a dramatist of some reputation. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Mr. George W. Bazin, one of the oldest printers in Boston, Mass., died in that city, on Saturday, December 20th, in the eightieth year of his age. Deceased was born in Portsmouth, N. H., where he commenced life as an apprentice in the *Chronicle* office, and for a number of years worked in the office of the *Argus*, Portland, Me. He, also, in 1828, published the *Trumpet* in Boston, and continued the work for twenty-one years; but for the past nine years he worked at case in one of the offices in that city.

In the death of Gustavus V. Town, this city loses one of its oldest and most respected printers. He died at his late residence, No. 211 North Twentieth Street, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. Mr. Town was born in Philadelphia in 1812, and learned the printing business in his father's office, leaving it at the age of 18 to enter the United States Navy as a midshipman on the sloop-of-war Vandalia. The death of his father compelled him to leave the service, and he returned home and started a stereotype foundry in Walnut Street, near Fourth. He successfully carried on this undertaking for several years, afterward opening a printing office, which he managed till his death. He was a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and under the old militia organization commanded a regiment. For several years past he has been in partnership with his son, Col. Thos. J. Town.



NEW PAPERS.

The *Farmer's Friend*, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; weekly; eight pages; published in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry; Thomas & Demming, publishers and proprietors.

The *Standard*, Bridgeport, Ohio; weekly; seven columns; John H. Zevely, business manager; E. S. Zevely, editor.

The *Banner of Temperance*, Mayfield, Ky.; four columns; semi-monthly; B. F. Briggs, editor and proprietor.

The *Review and Chronicle*, St. Clair, Pa.; weekly; six columns; Lewis & Beadle, publishers and proprietors.

SUSPENSIONS.

Rocky Mountain Leader, Denver, Colorado.
Advertiser, Yankton, Dakota.
News, Lehighton, Pa.
State Journal, Harrisburg, Pa.
Commercial, Evansville, Pa.
Herald, New Orleans, La.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The *Sun, Times, and Enquirer*, of Columbus, Ga., have been consolidated under the proprietorship of Mr. A. R. Calhoun, late of Philadelphia.

The *Post* and *Mail*, both published at Chicago, Ill., have been consolidated.

The *Northwestern Chronotype*, of St. Paul, Minn., has been absorbed by the *Inland Monthly*, of St. Louis, Mo.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Greenville (Miss.) *Republican* has been enlarged to a seven-column paper.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* has been increased in size.

The *Christian Mirror*, of Bath, Me., has donned a new dress. It is now in its fifty-second volume.

With its issue of December 13th, the *Saturday Guide*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., appeared in an enlarged and improved form.

The *Gazette*, of Holmesburg, Pa., with its first issue in the New Year, came out in an enlarged form, equal to the addition of several columns. The *Gazette* is now a nine-column paper, well printed, and ably conducted.

The *Daily Commercial*, of Wilmington, Del., appeared in an entire new dress on the first day of the new year. Messrs. Jenkins & Atkinson, the publishers and proprietors, claim the *Commercial* to be the first daily paper published in that city and State, it having been established in October, 1866.

The Warsaw (Ind.) *Northern Indianian*, on entering its nineteenth volume, with its issue of January 1st, donned a new fancy head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bainbridge (Ga.) *Democrat* was recently reduced in size.

Mr. F. M. Mason has retired from the Camilla (Ga.) *Enterprise*.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) *Messenger* has been changed to the *Transcript and Messenger*.

Mr. R. M. Johnston has assumed the position of news and local editor of the *Sun*, Bainbridge, Ga.

The Williamsport (Pa.) *Register* is now published as a morning instead of an evening journal, and publishes the Associated Press despatches.

Messrs. G. F. Andrews & Co. have sold the *Old Colony Press*, of North Bridgewater, Mass., to Messrs. Gurney & Parry, who will publish it in future.

Mr. F. A. Sowers has become sole owner and proprietor of the Wichita (Kansas) *Beacon*, having purchased the same from Mr. Millison, the former owner.

Mr. W. Gregory has purchased a half interest in the Ithaca (N. Y.) *Democrat*, and the paper will hereafter be published under the firm name of Spencer & Gregory.

Mr. R. R. Burton, lately editor of the Randolph (Ga.) *Enterprise*, is now associated with Mr. J. L. Hollifield in the conduct of the West Point *News* as editor and proprietor.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* issued a beautiful little supplement, of eight pages, for the holidays, containing appropriate matter for the joyous season, and finely illustrated.

The Clifton (W. Va.) *Journal*, of a recent date, contained the valedictory of Mr. E. S. Trussell, its editor. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. C. Mason. The *Journal* appears with a new head.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Dershuck & Stutzback, in the publication of the Hazleton (Pa.) *Volksblatt*, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Stutzback. The paper will be conducted by Mr. Dershuck.

Mr. W. M. McConnell has bought the Pilot Point (Texas) *Democrat* from Messrs. Bennett & Trask, the publishers and proprietors. The paper will be conducted by Mr. McConnell, and Mr. V. B. Bennett will be retained as assistant editor.

Mr. I. H. Bowman who, with others, started the Idaho (I. T.) *World*, October 29th, 1864, has sold his interest in the same to a number of gentlemen. Mr. Geo. Ainslee, for some years the editor, has also retired from the paper. Under the new change, the *World*, heretofore Democratic, will be conducted as an independent journal.

The *Luminary*, published at Yardleyville, Pa., by Wm. H. Schively, has been considerably enlarged, and in other respects improved in appearance. The *Luminary* contains original and selected matter of considerable merit, and everything of an objectionable nature is excluded from its columns, thus rendering it a first-class family newspaper.

Dr. E. Morwitz, proprietor of the *German Democrat*, Philadelphia, Pa., and a number of other papers, has purchased the *Age*, of this city, and changed the name to the *New Age*. Under the new management, the paper will be conducted as an independent journal, instead of Democratic, as heretofore. This leaves the Democratic party in Philadelphia without a daily paper in the English language.

The Fourth Annual Christmas Number of the Yonkers (N. Y.) *Gazette* is a very handsome issue. Besides being printed on fine tinted paper, it contains six pages of eight long columns each, embracing poetry, stories, and miscellaneous matter suitable to the holiday season. It is also highly embellished with over forty engravings of various designs, thus rendering it still more attractive, and reflecting great credit upon the enterprise of the proprietor, Mr. J. G. P. Holden.

The following are some of our aged exchanges who have recently commenced the lease of another year of existence: The Cambridge (N. Y.) *Post*, of January 2d, entered its eighty-sixth year; the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, of December 31st, entered upon its seventy-fifth volume; the *Herald*, Carlisle, Pa., commenced, with its issue of January 1st, its seventy-fourth volume; the *Advertiser-Republican*, of Savannah, Ga., is in its seventy-second volume; the *Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown, Pa., is in its sixty-ninth year of existence; the *Chronicle*, of Bridgeton, N. J., is in its fifty-ninth year; the *Democrat*, Doylestown, Pa., has entered its fifty-eighth year; the *Register*, of Mobile, Ala., on the third day of the New Year, entered its fifty-third year; the *Old Colony Memorial*, of Plymouth, Mass., commenced its fifty-third volume, with its issue of January 1st; the *Civilian and Telegraph*, of Cumberland, Md., on the first day of the New Year, commenced its forty-seventh year; and the *Monmouth Democrat*, of Freehold, N. J., with its first January issue, entered its forty-first year. These journals are all prosperous, vigorously conducted, and doubtless destined to live for a number of decades to come.

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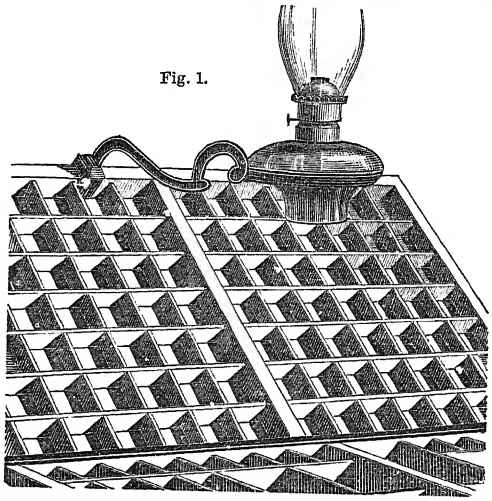

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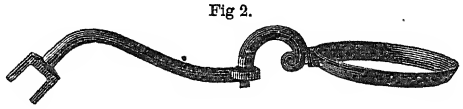

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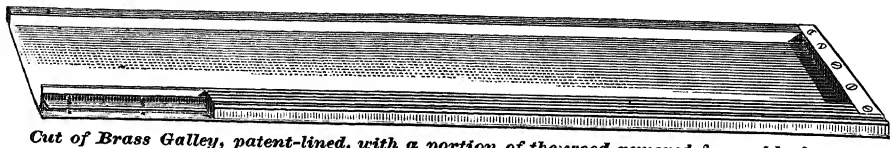

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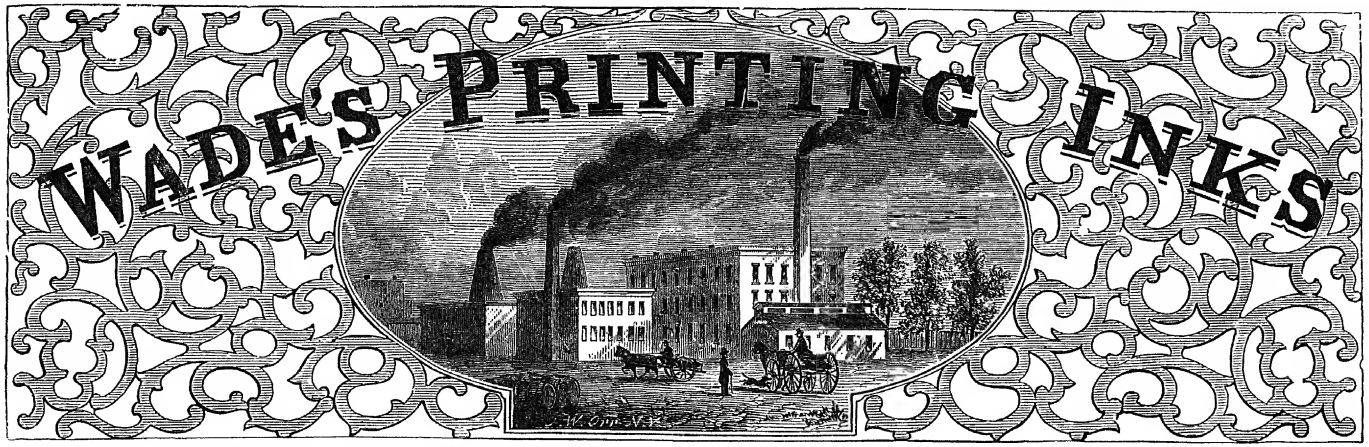

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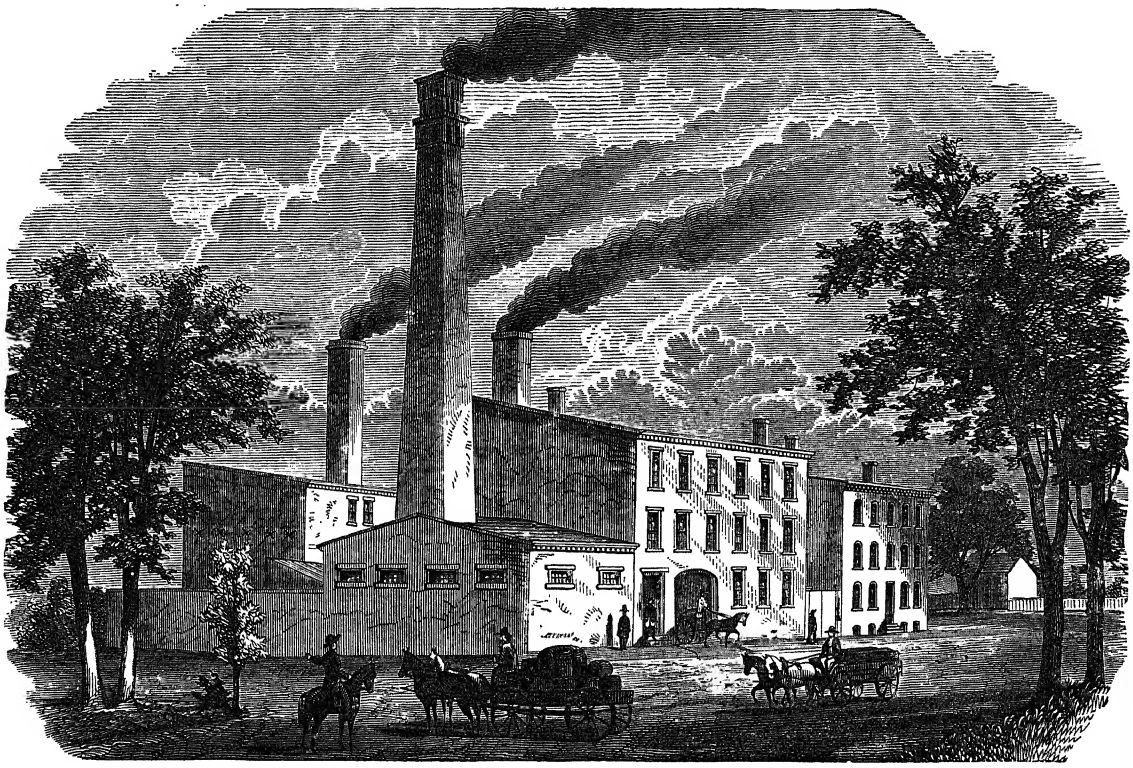

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Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00	Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00	Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1	Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00	Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, "	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, "	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle		75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce		25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink.	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

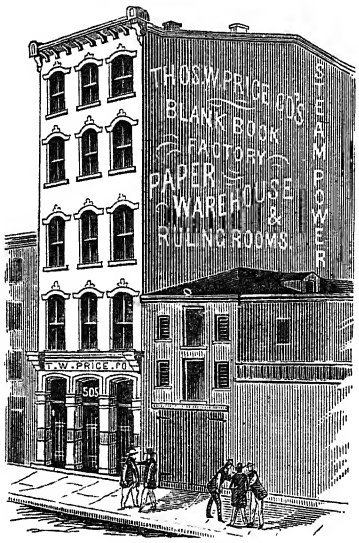
POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

PRINTERS' STOCK.

Bill Heads
AND
Statements,
Letter
AND
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
&c., &c.



Printers' Cards
AND
Card Board,
Visiting
AND
Wedding Cards,
PATENT
Direction Tags,
&c., &c.

WE ALSO KEEP IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOK AND WRITING PAPERS.

COMPRISING VARIOUS MAKES OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

Imperial.....23 x 31, 65 lbs.
Super Royal...20 x 28, 53 lbs.
Royal.....19 x 24, 45 lbs.
Medium.....18 x 23, 28, 30, 32, and 36 lbs.
Demy.....16 x 21, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 lbs.
Extra Folio...19 x 24, 24 lbs., and 19 x 23, 21 lbs.

Check Folio.17½ x 24½, 18 and 20 lbs.
Folio.....17 x 22, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 lbs.
Crown.....15 x 19, 20 and 22 lbs.
Flat Cap....14 x 17, 12, 14, 16 and 18 lbs.
" ....13 x 16, 12 and 13 lbs.
Flat Letter.. 8 x 10½, 8, 10 and 12 lbs.

Flat Note..... 5 1-4 x 8, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.

PAPER FOR CIRCULARS, DODGERS, &c.
PAPER FOR POSTERS, HAND BILLS, &c.
PAPER FOR BLANKS, CHECKS, NOTES, &c.

FURNISHED IN ANY QUANTITY, SMALL OR LARGE.

IN ORDERING, BE SURE TO GIVE EXACT SIZE AND QUALITY REQUIRED.

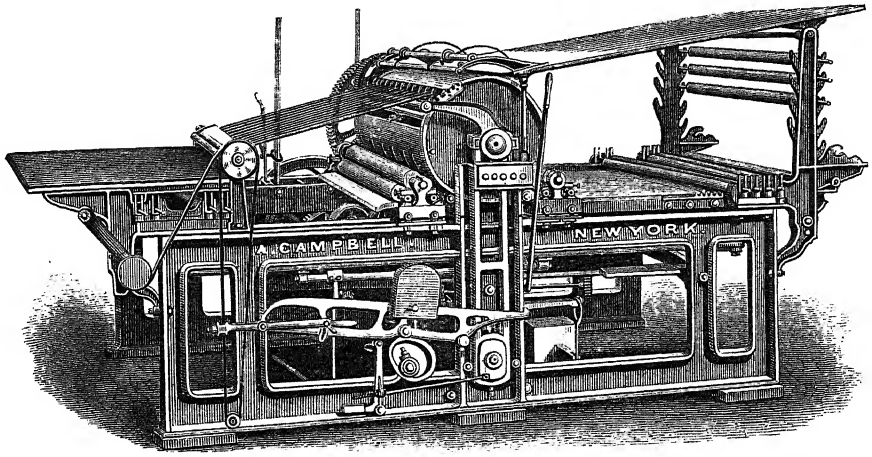
PAPER RULED TO ORDER, TO ANY PATTERN—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 505 Minor St., Philadelphia.

THOMAS W. PRICE COMPANY.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

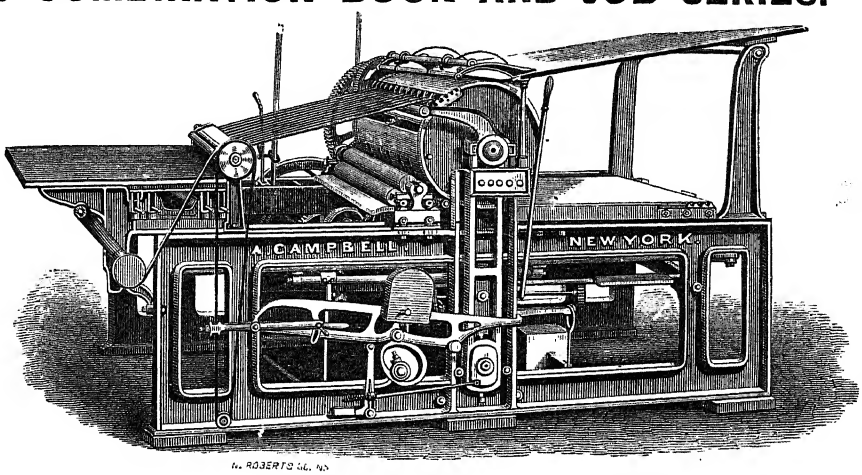
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour	Price,
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

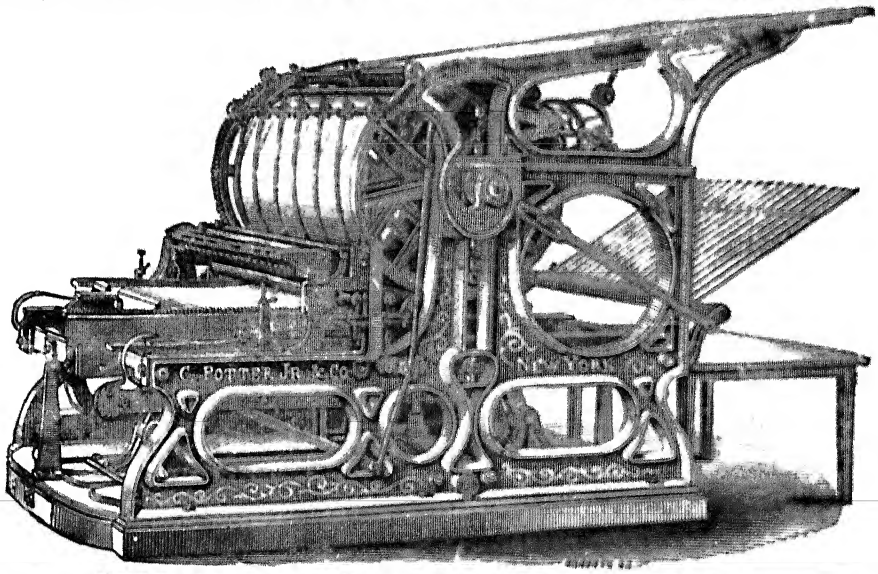
OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York. A. CAMPBELL.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES,

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK--MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Boston, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and good enough for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

Boston, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing, and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press*. Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers	$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 " "	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 " "	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 "	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 "	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 " "	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 "	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers	$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$3,300
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	3,500

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

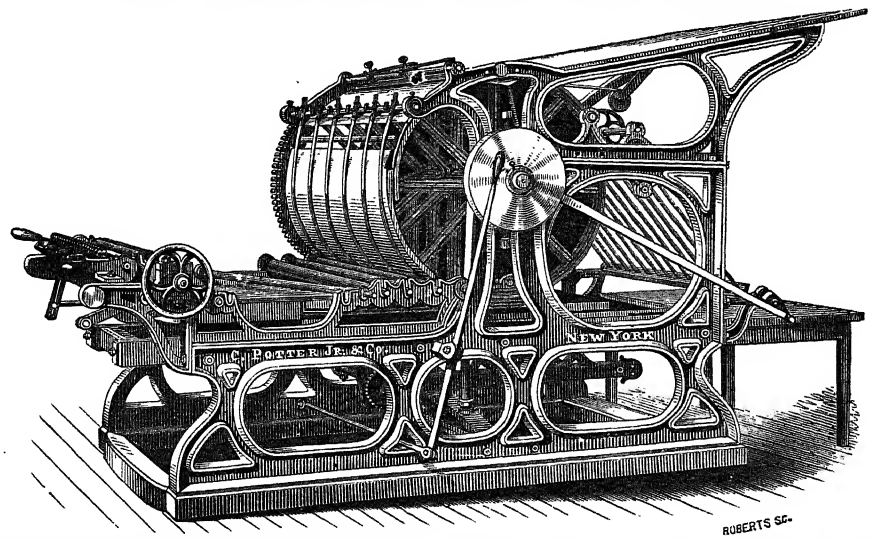
TERMS CASH.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

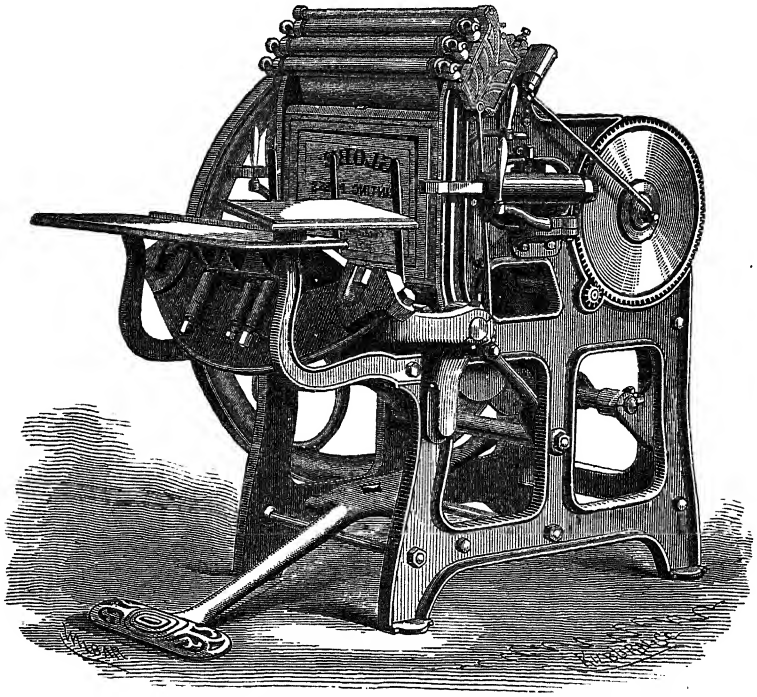
Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

Terms Cash. *NO. 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.*

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Perfect Ink Distribution.
Impression can be thrown on or off.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,

PALMYRA, N. Y.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.

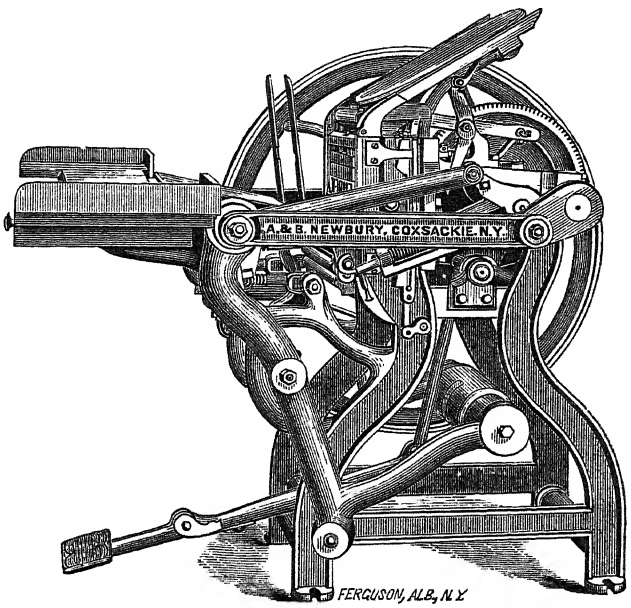
PRICES:

Half-Medium,	13 1-2	x 19	inches inside of Chase,	$450
Quarto-Medium,	10	x 16	" "	350
Eighth-Medium,	8	x 12	" "	250

Fountain, $25. Steam Fixtures, $15.

These prices include two sets of roller stocks, roller mold, three chases, wrenches, and boxing.

All presses delivered at the manufactory.



COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, Etc.

Paper Cutters,	28 inches				$50
"	Self-feeding Head				60
Proof Presses,	9	x32	inches inside bearers, with frame		45
"	16½	x32	" " "		55
"	20	x36	" " "		80

Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

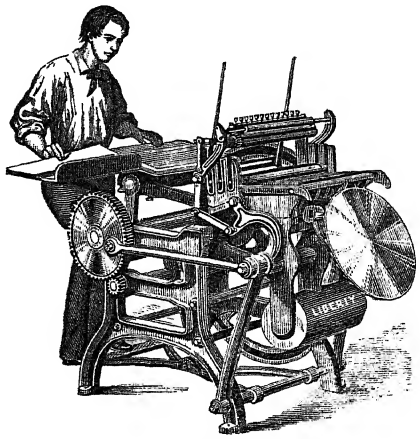
Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

PRICES REDUCED. **PRICES REDUCED.**

DECENER & WEILER'S
"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



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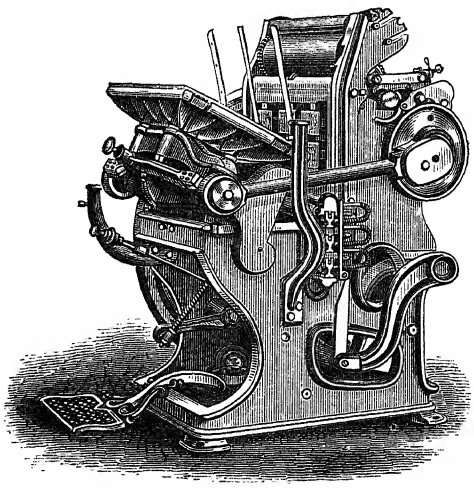

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Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. "FREE AND UNSHACKLED." $1.50 per Annum.

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The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1.50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

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R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

Franklin's Birthday Celebrations.

INTERESTING AND CREDITABLE CEREMONIES.

The birthday of Benjamin Franklin has probably never been so extensively and creditably celebrated as it was during the present year. In several cities—Boston and New York particularly—the arrangements were of the most elaborate character, and the celebrations were participated in by the most honored and respected citizens of the several localities. Many eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the great American Printer, Philosopher, and Statesman; and we regret exceedingly that our limited space forbids giving them in full.

We had intended briefly noticing all in the present number of the CIRCULAR; but the exercises at the Boston celebration were so lengthy, and yet so replete with interest to all printers, that we have concluded to reserve that report for the March number, when we will be able to devote more room to it.

We trust that in each succeeding year the craft will unite in celebrating the day with appropriate ceremonies, so that it may become *our* red-letter day; ever remembering that in honoring Franklin we are simply holding up to admiration those qualities which best adorn humanity.

IN NEW YORK.

One of the grandest events of the season, in the city of New York, was the celebration of the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, on the night of the 16th of January last, at the great hall of the German Turners' Association, in East Fourth Street. The evening was beautifully clear, but the weather was extremely cold, and just enough snow on the ground not to interfere with carriage travel or pedestrianism. About seven hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the entertainment, which was novel in character, and really a "new departure" for the New York Typographical Society.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who were present, and took part in the exercises, were William Cullen Bryant, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., and Prof. Lyman, the elocutionist. John Brougham, Esq., author of the tableaux "Scenes from the Life of Franklin;" Albert De Groot, the gentleman who gave to the printers the statue of Franklin which stands in Printing House Square; Hon. John Bigelow, formerly United States Minister to France; Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States; and Gen. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, were invited to be present to participate in the festival, but were unable to attend on account of prior engagements.

Conspicuous among the audience was the venerable form of Thurlow Weed, who has been an honored member of the Society for fifty-eight years. Charles McDevitt, a member for forty-six years; and Dr. Henry R. Piercy, a member for fifty-four years, were also present, and all apparently enjoying good health. Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne, Peter C. Baker, C. C. Savage, and many other distinguished members of the craft were present, wearing the badge of the Society. Among the invited guests present, was Mr. W. F. Lacy, President of the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

The exercises commenced about 8 o'clock, with an overture by Wallace's excellent orchestra.

Rev. Dr. Prime delivered an introductory address as presiding officer, on the subject of Franklin, which was very interesting and warmly applauded. He briefly expressed his pleasure at being permitted to participate in the celebration. He drew a picture of the struggles and triumphs of Franklin, observing that the hand which was so diligent

in the typographical art was the same hand that drew the lightning from the clouds of heaven, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He concluded as follows: "Two years ago, we inaugurated in Printing House Square the monument of Franklin, and it was unveiled to mortal eyes by the hand of Morse. It was his last public act. He came from his bed to perform that service, and he returned to it, whence in a few short weeks he was borne to his grave. The names of Franklin and Morse are now identified in American history, and will forever be associated with art and science. Franklin taught us how to avoid the dangers from electricity, and Morse made it our obedient servant. I congratulate you, my brethren of the Society, upon the return of this anniversary. Let us never neglect its observance. It will do us good to cherish the memory of our illustrious Franklin. It will dignify our art and profession to imitate his virtues, and to teach them to our children and children's children to the latest generation."

After Mr. Prime had concluded, the Chairman introduced William Cullen Bryant, who, upon his entrance on the stage, was received with shouts of applause. Upon silence being restored, the venerable American poet and journalist spoke as follows:

The illustrious printer and journalist, whose birth we this evening commemorate, is often spoken of with praise as an acute observer of nature and of men—as a philosopher, as an inventor, as an able negotiator, and as a statesman. But in this latter respect, the capacity of statesman, he has not received all the praise which is his due. For he saw, as it seems to me, further into the true province and office of a free government, and the duties of its legislators, than any man of his time. He saw and pointed out the folly of governing too much. He saw that it is not the business of a Government to do what can possibly be done by individuals. He saw that what the Government had to do was to restrain its citizens from invading each other's freedom. He therefore condemned the Corn Laws—the laws against the importation of grain—a hundred years before the people of Great Britain became convinced of their folly and repealed them. He held, also, that it was not the policy of a State to put any limitations on paper credit. In other words, he was for free banking, believing that the intermeddling of the Government with that branch of commercial business could only lead to mischief. Franklin saw also the wisdom and humanity of mitigating the calamities of war by allowing trading vessels to pass and repass unmolested on the high seas in time of war; and before he returned from Europe, in 1785, he negotiated a treaty with Prussia which contained an article against privateering. Thus he anticipated, by more than half a century, the proposition which our Government since made to Great Britain.

Franklin is not often spoken of as a witty man, but his wit was as remarkable as his statesmanship. I think that he had as much wit as Swift or as Voltaire, if he had but cultivated this talent. Only his clear, practical good sense predominated, and he never showed himself in the capacity of a humorist save when some practical purpose was to be effected by it. Only twenty-four days before his death, he composed the amusing parody of a speech delivered on the floor of Congress by a Mr. Jackson, in defence of slavery—a parody which evidently suggested to Sidney Smith the famous conservative oration of Noodle. I took up lately a French biographical account of Franklin, and there I found a list of some of the proverbs coined by him and added to the common stock. Among these was one illustrating the difficulty which those who are in extreme poverty find in keeping to the strict line of rectitude. "It is hard," said Franklin, "to make an empty bag stand upright." The Petition of the Left Hand, and the Dialogue between Franklin and the Gout, are examples of his wit. His wit was all of the genuine sort. I suppose he never made a pun in his life, because he could see no use in it.

If I should say that Franklin was also a poet, this assembly, I suppose, would smile. Yet the poetic element was not wanting in his mental constitution, though he did not write verses, at least but rarely. You remember his tract written on seeing a fly crawl out from a glass of Madeira wine just drawn from the cask, where it had been immersed, perhaps, for years. That was a fine poetic thought which he wrought out from that circumstance, of being himself preserved in a suspended animation by some such means for a century or two, and being then recalled to life and the world, and shown the mighty changes which had taken place in the aspect of things, and the state of society—a new and strange world in place of the one which he inhabited. But the most remarkable example of his possession of the poetic faculty was given when, in the year 1787, he sat in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. As the Convention finished its labors, the sun, emerging from a cloud, poured a flood of radiance into the hall where the assembly was held. You know that the ancients made the god of the sun, Phœbus Apollo, the god of poetry also, and the source of poetic inspiration. The aged philosopher, then in his eighty-second year, caught the inspiration, and in a few well-chosen words accepted and proclaimed the omen. I cannot give the precise words, because I have not been able lately to find the record of them, but they were in substance these: "Thus," he said, "are the clouds that lowered over our Republic in its infancy destined to pass away. Thus will the smile of Heaven be vouchsafed to our completed labors, and the sunshine of prosperity rest on our country." My friends, may his words, in all the coming time, prove as prophetic as they were poetical.

Miss Ella Knapp Seager, a young American *prima donna*, then sang "The Cuckoo," a fine song by Abt, which was charmingly rendered by the vocalist. The applause that followed was long continued, and Miss Seager sang, as an encore, the pleasing ballad of "Coming Through the Rye."

Mrs. Carrie F. Shorey, a skillful music teacher, ably presided over the piano during the singing, and was likewise given a share of approbation from the audience.

Rev. Dr. Chapin delivered the next address, which was brief, but was given in his vigorous and telling manner. It was highly eulogistic of the life of Franklin. The Doctor finished by saying that the statue of the illustrious printer had been erected in its proper place—in Printing House Square—among the printers, and surrounded by the busy hum of the printing presses.

Miss Seager again appeared upon the stage, and kindly volunteered a song in place of the Quartette Club, which had failed to appear. She sang a popular song, "Won't you tell me why, Robin," which was cheered loudly and persistently, and the lady was absolutely compelled to give the audience an encore ballad.

Prof. W. L. Lyman then recited "The Vagabond," with wonderful effect, and received considerable applause.

Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne read a poem, entitled "Morse and Franklin."*

After these, Miss Seager sang "Dare I Tell," composed by Wimmerstedt, and upon a tremendous call from the au-

* This poem will be given in full in the March CIRCULAR.

dience, she gave them "The Last Rose of Summer," singing it in delightful style, and rousing her hearers to a pitch of enthusiasm.

The entertainment was ably managed by Messrs. E. M. Skidmore, Chairman Executive Committee, Jas. H. Easton, President of the Society, and Chas. W. Fisk, of the Board of Directors.

The stage was then cleared for the play, the guests taking seats on the main floor of the hall, in front of the orchestra, and heartily enjoying the "Scenes from the Life of Franklin," written by John Brougham, Esq., and which is described in the programme, as follows:

Scene I.—Market Street, Philadelphia, in 1723.
Benjamin Franklin, a Poor Printer Boy, aged 17.....Miss M. Sackett.
Wm. Fishbourne.....Mr. Geo. W. Rea.

Scene II.—Interior of Keimer's Printing Office.
Mr. Keimer, a Printer.....Mr. T. C. Faulkner.
Mrs. Keimer.....Miss L. Forrester.

Scene III.—The Home of Franklin.
Benjamin Franklin, aged 40.....Mr. G. W. Wessells.
Mrs. Franklin, his wife.....Miss F. Willard.
Mr. Wilkins.....Mr. Allen.

Scene IV.—The Home of Franklin's Early Days.
Mrs. Abiah Franklin, Benjamin's Mother.....Miss G. Wallace.
Mr. Granite.....Mr. T. Wittenberg.
Jabez.....Mr. H. Blanchard.

Scene V.—Council Chamber in the Palace of St. James.
William Pitt.....Mr. T. Hill.
Lord Stormont.....Mr. Wm. Easton.
Lord Hillsborough.....Mr. C. Allen.

Scene VI.—An Apartment in Lord Howe's Mansion.
Mrs. Howe.....Miss Marion Sackett.

Scene VII.—Ante-Room of the Court.
Chevalier Papillotte.....Mr. C. Hill.

Scene VIII.—Court of the King of France.
Louis, King of France.....Mr. Wm. Carver.
Villeroi, his Chamberlain.....Mr. W. Murray.
Benj. Franklin, Commissioner to France, aged 72..Mr. G. W. Wessells.

This novel diversion seemed to please all present, and many a hearty laugh was indulged in during the several scenes. All the amateurs performed their parts acceptably, and the speaking tableaux passed off very satisfactorily.

The assemblage then retired to the hall below, where a dinner was served to the guests, about two hundred in number. The following toasts were given and appropriately responded to:

Benjamin Franklin.—His birthplace belongs to America, his services to humanity, and his fame to all ages.

The Press.—The mighty engine of Freedom, of Science, and of the Arts; the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night given to lead men from out of the wilderness of superstition and ignorance.

The Constitution of the United States.—The sheet anchor of political and religious liberty, the guardian of a free press.

The Arts.—Handmaidens of Civilization; Painting and Sculpture have improved human existence, but Printing has the power of changing the human character.

The Brotherhood of the Press.—A commonwealth of nations, representing every people of the earth and speaking every language; may it become the holiest and happiest of Brotherhoods.

Our Guests.—Welcome to our gathering; we extend to them a cordial greeting.

Woman.—May her good impressions be forever stamped on man's destiny.

The Educational System of New York.—A noble monument of her generosity—the pride of her sons and the richest legacy to their children.

The Typographical Profession.—The Pulpit, the Bar, the Stage, and the Healing Art have all drawn from its ranks some of the brightest stars which grace their galaxy of genius.

The Literary and Benevolent Associations of New York.—Almoners of bounty for the mind and the body; may their mission continue while ignorance and suffering are found in her midst.

Our Typographical Brethren Throughout the Globe.—When their *forms* are *locked up* and *planed down* to await the great day of *revisal*, may they have no fear of seeing a *bad proof*.

The Memory of our Deceased Brethren of the New York Typographical Society.—May we, like them, when we have fulfilled our mission, depart in peace, "wrapping the drapery of our couch around us, and lying down to pleasant dreams."

At the conclusion of the exercises at the supper table, the President, Mr. J. H. Easton, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—When hale and vigorous age finds itself on festive occasions surrounded by numerous friends, many of whom it has known from its earliest days—when it receives the assurance that time has not weakened the attachments of auld lang syne, nor been able to rob it of the blessed power of forming new ties—it is thrilled with the pleasure that is said to renew youth. Such is the sensation that stirs the heart of the old New York Typographical Society to-night, and to all it extends a hearty welcome and cordial greeting.

While celebrating the one hundred and sixty-eighth birthday of our patron saint, we are also commemorating the sixty-fifth year of the existence of the New York Typographical Society. Organized on a Fourth of July, the well-known patriotism of printers precludes our ever using that day for any other purpose than that to which it is for all future time devoted; so we to-night anticipate, by a few months, our own proper anniversary, as we have also by one day, for obvious reasons, anticipated the proper day for the celebration of Franklin's birth.

With the transactions of threescore and five years—almost the allotted span of man's life—inscribed upon its records, this Society feels that it is growing old, in years at least. Instituted on July 4th, 1809, it has outlived all its founders; but it retains on its rolls many veterans of the craft. We have four members—three of whom are present with us to-night—whose terms of membership are respectively 58, 57, 56, and 54 years. They are still strong and vigorous men, and lead active and busy lives. May they long continue with us! The member of fifty-eight years' standing is a very Warwick in influence and power in State politics, while he of fifty-six years follows to this day his ancient calling, and now "makes-up," without the assistance of glasses, the most widely read and circulated weekly newspaper in the United States. For fifty-six years he has regularly paid his dues to the Society, and has never once, in all that time, called upon it for a dollar of its funds for sick benefits. He has attended 318 funerals of deceased members. He never misses a meeting of the Board of Directors, of which he has been, from time out of mind, a permanent and honored member. He is a remarkable man; and it may literally be said of him as it was of Moses, that "his eye is not dim nor his natural force abated." We have numerous other members of a half and a third of a century's standing, but they are considered *junior* members, and need not be specifically mentioned.

When it is considered that these veteran members had attained their majority before they affiliated with the Society, it must be conceded that either the printing business is not so fatal to longevity as is generally supposed, or that the acts of benevolence to which members of our Society are obligated, tend to that peace and tranquillity of mind which render length of days possible.

It must not be taken for granted that our Society is entirely composed of aged members. On the contrary, our membership is continually being recruited from the young men of the craft; and although the Society is old in years, it is young in the energy and vigor of its youthful members, and with the experience and wisdom of age, it combines all the vitality and strength of youth. I do not doubt that the centennial anniversary of this Society, thirty-five years hence, will be

celebrated with as much spirit as we have shown to-night; but I cannot believe that the active members of that day will be able to assemble a more eminent body of men, or to surround themselves with truer friends.

Ladies and gentlemen, please accept the thanks of the New York Typographical Society for your kind participation in this evening's entertainment; and be assured, we shall ever be glad to have you participate in the recurring anniversaries of the birthday of the great printer whom we delight to honor.

After the conclusion of the speech, the company returned to the ball room. Here Wallace's Band played for the dancers until about three o'clock in the morning, when the celebration ended, and the ladies and gentlemen dispersed to their homes.

Taken altogether, the celebration was the most successful that the Society has given in many years. To Messrs. Edward M. Skidmore, James H. Easton, Charles W. Fisk, John G. Clayton, T. C. Faulkner, Archibald Miller, S. F. Baxter, Charles McDevitt, and R. H. Johnston, the Executive Committee, are due the credit of successfully inaugurating and carrying out the festivities on the occasion.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

In Philadelphia, a grand Ball was given by Typographical Union, No. 2, at Horticultural Hall, on Monday evening, January 19th. It was very largely attended, and was a gratifying success, both as regards pleasure to the participants, and profit to the Union. No banquet was given, and no speech-making took place; but the ball was kept rolling merrily on until 4 o'clock in the morning. The following were the officers:

MASTER OF CEREMONIES.
FRANK G. WHITE.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
H. J. HAMILTON, L. M. MEYER, J. S. BUNDICK, D. W. MURPHY.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—M. A. DEGROOTE.
Secretary.—JOS. M. WOLF.
Treasurer.—H. J. DURBOROW.

The German printers of Philadelphia celebrated the day by a Concert and Ball at Mænnerchor Hall, on Saturday evening, January 17th. The Concert was given by the Typographical Singing Society, of which Mr. C. Jaeger is President, and lasted from 8 until 10½ P. M. The pieces were all finely executed, and received with much applause.

After the Concert was over, the Ball was commenced, and was continued until 5 o'clock in the morning, almost the entire assemblage remaining until the close. About three hundred persons participated.

The officers were as follows:

MASTER OF CEREMONIES.
C. SCHRACK.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
WILHELM BAETZEL, C. ZIEGLER, OTTO SIMONIS.

IN ALTOONA, PA.

The printers of Altoona celebrated the birthday of the patron printer of the United States—Benjamin Franklin—by giving a grand banquet at the Brant House, on Saturday evening, January 17th. At 8½ o'clock, some forty-two printers, with Mayor Kinch, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. E. Mountney, as invited guests, assembled in the parlor of the Brant House, and organized by calling Mr. E. B. McCrum, of the *Morning Tribune*, to preside at the table.

At 9 o'clock the banquet was announced in readiness, and the company filed into the dining-room, where they found a table bountifully spread with all the luxuries, as well as the substantials, of the season. Immediately behind the chair of the presiding officer, beautiful silk National and State flags were handsomely draped, the room was brilliantly lighted, and everything looked inviting.

After a blessing had been invoked, ample justice was done the refreshments; good humor, indicative of good feeling, prevailed, and jokes and repartee passed freely. A general pushing back of plates and tipping of chairs signalled a sufficiency of supplies for the physical wants of the banqueters, and a readiness for the intellectual part of the programme.

The presiding officer opened these exercises in a short address of greeting, and offered the following regular toasts:

Benjamin Franklin—The Aphorist, Philosopher, Statesman, and Printer. Green be his memory while a printer holds stick and rule.

Replied to by Mr. George Shrom, of the Newport *News*.

The Press—The greatest moral fulcrum of the age; its power none can reckon.

Replied to by Mr. D. B. Williams, of the *Morning Tribune*.

The Craft—The men who ply the pen, and those who deftly handle the stick and rule—humble appliances, yet greater than the Archimedean lever; for while it failed, they have moved the world.

Replied to by Mr. G. J. Akers, of the *Morning Tribune*.

The President of the United States, and the Governor of our Commonwealth—May the wisdom of a Franklin influence all their official actions, and the stern virtues of the printer philosopher be blended with long and prosperous lives.

Replied to by Mr. Harry Slep, of the *Mirror* Job Office.

The Keystone State—May it long continue to be in fact, as it is in name, the proud Keystone of the Federal arch.

Replied to by Mr. T. H. Greevey.

The City of Altoona—May it continue to increase and prosper; may its chief executive officer always be worthy of his high official trust, and all those entrusted with the management of its municipal affairs be thoroughly imbued with the wide-awake spirit of the times.

Replied to by Mayor Kinch.

Our Absent Friends of the Blair County Craft—Though not present with us, they are not forgotten.

Mr. D. S. Dunham, of the *Sun*, should have responded to this toast, but about that time he was hunting his hat.

Succeeding these, came a number of volunteer toasts; among them were the following:

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Altoona.

Responded to by Mr. Mountney.

The Printer's Devil—While ascending the hill of prosperity, may he never meet a friend coming down.

The Oldest Printer at the Banquet.

Replied to by Hon. J. J. Canan.

Other toasts were replied to by Messrs. A. J. Greer, D. B. Williams, Geo. J. Akers, Harry Slep, and others.

A letter from Mr. W. B. Brown, the oldest printer in Altoona, one year older than Judge Canan, was read, expressing his regrets that, on account of sickness, he could not be present, and closing with the following toast:

May the younger printers emulate, the older venerate, the estimable one whose birth we commemorate.

Replied to by the presiding officer.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the host, Mr. Jacob Alleman, for the splendid banquet provided. Also, to the committee of arrangements for the creditable manner in which they had performed the part of the programme assigned them.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. Shrom proposed singing "Auld Lang Syne," and it was seconded with a will.

A song from Harry Slep concluded the dining-room exercises.

On repairing to the parlor, the Tribune Glee Club sang "Old Black Joe," Mr. H. C. Price presiding at the piano; and thus ended the first banquet of the printers of Altoona in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin.

IN LYNN, MASS.

The "Editors and Printers' Association," of Lynn, Mass., celebrated the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, on Saturday evening, Jan. 17th, by a banquet given at the St. George Saloon, upon the invitation of Mr. Joseph F. Vella, the proprietor.

According to arrangements, the party met at the office of the *Transcript*, about 8 o'clock, and marched in a body to the St. George Saloon, where Mr. Vella was waiting to receive them. They were escorted to an apartment set apart for their exclusive use, where tables were spread, sumptuously laden with an abundance of good things.

The company spent considerable time in testing the merits of the various dishes announced on the bill of fare, and, judging from the fragments that remained, ample justice was done. At the table, Mr. Vella and his lady assistants worked arduously to render all assistance possible on this occasion.

Mr. Rufus Kimball, one of the publishers of the *Transcript*, called the company to order, by bidding them welcome to the hospitable entertainment afforded them by the generosity of their host. He also touched upon the peculiar vicissitudes incident to a printer's calling, tracing it from his entering as "devil" until his becoming a journeyman. At the conclusion of his remarks, he offered, as the first regular toast—

Lynn Police Court—Ably presided over by a printer; it is a terror to all who walk *Italic*.

This toast was responded to by Hon. Jas. R. Newhall, Judge of the Police Court, who recounted, in a pleasant vein, his early induction into the printing office in 1824. He also gave a brief outline of the printing office of that day, with the Ramage press and inking balls, and other printing implements, and compared them with the present ones, showing a wonderful stride in the art of printing, almost beyond belief.

Mr. A. G. Courtis, also one of the proprietors of the *Transcript*, responded to the toast, "The Newspaper Press." He spoke of the good feeling and fellowship now existing among the proprietors of newspapers, and was proud to say that the era of vituperation and personal scurrility had passed away. He also gave some amusing illustrations of how "ye editors" of former days paid each other off in compliments not of a very flattering nature.

Mr. J. W. Newhall, of the *Reporter*, also responded to the toast, by reciting a poem full of wit and humor, which was received with hearty applause.

Mr. J. F. Kimball, formerly of the Lynn *News*, then gave a poem, which was warmly received.

Mr. N. H. Hastings, of the *Reporter;* Mr. R. W. Lawrence, of the *Transcript;* Mr. C. D. Howard, of the Peabody *Press;* Hon. W. W. Kellogg, Col. Gardner Tufts, and others, were called upon to reply to toasts given, and each responded briefly and pointedly.

Mr. E. F. Forman, of the *Reporter*, then replied to the toast, "The Lady Printers," by saying that he regretted the absence of the only lady connected with the press of Lynn. He wound up his remarks by reading the following stanza, which he said he had prepared with considerable pains:

Unhappy the printer who ne'er in his life
Has had the good fortune to get him a wife;
His "sheet" is oft dirty, his "blanket" is torn,
His "bed" is uneven, his "case" is forlorn.
Let him soon seek a partner to share in his joy,
And make an addition to the numbers of the Editors' and Printers' Association by becoming the father of a fine baby boy.

Other toasts were given and responded to, after which a unanimous rising vote was tendered to Mr. Vella and his assistants, for the sumptuous repast and the kind attention rendered. The company then dispersed, highly pleased with the entertainment of the evening.

It is related of Alexandre Dumas, that when at the San Carlo Theatre, in Naples, one evening, he entered into conversation with a stranger seated near him. At the close of the performance, the stranger said, "I hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting again. I am Alexandre Dumas." "O, indeed!" replied the celebrated novelist, with his gay laugh, "so am I." The stranger collapsed.

Mr. Wm. E. Quimby, managing editor of the Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press*, was lately presented with an elegant silver service, the gift of the employés of that paper.

The Vice-President of Hartford Typographical Union, No. 72, is Mr. Michael Mark Joseph Eloysius Francis Patrick Power.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

AN AMERICAN PUBLISHER.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

An old man, tottering over Philadelphia streets, said to-day, "My father was a printer. He died young, and my mother was left with her little children, but—Mathew Carey was very good to her!" It is well to be so remembered after nearly a century of time.

In the encyclopædic array of American authors, pre-eminent recognition is claimed for his philanthropy; and during half a century of the history of Philadelphia, his name glistens on every page in bright connection with all the worthiest work of the time.

Born in Dublin, in 1760, Mathew Carey belonged to a numerous race, whose members variously spelled the name as Carey or Cary, tracing it back to an honored ancestor in Walter de Kerri, a Norman, who came to England with William the Conqueror.

The father of Mathew acquired considerable fortune as a government contractor, and applied his wealth most worthily to providing a remarkably liberal education for his six sons, all of whom were distinguished for their mental attainments. Among these, Dr. John Carey became noted for his erudition, and was widely known as a critic of the classics, and for his accurate and extensive knowledge. Another son, William Paulett Carey, took an active part in the struggle of 1798, and afterwards removed to England, where he won fame by his criticisms upon art and artists, while his good taste and ready sympathy rendered prompt and hearty recognition to the earlier works of poets and artists who have since earned the applause of the world.

The elder Carey, as a man of sound practical judgment, was strongly convinced of the advantages of directing education in youth in the line of some future employment, and strenuously urged upon his sons, as a duty, the early adoption of a career. Mathew, at fifteen years of age, with hearty earnestness selected the business of printing and publication.

When only seventeen years of age he made his first appearance before the public as author of an Essay upon Duelling; but his long career had its true and characteristic opening when he was nineteen, in a patriotic appeal to his countrymen against the oppressions of the penal code.

The incidents accompanying this venture form so appropriate a prelude to the completed drama of his life, that they here deserve a record.

On a certain Saturday in 1779 the streets of Dublin were profusely decorated with a handbill, announcing that on the following Monday would be published a Letter to the Catholics of Ireland. The inflammatory style of the poster not only attracted public attention, but aroused alarm among the more cautious citizens; and the Catholic clergy convened on Sunday to offer a reward for detection of the author.

Aware of these events, and the public excitement attendant upon them, Mr. Carey, the elder, and his friend Mr. Chambers, were privately discussing the matter, when the lad Mathew joined in the conversation, and some casual look or word led to a close cross-examination which resulted in discovering, to their amazement, that he was the proscribed author. Instantly appreciating the real dangers of the position, they insisted upon immediate flight, and in a few hours Mathew was safely embarked for France.

By one of those seeming accidents which turn the current of life into its destined channel, the young refugee found employment in Benjamin Franklin's printing office at Passy; and may be thenceforward fairly considered as chosen representative of the aged printer-patriot, who was not only to carry forward, into a new generation, the same spirit, enterprise, and principles, but also to serve as his virtual successor in Franklin's old home in America.

After his return to Dublin, Carey edited for a short time the *Freeman's Journal*, and, in 1782, established the *Volunteer's Journal*, which soon became the leading opposition paper of the country. An attack upon the Parliament and the Ministry being answered by that ever-ready weapon, an indictment for libel, Carey was arraigned before the House of Commons, and committed to Newgate until the adjournment of Parliament.

Upon his liberation from prison, his best friends in Ireland, with true Hibernian emphasis, proved that for him to remain in Dublin would only insure his living in—Newgate. Their arguments were strengthened by the fact that other prosecutions were impending over him, and to escape these dangers Carey departed speedily for America, leaving in the Autumn of 1784.

His acquaintance with Franklin influenced him to select Philadelphia as a home, and upon his arrival the Marquis de Lafayette was, by a happy incident, visiting that city. The great Frenchman was just taking his departure for New York, on his return to his old home; but learning of the arrival of Carey, wrote him a warm welcome to America, wishing him future happiness and fortune, and enclosing a hundred dollars, which he might well presume would be of service to a political refugee. By the chances of travel the personal meeting was deferred until Lafayette returned in 1824, to behold the prosperity of the Republic he had fought to establish, and to find the refugee an honored citizen, surrounded by a family which was to carry on the work he had so worthily begun.

Carey immediately established the *Pennsylvania Herald*, a paper especially to be remembered as containing the first accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, the entire labor of reporting the debates being performed by himself. A personal controversy, which arose during this work, led to a duel with Colonel Osborne, of Philadelphia, in which Carey was seriously wounded.

In 1787 Carey commenced the publication of the *American Museum*, a monthly magazine, of which he was editor. It

was continued until 1792, and ranks as a valuable record of the events of the period.

Now fully established as an energetic business man in the land of his adoption, Mathew Carey still further strengthened his connection by marrying Bridget Flahavan, of Philadelphia, whose grandfather had been an Italian merchant in Cork, and who, in deference to the taste of his new countrymen, had Corkized his Italian patronymic of Flavigne into the Erse Flahavan.

Determining to continue his chosen avocation as publisher, he, in 1789, issued proposals for a large quarto English Douay Bible. This was considered a most daring venture. The only English Bible ever published in America had been the unlucky duodecimo of Aitken, in 1782, which had completely failed to meet the competition of cheaper foreign publications. But Carey courageously proceeded with his work, and it made its appearance in December, 1790, to be followed, ten years later, by an edition of the Protestant Bible, also in 4to. Besides being the first of its kind published in this country, this volume is celebrated from the fact that a fourth edition, which speedily followed, was retained in type to supply the demand for new impressions, and is believed to have been the first standing Bible the world had known. In this case, the type was supplied by the well-remembered firm of Binney & Ronaldson, of this city. As yet, the less expensive stereotype had not been made available in this country.

The terrible plague of the yellow fever soon after visited Philadelphia, and Carey is now found zealously at work for the welfare of his fellow-citizens. As a member of the Committee of Health he was unremitting in his attentions to the sick, and accurate in his study of the disease. He embodied the results of his observations and experience in a pamphlet, styled a "History of the Yellow Fever of 1793," a work which speedily reached a fourth edition.

Interested in all matters belonging to the public weal, he united earnestly, in 1796, with Bishop White and a few other citizens, in organizing the first American Sunday School Society. Equally indefatigable in business affairs, he zealously endeavored to induce the booksellers and printers of the United States to inaugurate regular trade fairs for the exchange of books. His motion was, however, premature; but he lived to see the trade sale successfully accomplished by his son and successor, Henry C. Carey, in the year 1824.

As a fervent laborer in all the work that his hands found to do, the discussion upon the establishment of the United States Bank gave much employment to his pen; and his intense interest in the well-being of the country was excited to enthusiasm by the political condition of the nation during the war of 1812. His thoughts and feelings found warm expression, in his remarkable and popular volume, entitled "The Olive Branch: or, Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic."

Four editions of this book were sold in eight months after its appearance, and within a year not less than seven editions were demanded.

The copious and authentic information here supplied in regard to the political and industrial condition of the country attracted attention and admiration; and a contemporary well described its literary character as "the rapid, rectilineal course of an enlightened mind, directed by good common sense." An earnest examination into the foundation of national prosperity led him to consider the protection of the national industries as the true means of assuring national independence; and a varied scholarship enabled him to marshal not only authorities but facts into the defence of his argument. The vehement enthusiasm of the thinker, and his earnest determination to compel conviction upon the reader, urged him to carry to exaggeration the prevailing style of the day, and point his emphasis with italics and small caps, running into a climax of large capitals, with an honorary guard of exclamation points.

The continuous popularity of this work caused it to reach a tenth edition.

His devotion to the progress of his new home did not, however, destroy his sympathy with the land of his birth; and he undertook a formal examination and refutation of the charges against his countrymen, in relation to the alleged butcheries of Protestants in the insurrection of 1640. This work appeared in the year 1819, under the title of "Vindiciæ Hibernicæ," and passed through several editions.

Pursuing the way opened by the Olive Branch, Carey may thenceforward be regarded as an authority in political economy. The New Olive Branch, published in 1820, demonstrated the true harmony of interests existing among the various portions of society, and the calmer diction appropriate to such a document is always excellent and often eloquent. This was followed two years later by "Essays on Political Economy," which headed a series of pamphlets upon kindred topics, amounting to more than two thousand pages.

Taught by his own experience the advantage of early practical training, he introduced his son into the business at an early age, beginning his instruction in its details when he was but eight years old, and giving him responsible duties when he was less than twelve. This son, Henry Charles Carey, became his father's successor as publisher in 1821, and pursuing the same mental bias, has become a noted author and original thinker in economical science.

Having undergone several changes, the publishing business begun by Mathew Carey in the last century is still represented by the establishments of his two grandsons, who support the well-won honors of the family by uniting authorship, scholarship, and business acumen.

Retirement from active business afforded a period of leisure which Carey devoted to projects of industrial reform and societary improvement. The boundless benevolence of his disposition prompted him to assist in all prac-

tical schemes for the benefit of the poor, the helpless, and the ignorant; and his energy continued undiminished even by an increase of the lameness from which he had suffered from infancy.

Severely temperate in his habits, he was still in the enjoyment of hearty vigor when he was thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse. The injuries were serious, and his friend, Dr. Jackson, strongly urged absolute rest as the only means of assuring the complete reunion of his broken ribs. A few days of this enforced quiet were endured with great impatience, and on the fourth day he insisted upon rising from his couch to attend to his correspondence; a few letters were written, when he exclaimed that he felt curiously and suddenly drowsy. He lay down to sleep, and in that slumber ended a life of seventy-nine years—a life which, if fully told, would embrace the educational, political, and industrial history of the time.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

COPY HOLDER (143,616).—Walter R. Carter, N. Y. Application filed August 9, 1873.

FEED GAUGE FOR PRINTING PRESSES (144,652).—Gordon Wilcox, Norwich, Conn. Application filed July 17, 1873.

PAPER-FEEDING MACHINE (143,740).—J. T. Ashley and Frederick Ashley, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application filed May 24, 1873.

CARD AND TICKET PRINTING PRESS (143,780).—George E. Peck, Du Quoin, Ill. Application filed May 21, 1873.

COMPOSING STICK (143,876).—Leopold Buschmann, Newark, N. J., assignor to Wm. Quail, New York City. Application filed September 4, 1873.

REGISTERING ATTACHMENT FOR PRINTING PRESSES (143,904).—Anton Hilgenreiner, New York City. Application filed July 31, 1873.

TYPE-CASTING MACHINE (144,066).—Jas. M. Conner, Greenville, N. J. Application filed September 20, 1873.

PAPER-FOLDING MACHINE (144,160).—Robt. J. Stuart, Yonkers, N. Y. Application filed November 18, 1873.

CONSECUTIVE-NUMBER PRINTER (144,196).—Robt. M. Evans, Buffalo, N. Y. Application filed May 17, 1873.

MITRE-BOX FOR CUTTING PRINTER'S RULES (144,407).—Theo. H. Mead, New York City, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., same place. Application filed March 6, 1873.

PAPER FILE (144,512).—Mahlon Craft, Bellaire, Ohio. Application filed October 6, 1873.

PROCESS FOR REMOVING INK FROM ENGRAVED PRINTING PLATES (144,544).—Joseph S. Ives, New York City. Application filed October 9, 1873.

MANUFACTURE OF PRINTING TYPE (144,571).—Julius Silversmith, Chicago, Ill. Application filed March 11, 1872.

BRONZING MACHINE (144,741).—L. G. Chaput, Wm. Braidwood, and John Braidwood, New York City. Application filed August 7, 1873.

ROTARY PRINTING PRESS (144,742).—Cycil C. Child, Boston, Mass. Application filed March 19, 1873.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING FORM (144,796).—Ira Reynolds, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to Reynolds & Reynolds, same place. Application filed March 21, 1873.

FEEDING PAPER TO ROTARY PRINTING PRESSES (144,822).—J. T. Ashley, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.—Case A. Application filed May 23, 1873.

PRINTING PRESS (145,101).—Wm. H. Golding, Chelsea, Mass. Application filed November 13, 1873.

[Communicated.]

SPECIMEN BOOK OF PRINTING.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—I was pleased to note, in a recent issue of your journal, that another printer was as fortunate as myself in possessing a copy of the Ronaldson Specimen Book of 1822. Perhaps, if the subject were agitated, other and older books of the kind might "turn up," so that the genealogy, as it were, of type founding, might be traced to the present day. In my library is a book, by Philip Luckombe, the title of which is as follows: A Concise History of the Origin and Progress of Printing; with Practical Instructions to the Trade in General. Compiled from those who have wrote on this Curious Art. London: Printed and sold by W. Adlard and J. Browne, in Fleet Street. MDCCLXX. [8vo. 502 pp.]

Pages 133–174 of this work are given up to "A Specimen of Printing Types, by William Caslon, Letter Founder, London." The sizes of type named therein are as follows: Five and Four Lines Pica, Two Lines Double Pica, Great Primer, English, Pica, Small Pica, Great Primer and Brevier, French Canon; Double Pica; Paragon, Great Primer, English and "Long Bodied English," Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Burgeois (in another part of the book, the author spells this Burjois), Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, and Pearl. It is noticeable that Greek and Hebrew hold prominent places, while Gothick, Coptick, Æthiopick, Etruscan, Armenian, and Samaritan are shown with Pica bodies, Syriack and Arabick on English bodies, while honest Saxon is honored with English, Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier. The "Blacks" (Text) run from Two Lines Great Primer down to Brevier, and are the nearest approach to fancy letter given in the work. Two sizes of music type are shown, while five pages are devoted to "Flowers" (Borders), one line of which is but an alternation of hour glasses and death's heads. A font of "Engrossing" Letter (somewhat similar to that formerly known among American printers as "Secretary") is shown; and, for the gratification of the curious, a page is devoted to the type cast for the printing of the Domesday Book, "it being the Character made use of in the reign of William the Conqueror." Inside a border, near the close, is this legend:

This new Foundery was begun in the year 1720, and finish'd 1763; and will (with God's leave) be carried on, improved and inlarged, by WILLIAM CASLON, Letter-Founder, in LONDON. SOLI DEO GLORIA.

The frontispiece of this curious book is a frightfully engraved figure, supposed to represent Gutenberg, his right hand resting on a tablet, inscribed as follows:

Memoriæ Sacrum. Typographia, Ans Artium omnium Conservatrix, primum inventa. MCCCCXL.

If there are any older specimens in the possession of any of your readers, let us hear from them.

Yours, etc., H. R. B.

CHICAGO, January, 1874.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Association met in the Senate Committee Rooms, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 28th, 1874.

The President and Vice-Presidents being absent, R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, was called to the chair, and Jas. P. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, was appointed Assistant Secretary *pro tem.*

The following members were present: F. Mortimer, *Times*, New Bloomfield; George Shrom, *News*, Newport; W. C. Talley, *Delaware County Democrat*, Chester; J. W. Freeman, *Comet*, Pittston; F. J. Magee, *Star*, Wrightsville; J. B. Sansom, *Democrat*, Indiana; R. S. Menamin, PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, Philadelphia; J. Trainor King, *Sunday Dawn*, Philadelphia; G. M. Richart, *Gazette*, Pittston; E. W. Smiley, *Venango Citizen*, Franklin; S. A. Smith, *Messenger*, Indiana; J. H. Sheibley, *Advocate and Press*, New Bloomfield; W. A. Rupert, *Courier*, Conneautville; J. P. Taylor, *Record of Times*, Wilkes-Barre; Thomas Chalfant, *Intelligencer*, Danville; H. C. Demming and R. H. Thomas, *Farmers' Friend* and *Independent*, Mechanicsburg; B. F. Myers, *Patriot*, Harrisburg; G. B. Clarke, *Gazette*, Reading; H. Watson, *Argus*, Greenville; A. W. Milleisen, *Independent*, Mechanicsburg; J. R. Orwig, *Telegraph*, Mifflinburg; R. M. Birkman, *Indiana County Progress*, Indiana; J. R. M'Afee, *Tribune*, Westmoreland; C. B. Brockway; L. H. Davis, *Montgomery Ledger*, Pottstown; and Joseph Ritner.

Several gentlemen not previously connected with the Association, paid their initiation fees and were enrolled as members.

The minutes of the annual meetings held at Harrisburg, and at Wilkes-Barre during the Summer excursion, were read by the Recording Secretary, R. S. Menamin, and approved as read.

Secretary Menamin made his financial report, and also read the report of the Treasurer, Elwood Greist, both of which were received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Mr. Sansom moved the enforcement of the resolution adopted at Wilkes-Barre, providing that members who fail to attend the business meetings of the Association, and neglect to pay their dues, shall be stricken from the roll.

After some discussion the matter was dropped.

Mr. J. B. Sansom moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Chair appointed J. B. Sansom, J. H. Sheibley, B. F. Myers, Thomas Chalfant, and G. M. Richart.

The committee retired, and while they were preparing the nominations, remarks were made on the bill before the Legislature providing for the publication in the newspapers of applications for local or special legislation.

Mr. Brockway thought the bill as it now stands does not provide for sufficient publicity. Both political parties are alike interested in the proposed legislation, and the matter should not be withheld from one and given to the other.

Mr. Sheibley, member of the Legislature, also expressed his dissatisfaction with the Senate amendments, which he denominated illiberal.

The general sentiment of the Association was in favor of the bill as it passed the House, providing for the publication of applications in two papers of different politics of each county.

The subject was dropped without any further action being taken upon it.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, presented their report as follows:

President—R. H. Thomas.
Vice-Presidents—Henry Watson, W. Cooper Talley, and G. M. Richart.
Recording Secretary—R. S. Menamin.
Corresponding Secretary—F. J. Magee.
Treasurer—L. H. Davis.
Executive Committee—J. P. Taylor, J. R. M'Afee, P. Gray Meek, S. H. Smith, J. R. Orwig, J. Trainor King, D. H. Neiman, Moses S. Foltz, J. B. Bratton, Benjamin Whitman, and H. T. Darlington.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the officers elected by acclamation, whereupon President elect R. H. Thomas and Secretary Menamin, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon them, promising, if work would avail anything, the Association would certainly have the benefit of their labors.

Mr. Sansom moved that Philadelphia be made the objective point of the Editorial Excursion next Summer.

Mr. Menamin suggested that it would be better to wait until the following year, when the Centennial Buildings should be somewhat advanced, or approaching completion, at which time a visit of the Editorial Association might be of some practical benefit to the enterprise in which we take so much pride. By so doing a greater interest might be awakened throughout the entire State, and a greater impetus given to the efforts to make the Exposition worthy of our great country.

Mr. Sansom withdrew his motion.

Mr. Thomas proposed a trip through the Cumberland Valley into West Virginia, and assured the Association that satisfactory railroad arrangements could be made.

Mr. Chalfant made a few remarks in relation to the practice of soliciting passes for editorial excursions.

The question of excursion was referred to the officers, with power to act.

A lengthy discussion was called forth in consequence of a resolution offered by E. W. Smiley, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this Association, that the provisions of the bill entitled "An Act regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation," as it passed the House of Representatives, are just and fair, and calculated to secure the widest publicity to all proposed special legislation.

After some further routine business, the Association adjourned.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1874.

TO BOOKBINDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1874.

Having accepted the Philadelphia Agency for the sale of the Bookbinders' Machinery manufactured by the Sanborn Machine Company, of Mystic River, Conn., I am now prepared to fit out complete binderies at short notice, or supply any machine that may be required in large or small binderies.

Samples of the leading articles used in bookbinderies will be kept on exhibition, and can be inspected at the Warerooms, 515, 517 and 519 Minor Street.

Ruling Machines, Paging Machines, and all machinery and materials not manufactured by the Sanborn Machine Company, can be procured from or through me, at short notice, and all inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Having a first-class Machine Shop connected with my business (the Franklin Machine Shop, rear of 52 and 54 North Sixth Street), I am ready to repair, remove, or set up, in an economical and skillful manner, any and all kinds of Bookbinders' Machinery; and Bookbinders will find it much to their advantage to have their repairs made at this Machine Shop, where the workmen have a special knowledge of Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, I am yours truly,

R. S. MENAMIN,

515, 517, and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

PRINTING AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Many of the manufacturers, agriculturists, and artists of this and other countries, have already commenced the work of preparing for the representation of their products at the Centennial Exposition; and it is time that an active movement should also be commenced by those who are identified with printing and its auxiliary arts, if they wish to make an appropriate and effective display. The work accomplished by printing in this country has been so enormous, and, in some respects, so peculiar, that a complete representation of its implements, processes, and products would constitute one of the most striking and instructive departments of the Exposition, and prove, at the same time, specially rich in illustrations of American originality. This nation prints nearly as many newspapers as all the rest of the world combined; here was invented the first successful type-making machine; we have kept the lead for years in the manufacture of fast newspaper presses; put into successful operation the first fast web-printing press; introduced into stereotyping and electrotyping many important improvements scarcely known in Europe; made new printing presses, of various sizes, by the hundred, and used them by the thousand; captured premiums at Vienna for chromolithography; revolutionized and improved to a wonderful degree bank-note and steel-plate printing; manufactured diversified varieties, sizes, and styles of type, of metal and wood, to an extent unknown in other countries; and, meanwhile, greatly improved and advanced the processes for binding books, and making paper and ink, as well as every detail connected with the manufacture of each and all the products of printing; and the United States should, and will be able to make a magnificent showing, if proper facilities are afforded by the Exposition, and if the printers and their auxiliaries do their full duty. As the Centennial is international in its scope, it is also very desirable that the printing of all advanced foreign countries should be well represented here, so that there may be a full and free interchange of knowledge, and that we may have opportunities of learning all the new points the Europeans have discovered.

The effectiveness of a Printing Department in the Centennial Exposition, however, will largely depend upon the preliminary arrangements; the nature of the classification adopted; the character of the inducements offered, and the activity displayed in awakening the interest of those who should, or might appropriately, become exhibitors. All these subjects deserve careful consideration, and we will be glad to receive communications or suggestions from any quarter relating to them.

Meanwhile, we are ready to do anything in our power to advance the general object; and, as practical steps towards its accomplishment, make the following propositions, and invite from those who are interested suggestions in reference to them.

1. We will give a gold medal as a prize for the best specimen of color printing on exhibition at the Centennial.

2. We will give, for the most comprehensive and best Essay on the History of Printing in the United States, for the hundred years ending in 1876, a gold medal and $250 as prizes.

On these, and all other subjects relating to printing in connection with the Centennial, we will be glad to be apprised of the views of printers and others.

TWO-CENT stamps are still required on checks.

THE VARIED SIZES OF PAPER.

Few subjects connected with printing in the United States are more complicated than the extraordinary variations in the size and quality of papers commonly used in the trade. The idea of a standard of measurements has been ignored to an extent unknown in other countries, and purchasers and sellers would be in a hopeless state of confusion, in many of their transactions, if they undertook to use any other descriptive terms than those based on weight and measurement in inches, or trade marks, or references to papers previously bought. Some idea of the extent of these diversities may be found from the fact that one of the Amecan manufacturers and dealers in newspaper is now making newspaper of the following sizes:

31½ x 46	28 x 42	30 x 42	27 x 41	35 x 48
30 x 46½	23½ x 34¾	29 x 43¼	26 x 38	22 x 32
31¼ x 48	23 x 34½	30 x 48	25 x 38	33½ x 47
29 x 41	26 x 42	34 x 51	34 x 45	29¾ x 43½
31½ x 43½	24 x 38	25 x 35½	28½ x 48¼	31 x 52½
31½ x 45	26 x 39	26 x 40	36 x 47	30 x 47

Another establishment manufactures and sells newspaper of the following sizes:

22 x 32	24 x 34	24 x 38	26 x 40	31 x 44
23 x 33	24 x 36	26 x 38	28 x 42	36 x 48

Similar diversities exist in the stocks of other dealers, so that the thousands of newspapers published in the United States represent at least hundreds of sizes; and, if diversities of weight and quality are taken into consideration, thousands of varieties of paper. This unsettled condition of affairs naturally leads to confusion, and causes no small amount of waste and inconvenience, injurious alike to newspaper publishers and paper dealers and manufacturers. The subject is of sufficient importance to be worthy of the consideration of editorial associations and all newspaper proprietors, inasmuch as they could materially cheapen the cost of manufacturing the papers they use, if, by a common agreement or understanding, they put some sort of reasonable limit upon the quality and size of newspaper.

If, for instance, all four, five, six, seven, and eight-column papers should be, respectively, of a given size, or of any one of two or three sizes, manufacturers of newspaper could have a reliable basis of operations which would enable them to keep their mills employed, at idle times, in making up stock for future consumption, in advance of specific or special orders.

But what is constantly happening in this country, and not in any other to a considerable extent, is this: A five, six, or seven-column paper becomes, in the opinion of its proprietor, too small. He concludes to enlarge, and in deciding how much larger it should be, each way, he is governed by no fixed rule, but follows the caprices of the moment; and the size of hundreds of papers is being changed every year, without regard to symmetry of shape or precedents, so that paper dealers declare that, practically, such a thing as a regular size no longer exists, and that paper can only be accurately described by a recapitulation of its size in inches, weight per ream of 480 or 500 sheets, and quality and nature of materials used.

As a consequence of this extraordinary state of confusion, the paper of each particular newspaper is, to a very considerable extent, expressly made for its destined use; and each newspaper proprietor shuts himself off from the benefits of competition between the various mills which would make paper appropriate for his use, if the varieties of newspaper were reduced to something like reasonable limits.

On the other hand, paper manufacturers are subjected to considerable loss by the present system. This is occasioned in various ways. For instance, a manufacturer makes considerable stock ahead for a newspaper of a special size; and when the proprietor of that journal suddenly changes its size, the paper cannot be sold without ruinous concessions. The profitable operation of paper mills also depends, in a large degree, upon their constant employment; and the system which restricts the manufacture of the mills of any given locality to the sizes and grades of paper for which there is a known demand in that region, necessarily reacts against newspaper proprietors and the manufacturers of paper.

An analogous state of things exists in the finer grades of paper used for book and blank work, etc. This might be remedied, to a considerable extent, by concerted action in the trade, if such a thing were possible. The following article, from the American Encyclopædia of Printing, furnishes a good idea of the diversities in book, blank, and writing papers:

Dimensions of Paper.—There was formerly, partly because all paper was made by hand, and partly because the English Government levied a duty on paper that was regulated by the names of respective papers, great uniformity in the dimensions of the papers called by the various names. At present, however, these names afford an uncertain indication of dimensions, and they are little better than fancy titles. The sizes corresponding with each title vary not only in different countries, but in different sections of the same country; and while one manufacturer makes papers above, another makes them below the average standard. A due approximation to conformity has been preserved in medium and double medium printing paper, medium printing paper being nineteen by twenty-four inches, and double medium twenty-four by thirty-eight; but there is no similar uniformity in scarcely one other description of either printing or writing-paper. Paper is bought and sold by weight, size in inches, and quality, and the names used have ceased to convey a specific meaning unless they are qualified by the addition of the name of some well-known manufacturer or by some local usage.

Charles Magarge & Co. give the following sizes of blank book papers in general use in Philadelphia:

	Inches.		Inches.
Imperial	23 x 31	Census	18 x 26
Super Royal	20 x 28	Check Folio	17½ x 24½
Royal	19 x 24	Folio	17 x 22
Medium	18 x 23	Crown	15 x 19
Demy	16 x 21	Flat Cap	14 x 17
Extra Folio	19 x 24	"	13 x 16 12 x 15

Inquiries among other Philadelphia paper dealers resulted in the construction of the following table:

	Inches.		Inches.	
Double Imperial	32	x 44	Folio	17 x 22
Double Super Royal	27	x 42	Square Demy	17 x 17
	23	x 36	Demy	16 x 20
Double Med'm	24	x 38*	Crown	15 x 19
	24	x 37½	Flat Cap	
Royal and Half	25	x 29	12½ x 15, 12½ x 15½,	
Imperial and Half	26	x 32	13 x 16, 13½ x 16½,	14 x 17*
" "	22	x 30	Foolscap, varies according to weight	12½ x 16
Super Royal	20	x 28	Letter	10 x 16
Royal	19	x 24	Packet Note	9 x 11
Med'm (writing paper)	18	x 23	Ladies' Bath	7½ x 11
Census	18	x 26	Octavo	7 x 9
Double Cap	17	x 28	Note	6 x 8
Large Check	19	x 24	Billet	6 x 8
Check Folio	17½	x 24½		

* Sizes in general use for printing purposes.

De Vinne's Price List gives the following table of the regular sizes of American papers, prevalent in New York:

FOLDED WRITING PAPERS.

	Inches.		Inches.	
Billet Note	6	x 8	Letter	10 x 16
Octavo Note	7	x 9	Commercial Letter	11 x 17
Commercial Note	8	x 10	Packet Post	11½ x 18
Packet Note	9	x 11	Extra Packet Post	11½ x 18½
Bath Note	8½	x 14	Foolscap	12½ x 16

Note is sometimes 8½ x 10⅜ inches, Letter 9½ x 10½ inches, Commercial Letter 10¾ x 16¾ inches, Foolscap 12 x 15 inches; but the dimensions given in the table are those in most general use.

FLAT WRITING PAPERS.

	Inches.		Inches.	
Law Blank	13	x 16	* Medium	18 x 23
Flat Cap	14	x 17	* Royal	19 x 24
Crown	15	x 19	* Super Royal	20 x 28
Demy	16	x 21	* Imperial	22 x 30
Folio Post	17	x 22	Elephant	22½ x 27½
Check Folio	17	x 24	Columbier	23 x 33½
Double Cap	17	x 28	Atlas	26 x 33
Extra Size Folio	19	x 23	Double Elephant	26 x 40

Extra-size Folio is sometimes 18 x 23 inches, and 19 x 24 inches. Imperial is sometimes 23 x 31 inches.

Sizes above Imperial are never found on sale of American manufacture. They are made only to order, usually with some difficulty, and at extra price.

* Note the difference in size between writing and printing paper of the same name.

PRINTING PAPERS.

	Inches.		Inches.	
Medium	19	x 24	Double Medium	24 x 38
Royal	20 x 24 or 20	x 25	Double Royal	26 x 40
Super Royal	22	x 28	Double Super Royal	28 x 42
Imperial	22	x 32	" " "	29 x 43
Medium-and-Half	24	x 30	Broad Twelves	33 x 41
Small Double Medium	24	x 36	Double Imperial	32 x 46

Large sizes, like 34 x 46 and 36 x 48, as well as odd sizes, like 28 x 34, are not uncommon, but they are of too irregular supply to be considered as regular papers. The larger sizes are invariably of common quality, suitable only for posters and newspapers; the smaller sizes are usually of finer quality, adapted for book and fine job printing.

In the March number of the CIRCULAR we will commence the publication of a series of Chromatic Designs for Ball Programmes and Invitations, Cards, Letter and Note Headings, etc. These Designs will prove invaluable to those engaged in fancy printing.

AN OLD JOURNALIST.

When bluff King Hal's bluff daughter was reigning roughly over very rude subjects, Italy was the seat of polite learning. The shrewd playwright, William Shakspeare, tells us this again and again by choosing Italy as the ground for many of his dramas. The Merry Wives and Falstaff indeed live at Windsor, but Dromio is of Syracuse, the princely Prospero is of Milan, the Two Gentlemen are of Verona; Beatrice, Juliet, Portia, and Perdita are all Italians, and so is the very gentlemanly villian Iago. In the Taming of the Shrew, we learn that the ladies of Padua were accomplished scholars, and the polished gentleman Benedick is of the same city. Following Shakspeare further as a guide, it is to this same city of Padua that we find the unfortunate Merchant of Venice sending, in his dire distress, for the learned legist Bellario.

Guided by the great dramatist, we needs must seek the science of the first years of the seventeenth century in the streets of Padua, and the search closes at the lecture room of Galileo!

Here a cultivated community gathered to listen to his glowing words, until the large hall of the University could not contain his pupils, and he was fain to seek a wider auditorium in the open air. Incited and supported by the intelligence and liberality of his listeners, Galileo invented his telescope, and sweeping the heavens with his wondrous glass, beheld unnumbered marvels.

To that public which had so earnestly accompanied him, step by step, to his great achievement, the philosopher now was desirous of revealing his great tidings of the new worlds hourly bursting upon his amazed vision, and, antedating the invention of a later day, he published the news learned nightly from his telescope in a newspaper aptly named the *Nuncius Sidereus*, or the Messenger of the Stars.

England had still a dozen years to wait for her first journal, while the learned men of Padua and Pisa and Venice were perusing the newspaper of Galileo, announcing, as its news items, the mountains of the moon, the ring of Saturn, the satellites of Jupiter, or

The starry wonders of the Milky Way.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

The present number concludes Vol. VIII of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, and we trust its readers have found it a profitable and interesting one.

That Vol. IX. will be an improvement on Vol. VIII need not be doubted. We have made arrangements to continue the articles by our esteemed contributor, Mrs. Jennie E. Ringwalt, and these will be accompanied by others from the pens of well-known thinkers in the craft.

Subscriptions for the CIRCULAR ($1 50 yearly) should be forwarded at once, to commence with the volume in March. (See Special Inducements on the back of Bargain Page.)

Bound copies of Vol. VIII. will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of $2 50.

GEN. WASHINGTON AND THE SPECTATOR.

We are so accustomed to regard Washington as pre-eminently a man of action, that it is somewhat surprising to connect his memory in any way with the great classic of journalism; but he must have been familiar with many a personal and private anecdote of Addison and Dick Steele, as related by the evening fire by Lord Fairfax, who had contributed to the *Spectator*.

It was this Thomas Fairfax, sixth lord and baron of Cameron, who lived for many years in the family mansion at Belvoir, on the Potomac River, a few miles below Mount Vernon. George Washington was a frequent guest at Belvoir, and was only sixteen years of age when he was sent by Lord Thomas to survey the lands beyond the Blue Ridge. Young Washington's favorable report induced Lord Fairfax to visit the region; and he was so pleased with the country, that he built a fine residence near Winchester, and lived there the remainder of his life. To this mansion, called Greenway Court, Washington was always welcome, and the young surveyor often visited it to enjoy the hunting, and to improve himself by reading and conversing with Lord Fairfax, who had graduated at Oxford, and still preserved a fondness for literary pursuits.

Mr. Geo. M. D. Bloss, for many years the political editor of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, has recently retired from active editorial life. Mr. Bloss is a man of extraordinary force as a writer, and his remarkable powers of memory made him invaluable as a referee in all political matters requiring a prompt and accurate decision. His manuscript was probably the worst ever given to compositors by an editor—we speak from experience, and well remember our puzzled expression on viewing our first "take of Bloss"—but his gentlemanly deportment and genial good nature, in spite of his defects of chirography, endeared him to all the printers who knew him intimately. He used to say that the printers were his friends, and he was their friend. We believe he carries with him the good wishes of all who ever puzzled their brains over a "take of Bloss."

On January 1st, 1874, Messrs. Wm. N. Toy and Jas. F. Morrison were admitted to membership in the firm of Lee & Walker, music publishers and dealers in musical instruments, in this city. The energy and courtesy of these gentlemen is acknowledged by all who have business relations with this old Philadelphia publishing house, and we feel assured that the firm of Lee & Walker will receive fresh vitality from the young blood infused into it. Our friends Toy and Morrison have our best wishes for a prosperous career in their new relationship.

The "List of Officers of Typographical Unions" is unavoidably omitted this month. It will appear as usual in the March Circular.

A JAPANESE PAPER FACTORY.

About two hundred miles from Yeddo is a plain twenty miles long, and varying from two to eight miles in width. Around this plain rise mountains covered with the paper mulberry trees, and in various villages upon this plain is paper manufactured.

One of these manufacturers is now continuing the business which has been prosecuted in the same place by his family for not less than six hundred years. In a yard near his house, a dozen boys and girls were seen by the visitor employed in peeling the mulberry branches which had been dried, and macerated until the soft inner bark could be readily separated from the outer. These strips were then boiled in a lye formed from the ashes of rice straw; they were afterwards beaten almost to a pulp, and finally thrown into a vat of sizing made from the bark of the slippery elm and ground, boiled rice. They were agitated in this mixture until the sheets could be removed singly on fine matting, to be fastened on boards and dried in the sun. The sheets are afterwards pressed in an ordinary wedge and lever press, and finally receive a finishing gloss.

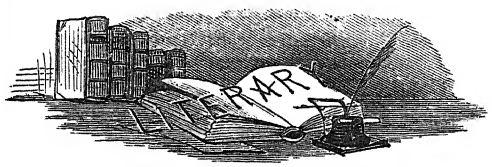
The establishment employed forty persons, at from six to eight cents per day, and cleared about one thousand dollars a year.

POSTAL CARDS vs. PAPER.

As stage coaches and steam cars were feared as tending to destroy the race of horses by decreasing the demand, so postal cards have been dreaded as antagonistic to the paper trade. But after a careful consideration of the matter, a high paper authority has come to the conclusion that the cards have had no serious effect, a large number of them having been used in circumstances where there was previously no communication; and it is also a curiously corroborative fact that the envelope manufacture has experienced no decrease in demand. The bulk of the cards has apparently been used in circulars, and has rather served to stimulate that business than to decrease any other.

To Messrs. John B. Clarke and Thos. W. Lane, Committee of Invitation, and to the leading citizens and printers of Manchester, we tender thanks for the very flattering invitation to attend the Banquet and Levee of the Printers, Editors, and Publishers' Association of New Hampshire, held in the city of Manchester, on Tuesday, January 20th. Prior business engagements rendered it impossible for us to be present, otherwise we would have been glad to participate.

We notice with pleasure that John McGill, Esq., President of Jackson Typographical Union, and representative of that Union and of the Memphis Union, on different occasions, has been elected Mayor of Jackson, Miss., by a handsome majority. From our knowledge of Mayor McGill, Jackson has reason to congratulate itself upon the acquisition of such an energetic and affable chief magistrate.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

A Dictionary of Medical Science. By Robley Dunglison, M. D., L.L. D. Philadelphia. Henry C. Lea. 1874.

No higher praise can be given to such a work than that it has triumphantly borne the test as a standard of reference for the medical profession in this country for a period of forty years. This new edition has been most ably and thoroughly revised, and suited to the requirements of the recent advancements in science, by Richard J. Dunglison, M. D., who, as the son of the author, participated in his labors, and is specially enabled to carry out the original plan into symmetrical completeness. New matter, equivalent to at least one hundred and sixty pages of the previous edition, has been added, including six thousand subjects or terms. This work is not only indispensable to the student of the special science, but the style of definition renders it of service to the reading public, while the care bestowed on the proper accentuation of terms adds greatly to its value as a volume of general utility.

Pittsburgh Leader Almanac and Compendium of Facts. 1874. Containing, besides all the useful information usually found in an ordinary almanac, the principal events which have occurred in Pittsburgh and vicinity, from 1750 to 1874. Pittsburgh. Pittock, Nevin & Co.

The promise of the title-page is most fairly fulfilled, and the lively manner in which most of the local matter is itemized, must render the book a favorite local record.

L'Arte della Stampa. This journal is an honor to the art in Italy, with the excellence of its type and the taste displayed in the ornamentation.

L'Imprimerie is crowded with matter referring to the present condition of typography in France.

Employing Printers' Price List for Job Printing. By David Ramaley. St. Paul, Minn.

This work is based on a new plan of measurement, and contains detailed prices for all classes of work, prepared as the result of a large experience in calculating prices and overseeing large job offices for a period of twenty-five years. It is offered to the profession in the belief that its acceptance and adoption, as a guide to prices, will benefit the printers of the United States, and give such uniformity to prices as to save large sums of money now lost by ill-considered estimates.

Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine. February.

Under the title of Window-Curtains, T. S. Arthur narrates one of those carefully constructed stories in which he always so conscientiously applies a moral. An excellent feature of this magazine are the sketches from history, by Virginia F. Townsend.

Godey's Lady's Book. February. Philadelphia.

Marion Harland contributes an excellent story; the biographical sketch of Mrs. Emma Willard is very interesting as a description of a useful life.

The Children's Hour. February.

The interest with which a group of little children listened to a boy of nine years old reading aloud the sketch of "The Himalayas," was a sufficient proof that such descriptions suit very youthful readers.

The *Printer's Register* quotes, as a current curiosity, an article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, upon "The Worst Writer in the World." Pennsylvania must add to her other honors the fact that she is the birthplace of the noted maligraphist, Geo. M. Dallas Bloss.

Public Ledger Almanac. 1874.

The fifth annual issue of this valuable work presents an admirable compendium of useful and necessary information.

Traveler's Official Railway Guide for the United States and Canada. Containing Railway Time Schedules, Connections, and Distances; Ocean and Inland Steam Navigation Routes; Maps of Principal Lines, and Lists of General Officers; Together with all such Miscellaneous Information Relative to Railway Improvements and Progress as may be Useful to the Traveling Public, Compiled and Edited by W. F. Allen, Editor and Business Manager under the auspices of the General Ticket Agents' Association. January. 1874. National Railway Publication Co. Philadelphia.

No higher praise can be given to such a publication than that it completely fulfils the promises of the title-page.

The Herald of Health. February. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

As usual, this valuable magazine gives its readers a variety of new matter touching on various subjects relating to the physical system, which all would do well to ponder over. The several articles are written in a clear, comprehensive style, and the knowledge gained by a careful perusal of them will be of great benefit to the reader.

The Schoolday Magazine. February. Philadelphia.

This number will be highly acceptable to the little people. The illustrations will be found very fascinating, and the reading matter will help to elucidate their meaning.

The *Gem of the West*, for February, published at Chicago, gives a varied selection of pleasant reading, such as short articles on history, poetry, etc., the whole forming a very entertaining periodical. It is also profusely illustrated, embracing a number of fashion plates.

Wood's Household Magazine. February. Newburgh, N. Y.

The Vendome Column, of Paris, forms the attractive feature of this number. It is of full-page size, and a brief account of its history and late destruction is given. A number of fashion-plates is also given, while the several departments are well stocked with their usual quota of good things.

The Phrenological Journal. February. S. R. Wells. New York.

Unquestionably one of the best phrenological publications in the country, and doubtless read by more people than any other monthly published. It has long ago become quite popular with the reading public, who fully appreciate the amount of labor expended by the publisher in bringing it to the high standard it has so honorably achieved. This number, like all others, contains many articles, with illustrations, that will be found both entertaining and instructive.

The Lancaster Farmer. January. J. B. Develin, Publisher.

Opens the first number of the sixth volume. This agricultural publication is doubtless often consulted by the farmer and others for practical information not often gained elsewhere.

The Science of Health. February. S. R. Wells. New York.

This number, like its predecessors, contains a number of articles on various subjects, that will bear careful and attentive perusal. A work of this kind, devoted to one of the most important questions of the day, and issued monthly, cannot fail to bear fruit that the publisher need well be proud of.

The Vox Humana. February. Cambridgeport, Mass.

A monthly magazine devoted to music and musical information, and edited by Charles Barnard. Each issue contains several pages of music, while the reading matter conveys information from all sections of the country and abroad, that renders the work highly valuable to all lovers of music.

The Saint Chrysostom's Magazine. New York. February.

A handsome and well printed magazine, edited by a number of clergymen. The contents embrace a number of articles highly meritorious in their character, and will be appreciated by its reader.

The American Farmer. February. S. Sands & Sons. Baltimore, Md.

The American Agriculturist. February. Orange Judd & Co. New York.

THE copartnership existing between Messrs. Jones & Roberts, in the publication of the Cortland (N. Y.) *Democrat*, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Roberts retiring. The *Democrat* will hereafter be issued by Mr. Jones.

NEW PAPERS.

The *Public Opinion* (daily), Trenton, N. J.; six columns; Wm. S. & E. W. Sharp, publishers and proprietors.

The *Saturday Evening Despatch*, Henderson, Ky.; weekly; four pages; Democratic; Julius Jorgenson, editor and publisher.

The *Florida Agriculturist*, Jacksonville, Fla.; weekly; eight pages; devoted to the agricultural industries of Florida; Chas. H. Walton & Co., proprietors; S. D. Wilcox, editor.

The *Public Opinion*, Trenton, N. J.; weekly; eight pages; illustrated; Wm. S. & E. W. Sharp, editors and publishers.

SUSPENSIONS.

Catholic Herald, Philadelphia, Pa.
Banner, Quitman, Ga.
Republican, Riverton, Iowa.
Irish People, New York City.
Lone Star Ranger, Austin, Texas.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The *Southern Watchman*, of Ringwood, has been consolidated with the *Vindicator*, of Newton, N. C., and the united papers are now published under the name of the *Vindicator and Southern Watchman*.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Anti-Monopolist* has been merged into the *Anti-Monopolist*, published at Saybrook, Ill.

The *United States Journal*, of New York City, has been absorbed by the *Sunday Press*, of Brooklyn.

The *Druggists' Price List*, of New York City, has been absorbed by the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, of same place.

The *Trades Journal*, of Boston, Mass., has been merged into the *Farmer*, of Northboro, Mass.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Kittanning (Pa.) *Republican* recently appeared in a new dress, and enlarged to the extent of nearly six columns. The *Republican* is now a large nine-column paper, and presents a handsome appearance.

The *Business Merchant*, of Wilmington, Del., heretofore distributed gratuitously, has changed its name to the *Chronicle*, enlarged, and is now published weekly as a subscription paper.

The Tunkhannock (Pa.) *Democrat* presents a fine appearance in its new dress.

The Bloomsburg (Pa.) *Columbian* recently appeared in a new dress.

The *Enquirer-Southerner*, of Tarboro, N. C., has been enlarged, and is now a thirty-two column paper.

The West Chester (Pa.) *Republican* looks well in new type.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. B. F. Harrison has taken charge of the mechanical department of the Homer (La.) *Iliad*.

Mr. J. P. Simmons has severed his editorial connection with the Norcross (Ga.) *Advance*.

Messrs. D. B. Freeman and S. B. Freeman have bought the Calhoun (Ga.) *Times* from Mr. W. C. Rice.

Mr. Wm. K. Cole, late of Baltimore, has become editorially connected with the *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, Pa.

Mr. R. F. Watts and Mr. Richardson have severed their connection with the Lumpkins (Ga.) *Independent*, leaving Mr. W. H. Harrison sole proprietor.

Messrs. B. F. Gambrill and F. X. Gross, editors and proprietors of the Woodberry (Md.) *Gazette*, have sold the paper to Mr. W. W. Baker, who will hereafter publish it. The *Gazette* has recently been considerably enlarged.

The *American Artizan*, of New York City, heretofore published weekly, is now issued monthly as a thirty-two page paper.

Mr. W. D. Stone has retired from the editorial conduct of the Forsyth (Ga.) *Advertiser*, and is succeeded by Mr. B. H. Napier.

Messrs. D. Montague and Jas. A. Miller have purchased the Athens (Ohio) *Journal*, and will publish it as an independent paper.

Mr. C. G. Davenport has become one of the editors of the Enfield (N. C.) *Times*, and takes charge of the editorial department of the paper.

Messrs. Tizzard & Morris have sold the Eaton (Ohio) *Register* to Mr. Wm. F. Albright, who served his apprenticeship in the office some years ago.

Col. J. E. Redwine has severed his connection with the Gainsville (Ga.) *Eagle*. Hon. M. Van Estes has assumed editorial management of the paper.

Mr. A. A. Singer has retired from the *Daily Guide*, of Milwaukee, Wis., and has been succeeded by Messrs. J. R. Hunter & Co. The name of the paper has been changed to the *Times*.

The firm of R. M. Dickenson & Co., publishers of the Paris (Tenn.) *Intelligencer*, has been dissolved, Mr. W. S. Holshouser withdrawing, who sold his entire interest in the paper to his late partners, Messrs. R. M. Dickenson and J. O. Gorman. The name of the firm will remain as heretofore.

The January number of the *Southern Workman*, a monthly eight-page paper published at Hampton, Va., was handsomely illustrated, while most of its reading matter was suited to the holiday season. The *Workman* is devoted to the industrial classes of the South, and has just entered upon its third volume.

The copartnership existing between J. D. Logan & Co., in the publication of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, has been severed by the withdrawal of Mr. Logan, who has sold his interest in the paper to Col. Jas. R. Sweet. The *Herald* will now be conducted by Messrs. J. Y. Dashiell, H. C. Thompson, and Jas. R. Sweet.

In the January "Newspaper Gossip," we gave the names of some of our exchanges that had attained the age of forty years and upward. We now give the names of a few of our younger exchanges that have passed their second decade, beginning with the *Spectator*, of Franklin, Pa., which has just entered its twenty-first volume; the *Democrat*, of Laporte, Pa., will soon close its twenty-first year; the *People's Press*, of Salem, N. C., and the *Gazette and Democrat*, of New Castle, Pa., are both in their twenty-third year of existence; the York (Pa.) *Pennsylvanian*, and the *Republican*, of McConnellsburg, Pa., are also in their twenty-third year; the *Tri-States Union*, of Port Jervis, N. Y., the *Yeoman*, of Frankfort, Ky., and the *News*, Savannah, Ga., have reached their twenty-fourth year; the *Ledger*, Warren, Pa., and the *Gazette*, Columbus, Ohio, are in their twenty-fifth year; the *Jeffersonian Republican*, Charlottesville, Va., and the *Courier*, Conneautville, Pa., are both in their twenty-seventh year; the *Globe*, Huntingdon, Pa., and the *Beacon*, Lambertville, N. J., are in their twenty-ninth volume; the *Times*, Port Tobacco, Md., is in its thirtieth year; the *News*, Shippensburg, Pa., the *Gazette*, Pontiac, Mich., and the *Gazette*, of Worcester, Mass., have reached their thirty-first year; the *Democrat*, Flemington, N. J., the *Sentinel*, Fitchburg, Mass., the *Commercial*, Monroe, Mich., and the *Journal*, Muscatine, Iowa, are in their thirty-fourth year; the *Christian Advocate*, Macon, Ga., has just entered its thirty-seventh volume; the *Republican*, Kittanning, Pa., and the *Advertiser*, Edgefield, S. C., are both in their thirty-ninth year; the Salem (N. J.) *National Standard* is in its fortieth volume; the *Republican*, Lynchburg, Va., on January 18th, commenced its forty-first volume; the *Journal*, Huntingdon, Pa., January 7th, entered its forty-ninth year; the *Visitor*, Beverly, N. J., and the *Sentinel and Witness*, Middletown, Conn., are both in their fifty-second year; the *Reveille*, Vevay, Ind., with its issue of January 10th, entered its fifty-seventh year, and the Gettysburg (Pa.) *Star and Sentinel*, is in its seventy-fourth year. All of the above newspapers, having passed the storms of adversity, and been long since established on a firm basis, are doubtless destined to live for many years to come.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ST. ALBANS, VT.

ST. ALBANS, VT., January 4th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Desirous of forming a closer bond of fellowship, the printers of this city held a meeting on Saturday, December 27th, 1873, to organize a Printers' Union, the need of which had for a long time past been felt. After considerable discussion, and a few speeches made, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

President—W. F. Scott.
Vice-President—Miss Annie Clancey.
Recording Secretary—James Myers.
Corresponding Secretary—Chas. H. Hibbard.
Financial Secretary—D. F. Chase.
Treasurer—John McInnerney.
Sergeant-at-Arms—F. Rousseau.

The Union is established on a very good footing, containing all the members of the craft residing in this place, with the exception of one, who will doubtless join us after becoming acquainted with the purposes of a Printers' Union.

The prospects in this State for general unity among printers is very encouraging, the feeling being of a disposition to organize; and, although a year ago there was not the least idea of starting a Union in this State, there are now two; and perhaps, before this is in type, you will be asked to herald the organization of another Union which is about being established in Burlington. There are two or three other towns in this State which I trust will soon fall into line.

Yours fraternally, C. H. HIBBARD, Cor. Sec.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Wm. C. Fry, engraver, and manufacturer of book-binders' tools, Sixth and Minor Streets, Philadelphia, died January 9th.

Mr. Thomas Bulger, an active and respected member of Typographical Union, No. 165, died in Rutland, Vt., on January 2d. At a meeting of the Union, held January 3d, appropriate resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted.

Mr. J. C. Wooten, editor and proprietor of the Newnan (Ga.) *Herald*, died a few days since, of pneumonia.

Mr. Caldwell Forsyth, for a number of years foreman in the office of Messrs. G. V. Town & Son, 529 Chestnut Street, died suddenly on Tuesday, January 27th, of heart disease. He was at work, and was in the act of taking a proof, when he fell to the floor, and expired before medical aid could be procured. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and unmarried.

THE *Daily Sand Pump* is the title of a new paper published in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	February, 1874.		
Note paper, first class	35	@ —	per pound.
" super	27	@ 30	"
" fine	24	@ 26	"
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@ 35	"
" " super	25	@ 28	"
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@ 32	"
Fine flat cap	22	@ 24	"
Common news	12	@ 13	"
Good news, rag	13	@ 14	"
Fair white book	14	@ 15½	"
Extra book	15½	@ 16½	"
Sized and calendered book	16	@ 17½	"
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@ 26	"
Manilla wrapping	12	@ —	"
No. 2 Manilla	11	@ —	"
Hardware	10½	@ 12½	"

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF JACKSON TYPOGRAPHical Union, No. 37.

PRESIDENT.
John McGill.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. W. Fite.

SECRETARY.
Jas. A. Cantwell.

TREASURER.
Charles Winkley.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.
W. H. Terrett.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
S. C. Spalding, Chairman *ex-officio*.

MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.

Armstrong, Robt.	Gintz. J. H.	Potter, Thad. C.
Bassett, J. S.	Gentzler, Ed.	Rhodes, Travis
*Bennett, W. W.	Jones. C. N.	Smythe, H. H.
Bowen, T. S.	Martin, W. H.	Spalding, S. C.
Cantwell, J. A.	*Martin, J. M.	Stevenson, W. D.
Dodson, D. N.	McGill, John	Terrett, W. H.
Elliott. E. D.	Millett, C. W.	Tevis, W. L.
Farrell, Matt.	Patton, John W.	Winkley, Chas.
Fite, J. W.		

ADMITTED BY CARD.

Arnold, F.	Gintz, J. H.	Martin, J. M.
Bowen, T. S.	Gentzler, Ed.	Reese, H. R.
Bassett, J. S.	Lee, J. L.	Stevenson, W. D.
Dodson, D. N.	Morehead, Wm.	Tiller, W. T.

WITHDRAWN BY CARD.

Arnold, F.	Higgins, W.	Reese, H. R.
Beckett, Eli	Johnson, D. J.	Rietti, J. C.
Cashman, J. G.	Lee, J. L.	Stevenson. W. D.
Cashman, M.	Morehead, Wm.	Smith, J. B.
Furner, Geo.	Mullins, Wm.	Tiller, W. T.
Harrison, B. F.		

INITIATED.

Cashman, M. Johnson, D. J. Martin, W. H. Smith, J. B.

* Absent without a card.

NOTE.—We have had trouble here since December 1st, 1873, and printers are requested to give this place a wide berth, as there are many more printers here now than can get employment.

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO ANY PRINTER WHO sends me a correct list of all job printing offices in the city he resides. Address "C," Paterson, N. J.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—MACHINERY RUN BY cable power; machinery and type nearly new. Good business established. Satisfactory reasons given for wishing to sell. For terms, etc., address THOS. F. STEWART, Lockport, N. Y.

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AT TWENTY-SIX CENTS PER POUND.

CHEAPER GRADES AT LOWER PRICES.

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SIZES OF RULED BILL-HEADS.	FIRST-CLASS WHITE CAP.			FANCY COLORS.
	12 lb.	14 lb.	16 lb.	14 lb
2 to Sheet, Narrow or B'd Fold	$4 00	$4 50	$5 00	$5 00
4 " " "	2 10	1 30	2 55	2 55
6 " " "	1 45	1 60	1 75	1 75
8 " Narrow Fold only.	1 13	1 25	1 38	1 38

MONTHLY STATEMENTS

Are ruled, cut, and put up with same care as Bill-Heads—of following sizes:

12 To Cap	9 To Cap	8 To Cap	6 To Cap	4 To Cap	8 to Demy, (½ Note.)
$1 00	*$1 20*	*$1 25*	*$1 60*	*$2 40*	*$2 00*

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Ruled on Half Sheets, with Blank Space at head for Printing.—First Quality Papers.

Size & Weight.	8 lb. Letter.	10 lb. Letter.	12 lb. Letter.	4 lb. Note.	5 lb. Note.	6 lb. Note.	7 lb. Packet Note.
Per Ream.	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00

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INDIA RUBBER ROLLERS
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PER POUND.

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CT. ON FORMER PRICE

This Compound is the Invention of a PRESSMAN OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE. It is composed of India Rubber, Gelatine, Chemicals and Saccharines, which make a Perfect Roller in every respect.

It recasts readily and is easily prepared. Cleaned like other Rollers. Warranted to work *all kinds* of ink on *all kinds* of Presses, in *all kinds* of weather, and to recast. It is the cheapest material for Rollers that can be manufactured. Printers who try the India Rubber Roller Compound once will use no other. The special advantages claimed, and demonstrated by its use, daily, are, that it

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Retaining its suction and elasticity always, and can be recast when the Roller becomes old, thus replacing it with a new one as good as the original. Rollers cast at the Manufactory at 40 cents per pound, and Rollers of our make recast at 15 per cent. deduction. There are numbers of our Rollers now in use in Philadelphia, more than one year old. This result can be attained by any careful pressman. The facility with which it is recast, and its extraordinary durability, render this material

40 TO 45 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

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We are now manufacturing Rollers and furnishing Compound for NEARLY ALL THE PRINTING HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA, besides supplying a very large demand throughout the continent, and have voluminous testimonials of the great satisfaction our material has given since December, 1868, the date of our last improvement.

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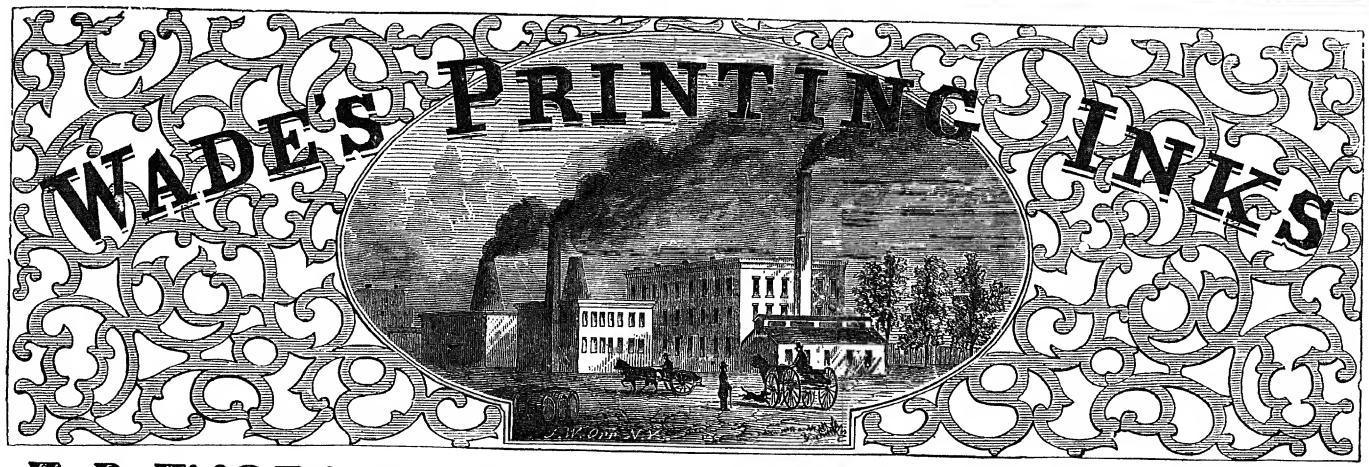
R. S. MENAMIN, "Printers' Circular," 517 Minor St., Phila.
G. S. NEWCOMB & Co., 144 Seneca St., Cleveland, Ohio.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, 3 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
MARDER, LUSE & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, Chicago.
MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, 606-614 Sansom St., Phila.
PEARSOL & GEIST, "Evening Express," Lancaster, Pa.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.



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News Ink, Power Press	℔ lb	16 20
News Ink, Hand Press	"	20
Extra News Ink, Power Press.	"	20 to 25
" " Hand Press..	"	25
Book Ink, No. 3	"	30
" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Pictorial News or Book	"	30 40 50
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
Extra Fine Ink, for cards	"	1.00
Superfine Ink, "	"	1.50
Extra Sup. Ink, "	"	2.00
Super Job Ink, "	"	1.50
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Printers' Varnish	"	30 40 50
Red Ink, for paper	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Scarlet Red	"	1.50 3.00
Deep Red	"	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00
Fine Red, for Cards or Paper.	"	2.00 2.50
Extra Fine Red	"	3.00 5.00 10.00

Lake Ink	℔ lb	3.00 5.00 10.00
Carmine Ink	"	16.00 32.00
Scarlet Carmine	"	16.00
Chinese "	"	32.00
Ultramarine Ink, Poster	"	50 75 1.00
" " Fine	"	1.50 2.00 3.00
Light Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Blue Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Paging Blue Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Blue Ink	"	2.00
Light Green Ink	"	50 75 1.00 1.50
Dark Green Inks	"	50 75 1.00 1.50 2.00
Deep Dark Green Ink	"	2.00
Brown, Poster Ink	"	50
Light Brown Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Dark "	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00
Bismarck and Russet Brown.	"	2.00
Yellow, Poster Ink	"	50
Lemon Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Orange Yellow Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50
Deep Orange Ink	"	75 1.00 1.50 2.00
White Ink	"	50 75 1.00
Brown Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00

Yellow Gold Size	℔ lb	1.00 1.50 2.00
Orange Gold Size	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
White Size, for dry colors	"	1.50
Flock Size	"	1.50
Flock Varnish	"	75
Sienna Ink	"	1.50
Sepia, Raw Sienna	"	2.00
Raw Umber, Olive Ink	"	1.50
Bronze Ink	"	2.00
Tints, of various shades	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 to 1.50
Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 to1.50
Gloss Varnish		1.00

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Royal Purple	℔ lb	16.00 24.00
" Bluish	"	16.00 24.00
Purple Ink	"	5.00 10.00
Magenta, and Solferino	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Mauve, Bluish and Reddish.	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Claret	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Emerald Green	"	5.00
Aniline Blue	"	5.00

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CARD PRICE	.25	.30	.40	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
ADVANCE	.30	.36	.48	.60	.90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.00
Blue, Green	"	3.00

Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00

Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65

Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

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VARNISHES, &c.

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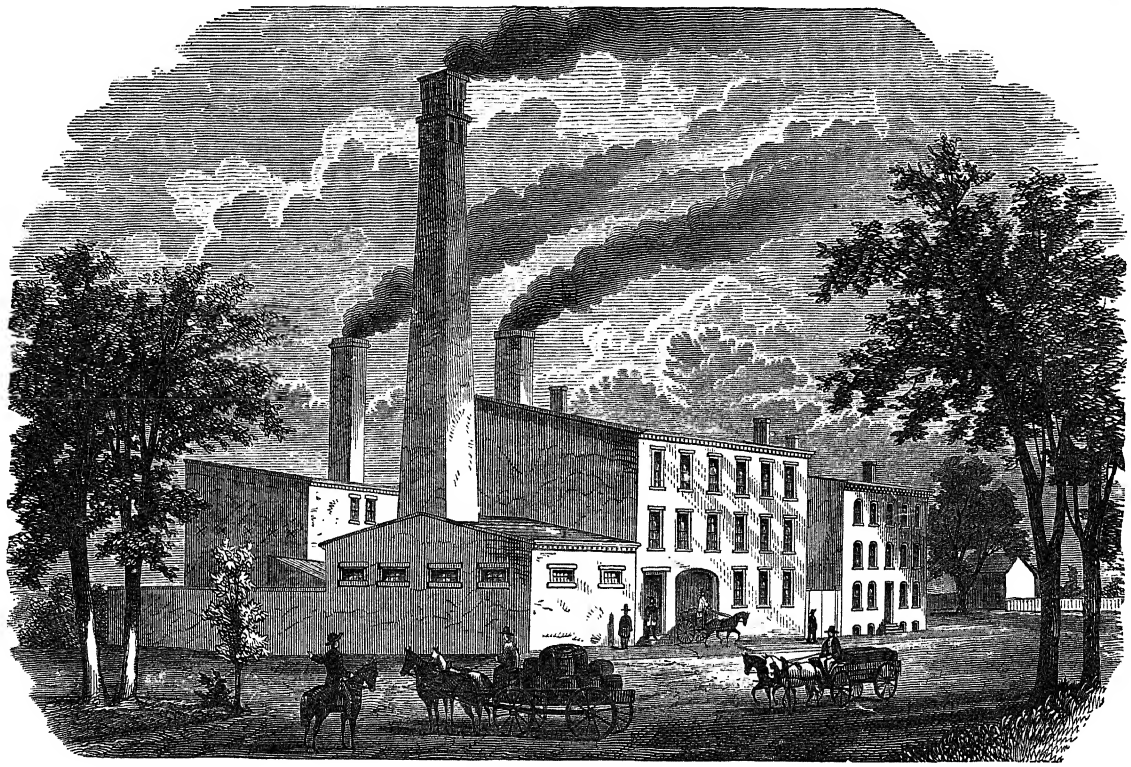

BLACK INKS.

Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.
Extra News Ink.....30c.
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50

COLORED INKS.

Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00
Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00
Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00
Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00
Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50
Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50
Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1
Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00

COLORED INKS.

Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

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NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

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[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, "	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, "	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle		75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce		25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink.	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

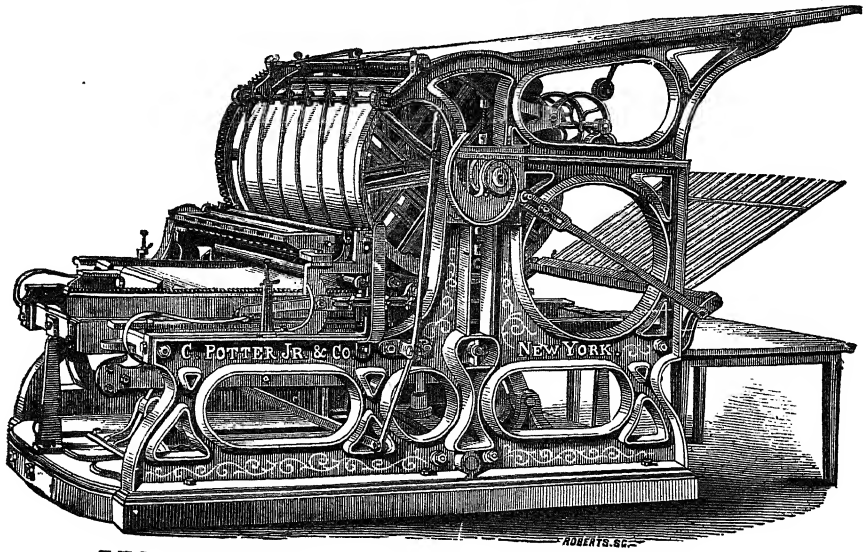
	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S
POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

BOSTON, December 14, 1870.
A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press.* Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

BOSTON, December 13, 1870.
Yours, very truly,
J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25	inches inside Bearers	$1,400	No. 3,	32x46	inches inside Bearers	$2,700
No. 0,	21x27	" "	1,600	No. 4,	32x50	" "	2,900
No. 1,	21x30	" "	1,800	No. 5,	34x52	" "	3,100
No. 2,	25x35	" "	2,100	No. 6,	40x54	" "	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42	" "	2,400	No. 7,	42x60	" "	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30	inches inside Bearers	$2,300	No. 3,	32x46	inches inside Bearers	$3,300
No. 2,	25x35	" "	2,600	No. 4,	32x50	" "	3,500

The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

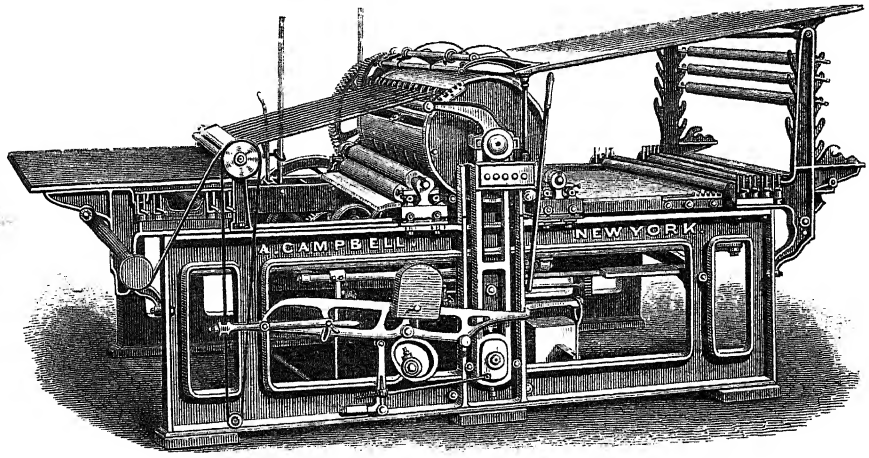
C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

TERMS CASH.

No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

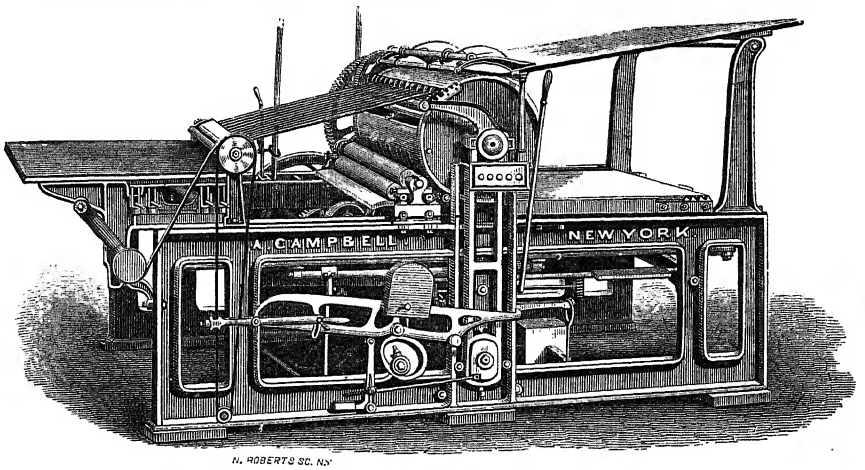
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

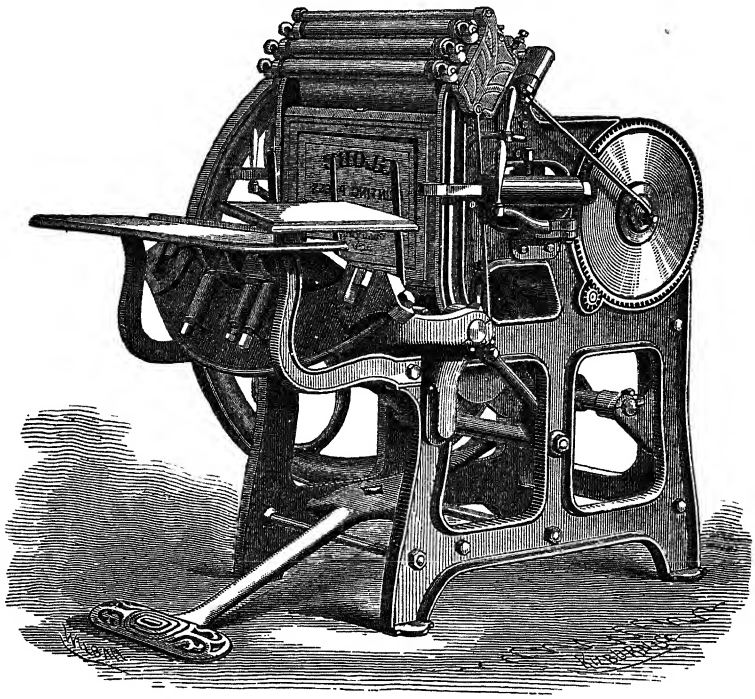
SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price,
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York. A. CAMPBELL.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Impression can be thrown on or off.
Perfect Ink Distribution.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.

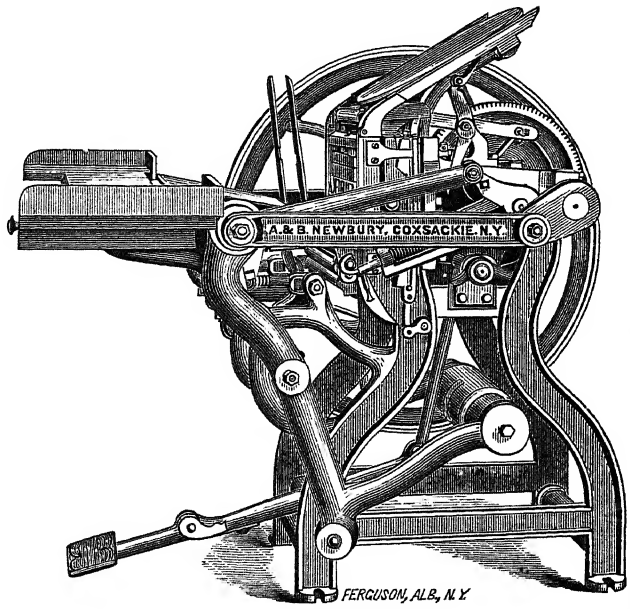
PRICES:

Half-Medium,	13 1-2	x 19	inches inside of Chase,	$450
Quarto-Medium,	10	x 16	" "	350
Eighth-Medium,	8	x 12	" "	250

Fountain, $25. Steam Fixtures, $15.

These prices include two sets of roller stocks, roller mold, three chases, wrenches, and boxing.

All presses delivered at the manufactory.



COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, ETC.

Paper Cutters,	28 inches				$50
"	Self-feeding Head				60
Proof Presses,	9	x32	inches inside bearers, with frame		45
"	16½	x32	" " "		55
"	20	x36	" " "		80

Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

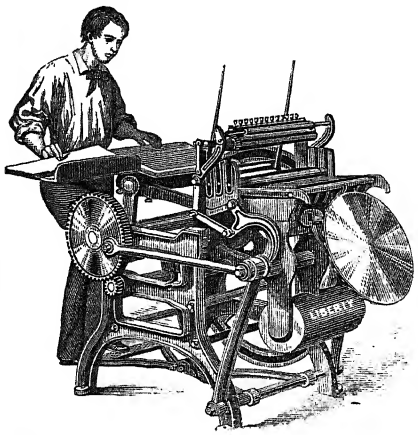
WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

TEMPORARY REDUCED PRICE LIST OF
DECENER & WEILER'S
"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



Liberty Card and Job Presses are strong, run with ease, and do the finest class of work.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, Paris Exposition, 1867, and Vienna Weltausstellung, 1873.

The following are the advantages of this Press over all others:

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, and Strength of Build, in which the best materials are used; Ease in Running; the Ability to Print a Form as large as can be locked up in the Chase; Convenience of "Making Ready," Adjusting, or Cleaning; Facility of Correcting a Form without Removing it from the Bed, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in stationary fixtures, without springs, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

Size No. 2 has a Special Arrangement for Printing Cards, by which means Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the inking rollers are always in sight. The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out. The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the press.

SPEED FROM 1,000 TO 2,000 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS

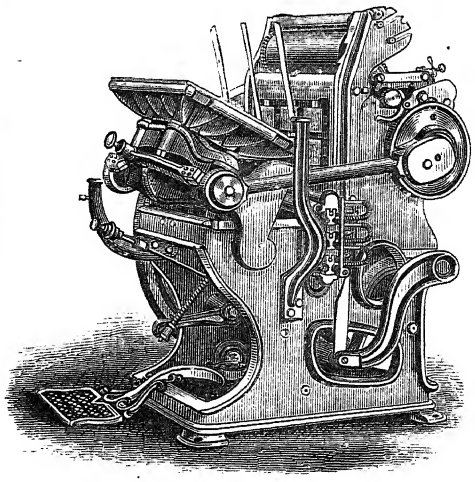
No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	$235	Boxing.	$6 00
No. 3.—Quarto-medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase	350	"	7 50
No. 4.—Half-medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase	450	"	10 00

Steam Fixtures for each Press, $20; Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for either size, extra, $25.

Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press.

DEGENER & WEILER, 23 Chambers St., New York.

The Universal Printing Machine.



THE BEST AND BEST MADE

Printing Machine ever Produced.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE

STRONGEST, MOST SIMPLE, AND COMPACT,

WITH THE MOST PERFECT

DISTRIBUTION AND REGISTER,

AND TO PRINT A LARGER FORM OF SOLID MATTER THAN ANY OTHER OF THE CLASS.

Address all communications

E. V. HAUCHWOUT & CO.,

25 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

ELECTROTYPED CHROMATIC DESIGNS

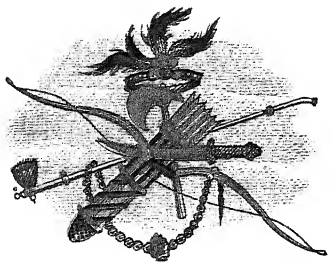
FOR ILLUSTRATING

Ball Programmes and Invitations, Cards, Letter and Note Headings, Bill-Heads, &c.

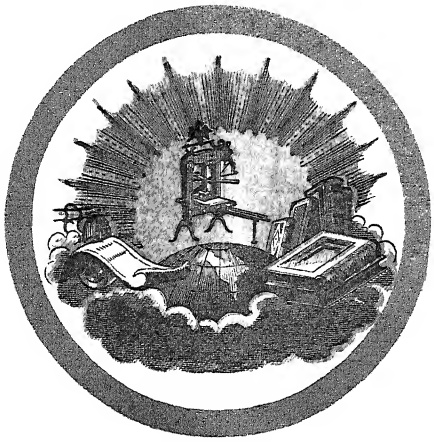
FOR SALE BY **R. S. MENAMIN,** SOLE AGENT,

Nos. 515, 517 & 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

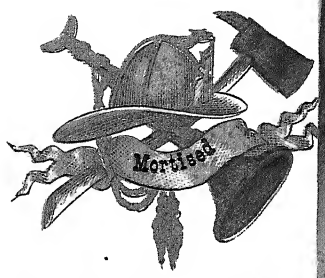
☞In ordering, do not mutilate this sheet, but send the NUMBER of the Design, with Post Office Order or Check for the amount, and the order will promptly filled and forwarded by express or mail, as may be directed.



No. 102—4 Plates. Price $5.00



No. 51—Price $4.00



No. 106—3 Plates. Price $4 50

R. S. MENAMIN'S

printing Presses

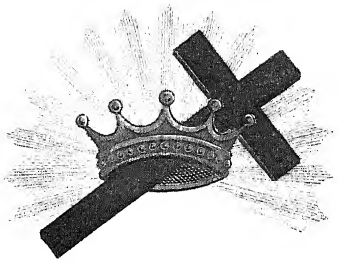
Franklin Machine Shop,

SET UP AND REPAIRED,

Rear of 52 and 54 North Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 27—3 Plates. $3.75

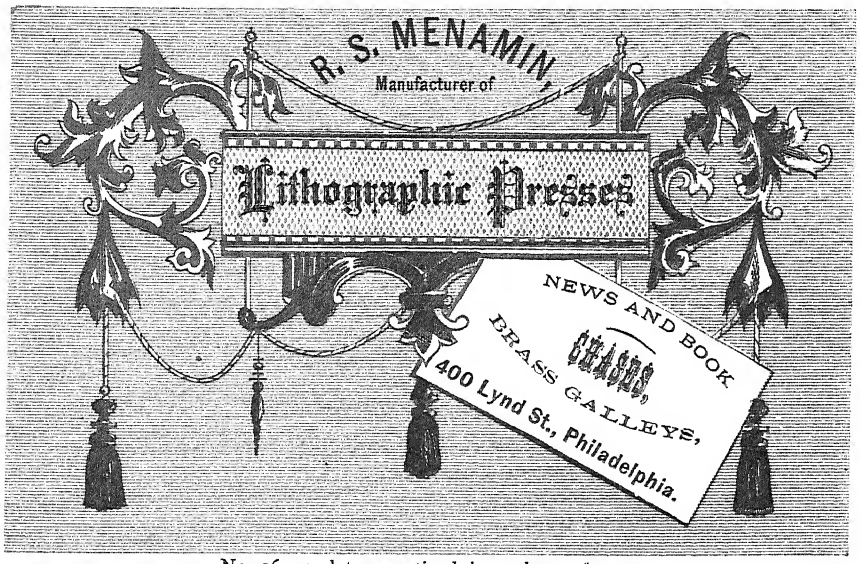


No. 105—3 Plates. Price $4.00

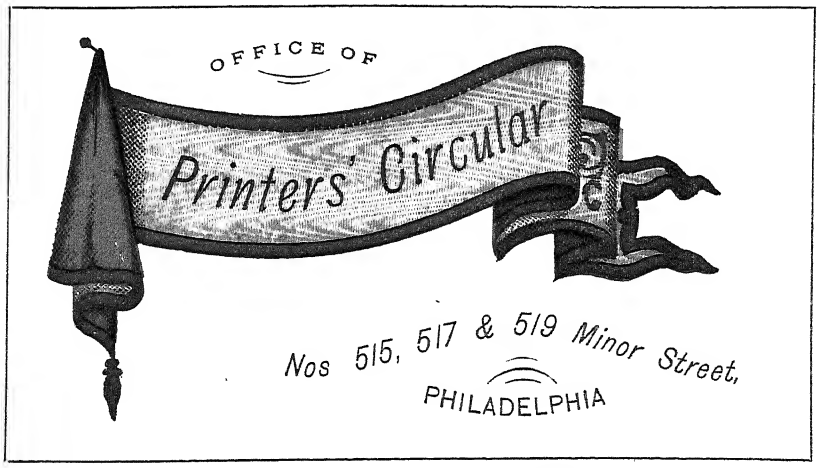
No. 101—3 Plates. Price $4.50

No. 100—4 Plates. Price $5.

No 53—3 plates, $5.00



No. 26—3 plates, mortised in 2 places, $4.00



No. 28—4 Plates, cut and mortised, $5.00

Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. "FREE AND UNSHACKLED." $1.50 per Annum.

VOL. IX. MARCH, 1874. NO. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1·50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

One page, each insertion	$25 00
Half page, each insertion	15 00
Quarter Page, each insertion	8 00
One Line, each insertion	25

R. S. MENAMIN.
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE GREAT FEUILLETONISTE.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

In the Autumn of 1843, the Post Offices, even in our most remote States, were surrounded by groups awaiting the opening of the mail-bags, with an eagerness and a unity of interest never to be seen again until other crowds should gather in expectation of news from the battle-fields of the Potomac. As they waited, the people talked, and talked only of one theme—of what had come, and what was to come, in—the Mysteries of Paris!

In the great cities, the well-known stone-colored paper cover peeped from the coat-pocket of many a sober citizen; while more enthusiastic readers stopped at street corners, or leaned against doorways to snatch a glance at the next chapter.

In Paris, where the novel had appeared in a daily newspaper, the office was besieged before daybreak, not only by the carriers and newsboys, but by impatient readers. Workingmen in blouses elbowed *élégantes* in broadcloth; while pretty waiting-maids threaded their way through the mob, charged with the duty of procuring an early copy that might greet the awakening eyes of the fashionable dame, after having been anxiously read by the servant, under the street lamp, on her way home.

All Paris read, and all Paris wept, when the author put a climax to the agony by falling into a brain fever, which delayed the publication. The tears flowed afresh in sympathy with the sorrows of Madame Le Normand, who, as the most fortunate of fortune-tellers, had revealed to Napoleon in his obscurity, and to Josephine in her poverty, that they should one day sit upon a throne; but who now found the despair of her death-bed intensified beyond all conception, by the thought that she could not live to read the last chapters of the Mysteries of Paris!

The enthusiastic interest spread like an epidemic from class to class, and from country to country; but extravagant as the extinguished excitement now appears, it had an adequate cause—for the first time in literature the people were the heroes of fiction, and the peoples were eager to welcome the long-delayed interpretation.

Sue, writing for a daily journal, and catering to the public taste, was a master of his craft. He made his readers drink deep of horrors; and every number ended with a miracle of authorship in the intense suspense that compelled the purchase of the next chapter. He was the king of the sensational, and a most accomplished trickster; yet he deserved his triumphant success.

He has had many imitators, but no later hand has ever reached such heights and such depths; and Sue has surpassed all his competitors because, while they reveled in fancy, he reveled in fact. As a clever artist, he produced what would sell; but beyond this, he painted what he knew, and scene by scene of the monstrous medley was delineated with all the fidelity of a reporter. Nothing was carelessly done; every detail was photographed upon the spot; and equal art was bestowed upon the rats in the sewer as upon the statuary in the palace; and the prince, the priest, and the pauper were elaborated with equal minuteness and accuracy.

The title was no advertising trick to catch the eye of the public—the work was a veritable revelation of the mysteries of Parisian life; and the masses, everywhere alike, recognized the truth beneath the brilliant disguise. Above all this, the rhapsodies, following each other in feverish haste, were linked together into a solemn sequence by an earnest purpose. Sue believed profoundly what he wrote intensely; he was laboring for the enfranchisement of the laborer; and he frankly and joyously declared that the aim of all his work was the erection of wholesome tenement houses, and such other plain and practicable ameliorations of the misery

which his own eyes had discovered lurking beneath the mysteries of the great metropolis.

To enforce his reasoning and point his moral, the author paused, from station to station of his tale, to urge his meaning upon the most thoughtless reader, and to reiterate, with all the assurance of zealous conviction, the universal brotherhood of the human race.

From truth, painted by so firm a hand, error shrank in shame. Conservative Englishmen were horrified at the defence of the rights of the artisan; and American publishers, conscience-stricken at our national sin, hastened to forestall the market with expurgated editions, omitting the protest against African slavery, and those reflections upon labor which must inevitably lead to the amelioration of the condition of the laborer of every grade.

Following immediately upon the Mysteries of Paris came the Wandering Jew, with the same aim more distinctly avowed and more practically inculcated. A wild legend and an improbable romance furnished the groundwork upon which Sue chose to frame a humanitarian disquisition. His powerful imagination, seizing upon the ancient fable, pressed it into his service by thus moulding it to his uses.

A poor Jewish artisan, hardened and embittered by his unrewarded toil, rebelling in his misery against Providence, harshly denies the bond of brotherhood, and refuses a moment's rest to the Son of the carpenter as He toils towards Calvary beneath his cross. In consequence of this crime the artisan becomes a wanderer, denied that rest which unhappy toil finds only in the grave, and is the type of labor in its saddest aspect and most slavish conditions.

As a fitting termination to this vast and comprehensive legend, Sue demands, with all the enthusiasm of the reformer, that the nineteenth century shall close this sad story; that the reorganization of labor shall remove the curse; and that beneath the crucifix, the glorious symbol of a true religion, the Wanderer of the Christian centuries shall at last sink to his coveted repose, surrounded by the liberated artisan, woman rescued from her legal bondage, and the enfranchised slave.

The wild fantasy of the romancer was greeted by many a scornful laugh. Nearly half the century, from which he demanded so much, had already rolled away, and the promised work seemed hardly begun; but let it be remembered that barely half of the remainder has elapsed since then, and yet how much of the work has been accomplished!

This legend, the real romance of the Wandering Jew, is but the foundation upon which is built a wondrous structure, which is the more apparent story of the book—a story into which is gathered an immense diversity of characters, and is in itself a terrible attack upon the Jesuits, who are pursued with bitterest denunciation as the priests who dare, in the face of the exhaustless bounties of creation, to teach that God has made man for sorrow and suffering. Amid a wild whirl of events that absorb English and French, Hindoos and Huguenots, heiresses and artisans, soldiers and seamstresses, saints and sinners, incessant care ever inculcates the real harmony in the interests of all races and classes. The details of practical schemes for ameliorating the condition of the poor are carefully elaborated, and the cost of a communal lodging-house for laborers is estimated down to the last franc; all the charms of authorship are devoted to advocating the establishment of a savings fund and a governmental loan office; while considerable space is bestowed upon the description of the manufacturer who harmonizes his interests with those of his employés, and the perfect sympathy and friendship between a great and beautiful heiress and a poor, deformed sewing girl.

The overcrowding of incidents, and the rapid and theatric manner in which scene follows scene in these great novels, seems to be a structural fault inseparable from the feuilleton publication.

To foreign eyes an unsightly line defaces the page of the French journal, near the lower end, crossing every column with a dead black demarcation, now clinging close to the lower margin while permitting only a few lines of type to appear below it, anon boldly intruding upward into the editorial, and crawling along from page to page, widening or narrowing as news or novel gets the mastery. This queer, irregular segment is the feuilleton, devoted to fiction and criticism, and forms an essentially Gallican method of snatching roses from the very thorny ways of a law-burdened press.

The American or British reader is content with a monthly installment of a popular story, the weekly fragments being rather disdainfully relinquished to a lower literature and a less critical audience; but even the most educated classes of France demand a daily chapter, like a *petit verre*, and it is swallowed with equal delight.

Dickens, although a victim to the custom, protested again and again against the system of monthly publication, as reducing the novel to the standard of the sensational drama, with its recurring tableaux and periodical "situations." In behalf of literature, he demanded that the author should not be compelled to drop his curtain, at stated intervals, upon a catastrophe or a mystification; and the evil thus condemned is exaggerated beyond all limits by the feuilleton, with its daily chapter and final paragraph, which must leave its reader wrought into a feverish anxiety for the next event.

The word has its sober derivation from *feuille*, a leaf, and may be called the little leaf; but the vivacity required from its authors gave great popularity to the epigram, in which Geoffroy, of the *Journal de l'Empire*, a notorious lover of good wine, was asked if feuilleton was derived from feuillette, a wine cask, or feuillette from feuilleton.

As the successful laborer in a peculiar branch of art, Eugène Sue's history is worth tracing as the cause of an effect, for the creation of the feuilleton was the work of his life for more than a quarter of a century.

In Provence, in the sunny south of France, dwelt the

family of Sue, from which a young man departed at the close of the reign of Louis XV. In Paris this youth became a celebrated physician, and was followed in the same career, with most distinguished success, by a brother, a son, and a nephew.

It was in the second generation of this race of anatomists and physicians that Jean-Joseph became the favorite of Napoleon; and to his infant son, in 1803, the Empress Josephine and her son Eugène acted as god-parents, bestowing upon him the name Eugène.

Jean-Joseph, the father, was a man of considerable wealth, residing in a handsome house in Paris, where he continued with prudent reserve to occasionally enjoy the exquisite wines which had been presented to him, in the memorable year 1815, by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and Prince Metternich. But his daring young son, the dashing Eugène, found secret entrance to the cellar, and was regaling his gay companions upon this priceless Tokay and Johannisberg, when he was accidentally discovered in the act.

Eugène had heretofore received the amplest opportunities for study, and his indignant father instantly despatched him to make the campaign of 1823 as a surgeon in Spain.

Returning as soon as possible from this enforced exile, Eugène Sue entered upon all the enjoyments of Paris which could be culled from expectations upon a rich father and a wealthy grandsire. In these outrageous extravagancies he was again detected by his irate parent, who sent him immediately to duty in the military hospital of Toulon. Here Eugène, acting as surgeon, fell in love with an actress, and became an author of plays, relieving himself, in the utmost emergency, by pawning the magnificent watch of Louis XVI., presented to him by his godmother Josephine.

Having reached the end of his credit, Sue finally fled to Bouqueval, a country seat belonging to his father. Gathering around him some chosen companions, he regaled them most temperately upon plain mutton; but as this mutton was unluckily his father's treasured merino sheep, the consequence was another exile into the Marine, in which, as surgeon, Eugène twice visited the Antilles.

He next had the good fortune to be present at the battle of Navarino, and returned home with an exquisite Turkish costume and the scheme of the tale of Plick et Plock. This book, the first maritime romance of France, attracted to its author a private letter from Fenimore Cooper; and was followed soon afterwards by the tale of Atar-Gull, which was dedicated to the American novelist.

Sue was now twenty-seven years of age, and this dedication is well worthy of attention as outlining the scheme of his after works.

Complimenting Cooper as the creator of maritime romance, and as the author who divided with Scott and Goethe the honor of being the types of contemporaneous literature, Sue explains that, finding himself utterly incapable of acquiring the art of framing immense scenes into a cycle of unity, he had attempted the other extreme by depending upon the accuracy of single incidents, and connecting them merely as they are linked by the accidents of personal experience.

This novel, published in 1831, exhibits the same peculiarities in conception, characterization, and finish as those of his later years. He delineates the terrible results of the slave trade, not only upon the traders and the African tribes, but upon the West Indian planters. The effect of opium is described with the care that he afterwards bestowed on the moxa. The long-drawn vengeance of the savage is sketched with the same power that painted the Rodin of the Wandering Jew; and he has no sadder scene than the one in which the slave, after consummating his terrible vengeance, is crowned by the admiring Parisians with the Montyon prize of virtue for his apparent devotion to the master whom he had tortured.

The expected death of his grandsire now occurred, and Eugène inherited a fortune, upon which he established himself in an exquisite abode, as remarkable for its luxury as for its artistic arrangements. Flowers, china, silver, and every frivolity of fashion revealed the owner's taste, while the young gallant astonished his circle by compelling their admiration for the novels that continually appeared from his pen. But the greatest display of his genius lay in the line of expenditure; and he was startled, at the age of thirty-six, to find that pauperism was staring him in the face.

Believing that his fortune was inexhaustible, the sudden reverse threw the spendthrift into despair, and the utmost exertions of his best friends were necessary to arouse him from his stupor. He retired to his country house with a broken heart and an unfinished novel, and wrote the next day to his bereaved friends, on perfumed paper of the prettiest tint, "You were right. I will never return until my book is finished."

Under this new stimulus, novel followed novel in rapid succession, all appearing as feuilletons, until the Mysteries of Paris crowned the author's fame.

Much money was made, and much was spent. Another country house was changed into a palace, and his popularity led to his election as a Deputy from the Seine to the Legislative Assembly, in 1850. But the *coup d'état* followed fast, and Eugène Sue sought safety in Savoy, where, in a pretty cottage on the side of a lake, he enjoyed to the utmost that luxury of self-pity and self-admiration which so often serves to soften the miseries of the political exile.

Here he passed five years, furnishing by regular contract six volumes of feuilleton to the journals *La Presse* and *Le Siècle*, at the rate of eight sous per line. He worked hard, and lived regularly. Rising invariably at 7 o'clock, he immediately sat down to his desk and wrote continuously, only stopping at 10 o'clock to drink a couple of cups of tea without cream. At 2 o'clock his day's work was accomplished, and he went out alone to walk for three or four consecutive hours. He returned to partake of a

hearty dinner, and spent the remainder of the day with his friends.

Many volumes were the result of this steady industry; and he was still earnestly engaged upon his work when death ended a life as singular for its levity and luxury as for its labors, in which there is much to admire and more to excuse.

FRANKLIN AND MORSE.

BY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

[On the 17th of January, 1872, Prof. S. F. B. Morse unveiled the statue of Benjamin Franklin, in Printing House Square, New York.]

Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go and say unto thee: "Here we are!"—JOB, XXXVIII. 35.

Genius embracing Genius!
The Present links its glories with the Past!
The old age thought is now a new creation
Into the cycle of discovery cast.
The hidden mystery so long concealed,
Lifted the drapery from its radiant birth,
And by his hand to human eye revealed
The fires electric as they touched the earth.

O wondrous Hand!
That caught the subtle spirit of the skies,
And down the silken wire
Led on the living fire
To meet the passion of his watchful eyes—
And with one spark of light,
To pour upon the sight,
A world of rapture as it onward flies!

O wondrous Power!
In the vast treasure-house of Nature kept
Since the first dawning of Creation's morn,
While age on age has o'er the mystery slept,
Till by his Genius from the azure torn;
Rending the granite from the Alpine peaks,
Or breathing hotly o'er the desert sands,
Or locked in caverns and the rocky bands
Where atom its companion atom seeks;
Making the darkness of the tempest bright,
Hurling its thunders o'er a storm-tossed sea,
Blinding the gazer with its pain of light,
Leaping in unchained glory wild and free!
Or still and calm, swept down from Northern zones,
A gossamer of light—in wondrous lines,
Auroral pencilings hang round the spheres,
While star and planet through the vision shines,
Or sleeping on the sod with loving flowers,
Quickens their beauty to immortal dowers.

O man of calm, great brow!
Where first the thought was sprung,
And found in thee a tongue,
We reverent gaze upon thy image now;
Thy lot to toil in youth,
Thy hand, Promethean, caught the mystic flame;
Discoverer of radiant Truth,
Immortal written on the scroll of fame.

O wondrous Hand!
That lifts aside the veil, to let the beam
Fall on that calm, grand brow;
The Artist-penciler in tints of light!
Not on the canvas, in thine unseen toil—
Not in the studio, wrapt in painter's dream—
Not in the solitude of rock and wild,
Sitting at Nature's feet, a little child—
But struggling grandly in the world's great stream.
O Artist-painter, with thy pen of fire,
Sending the lightnings forth, that they may go,
And circle earth to answer, "Here we are!"
"What hath God wrought!"* is still thy heart's desire.
First words of written light—
Sacred to Truth and Right—
They bid the nations to His love aspire.

O wondrous messenger to man!
That speaks all languages with instant speed,
With fiery tongues, and thousand hands,
Reveals to men in varied lands,
The present thought—the present deed;
The world's great nerve,
Threading the busy mart,
Webbing the crowded street,
Floating in airy lines
Where many highways meet;
Over the fertile plains,
Crossing the mountain height,
Clinging to ancient cliffs,
Dropping now out of sight,
Sleeping on river beds 'mid golden sands,
Reaching love's finger forth to distant strands,
Or where Auroras play 'mid Arctic gloom,
And with electric light the skies illume,
It binds the world in one, and hastes the hour,
When man shall thrill with Love's redeeming power.

O Conqueror on Land and Sea!
While Neptune, trident-armed, commands the waves,
Our new-age Mercury takes wings of fire,
And leaps from snow-capped cliffs to ocean caves,
And hastens on his path of conscious wire.
And secrets strange are brought
From FIELDS of daring thought,
That bind two worlds together. Linked in one,
The hearts of nations throb, and where the sun
Rolls on o'er land and sea, its accents fall,
The still, small voice of GOD, inspiring all.

O blest Æolean!
Grander than poets of the old world sung!†
Thy countless wires shall breathe sublimer strains
Than e'er were borne along Arcadian winds;
And o'er the steppes vast, and Orient plains,
And snow-capped peaks, or where Æolus binds
His messengers in chains, the hymns shall rise
And waft its harmony to brighter skies.
The world's great wind-harp!
Thy strings that thrill with music from the spheres,
Kindle with burning thought and blazing word,
Mightier than lingering ages ever heard,
While Love and Freedom gather all the years,
Till Man, redeemed, shall join the rapturous song,
And Earth's grand harmony the joy prolong.

* Read at the New York Typographical Society's celebration of Franklin's Birthday, on Jan. 16, 1874.

* The first message sent over the telegraph between Washington and Baltimore.

† Where a number of wires are suspended on the same poles the wind causes them to vibrate, producing a beautiful harmony.

IT HAS been decided by an Indiana editor, who "can't stand it any longer," that the only difference between the entrance to a barn and the lounger around newspaper offices is, that the first is a barn door and the latter a darn bore.

THE paper with the largest Summer circulation—the fly paper.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

From the elaborate report published in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, of Jan. 19, we extract the following account of the grand celebration of Franklin's Birthday, in Boston, on Jan. 17, 1874.

The long talked of among the craft and much announced to the public occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Franklin and semi-centennial of the Franklin Typographical Society, occurred Saturday evening, in the spacious Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Tremont and Berkeley Streets; and not since its dedication, probably, has the beautiful assembly room presented an equal gathering of manly and womanly practicalists in life, or a gayer or more tasteful display than when the printers and their wives, daughters, and friends were seated at the viand and flower-laden tables on Saturday night. Possibly and very likely the festival will stand as the best and most general celebration ever held by the craft in the city—a gala occasion; and not altogether comprehended in the term gala either, for there was a great amount of solid and substantial mental food in the after-dinner talk, which will be found worth perusing by any reader.

Although the celebration has in general been called a printers' festival, that does not embrace all. It was professional, however, in the strictest sense; every department of capital, brain, and hand work, from the paper-maker and type-founder, the proprietor and publisher, the author and editor, the telegrapher of the news, the compositor, the pressman, the roller maker and the ink manufacturer, even to the seller of the book and carrier or retailer of the newspaper, had representatives present.

The Typographical Society was joined by the Franklin Club of employing printers of the city and its vicinity on the occasion, which organization dispensed with its usual annual dinner on the birthday of Franklin, that it might fraternize with the older benevolent society in its celebration.

The fact of the celebration being held on Saturday night, besides being one on which more printers are at leisure than on any other night, allowed the exclusive use of the three upper floors of the building, there being no lodge meetings; the courtesy being most cordially accorded by the trustees of the Odd Fellows' property, and superintended by the presence of Mr. Charles Hayden, one of the board.

The company began to gather soon after 6 o'clock. Congratulations and friendly greetings were exchanged in the banquet hall, guests' room, and corridors, until soon after 7 o'clock the company, headed by the President and invited guests, marched into the large hall and took seats at the tables. The composition, personally, of the company present in its relations to the profession, have been mentioned collectively above; who were the principal invited guests will appear as given by the headings of responses to sentiments printed below.

The beautiful saloon used for the banquet contained five tables, one running crosswise of the hall and four lengthwise. Upon them was placed one of the best feasts, not strictly hot, which Mr. William Tufts, the caterer, considered he had ever spread for the price paid per plate; and that the quality was good and the supply abundant cannot be denied. The elegance of the setting and decorations of the tables was also something long to be remembered. Elaborately shaped silver *epergnes* were placed at various points on the boards; in the centre, on the cross or guests' table, was one large one. At the right was a bust of Franklin, the head enwreathed with bay leaves and the bust supported by an octagon column made of brass proof galleys, highly polished, as emblematic of the newspaper interest; and on the left was a miniature copy in bronze of Houdon's statue of the philosopher, standing on a pedestal composed of book and job printers' galleys, with all the paraphernalia of a printer's "kit" ornamenting the corners, the bases of column and pedestal being covered with moss, and bust and statue twined with smilax and flowers. The *epergnes* were also filled with flowers, and each plate had laid before it a neat button-hole bouquet. The flowers came from the conservatory of Mr. Wm. Doogue, were choice and profuse in quality and quantity, and their arrangement was of a nature to commend the skill and good taste of Mr. Page, of Mr. Doogue's establishment, who superintended the floral decorations.

The number of plates laid was three hundred, and seats for that number were all occupied. Governor Washburn and Mr. C. W. Slack sat at the right of the presiding officer of the evening, and at his left Rev. E. E. Hale, still further to the left Collector Russell, with Gerald Massey as his next neighbor. Many of the guests declined the prominence of front seats, and took positions in other parts of the hall.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Hale, the eating was commenced, and the pleasures of the palate, accompanied by the music of the orchestra, continued for about an hour, at the close of which were given the

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. CUNDY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have met here to-night to observe, in a social manner, the semi-centennial anniversary of the institution of Franklin Typographical Society, and also the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Franklin—the printer, philosopher, and statesman. I do not propose to go into a review of the historical events that have transpired, both in the Old and New World, during the last half century, preferring to leave that matter to more competent persons—to those whose mature years certainly give them priority over a youth like myself.

The last gathering, my friends, of this Society, on an occasion of this kind, was a quarter of a century ago. The published accounts of that meeting tell us that ladies formed a part of the company; and of this fact I feel proud—proud for the honor of the Society—because in it there was an early recognition of "woman's rights," at least the right of woman to be present at its festivals. In the same spirit we welcome them to-night, and personally feel gratified that they have the privilege

of sitting at the festive board with their husbands at least once in twenty-five years; for the woman whose husband is employed on a daily morning paper, I truly believe, does not have an opportunity of dining with him at home even once in that period. Although an older organization than the Franklin Club, I do not present this fact of having ladies at our festivals as an example for them. Of course they can see the propriety of keeping on the right side of the ladies.

The purposes for which the Franklin Typographical Society was instituted, as set forth in the preamble to its Constitution, was a conviction "of the utility of well-constituted societies for mutual aid, in promoting the enlargement of the social affections, and mitigating the sufferings attendant upon sickness and misfortune." In carrying out these ideas, the history of the Franklin Typographical Society is written upon its records—not published—but deeply impressed upon the hearts of its members.

Among other things provided for in the act of incorporation, the Society was authorized "to take, hold, and possess any estate, real or personal, by gift, grant, subscription, purchase, devise, or otherwise," with a condition "that the value of the real estate of said Society shall never at any one time exceed $5,000." Under this provision, the Society is not likely to enter into any very active competition in the real estate business; and the "Fifty Associates" and other large operators have as little to fear from us as the State Street money-lenders have from the Franklin Fund being thrown upon the market to keep the rate of interest at a reasonable figure. Shades of the Old South! certain it is that the corporators never dreamed of land selling in Boston at $100 per foot—and purchased by printers at that figure. I trust that it may not be many years before the Society shall feel authorized to ask additional legislation—for, with the bequests from the trustees under the wills of John H. Wilkins and Miss Nabby Joy, together with the larger gift from our late noble fellow-craftsman, John H. Eastburn, we indulge in the hope that we shall yet be able to purchase a building for the use of the Society.

The average lifetime of the printer does not permit him to enjoy many semi-centennial celebrations; when, therefore, we find one who has lived to a ripe old age, we feel proud of it; and there are here at this table three of the Franklin Typographical Society, who were admitted in 1824—Hiram Adams, Wm. A. Parker, and Peter H. Richards—Messrs. Adams and Richards being two of the corporators, to all of whom I reverentially bow.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for having listened to me so far, and shall close by asking your attention to the sentiment, speech, and music which are to follow.

A duet, "O, Swallow, Happy Swallow," was sung by Miss Mary M. T. and Mr. G. W. D. Lennon, and the President followed by introducing as toast master of the evening, Mr. Hugh O'Brien, of the *Shipping List*.

The first sentiment was—

Franklin—The Printer, Statesman, Philosopher, and Patriot. His name and fame will be perpetuated to the remotest posterity.

By a reference to professional characteristics, the President introduced and secured an able

RESPONSE OF HON. C. W. SLACK.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The sentiment which your toast-master has read expresses only a truism, that the fame and reputation of Franklin will be perpetuated to the remotest posterity. It is one hundred and sixty-eight years ago to-day since Franklin was born; and eighty-four years ago to-day, just one-half of that period, he died. He gave us, therefore, eighty-four years of active, earnest, thoughtful life. So the toast but speaks the truth when it describes him as a statesman, poet, patriot, and philosopher; and whatever way we view him, he was a man marked for his age. Why, yesterday, that veteran printer and editor, William Cullen Bryant, stated that he was a statesman of the highest class, for years ago—nearly one hundred years ago—he told England that her Corn Laws were unwise; that there should be no limit to the importation of breadstuffs, and yet it was a century before they acted upon that suggestion and repealed the Corn Laws, and allowed bread to come in from any quarter, though chiefly from our own country, to every part of the realm. His fame and reputation have now had eighty-four years in which to be measured by the judgment of the civilized world. Is the past correct in its statement that his fame and reputation shall be perpetuated to the latest posterity? I claim that in the eighty-four years that have passed since he went from earth, his fame has extended, enlarged, and strengthened wherever civilization and Christianity have spread. He was indeed a remarkable man! Born in Boston, with all the attributes of New England parentage and education, he early made his mark on this continent, if not throughout the world. Let us see what his history is briefly. Born on Milk Street, the day that he was born he was taken to the Old South Church and baptized, and at the age of ten years was intended for the ministry. But the poverty of his parents preventing (the pulpit thereby losing, perhaps, a worthy preacher), he became a fitter printer. At the age of ten he was in his father's shop, an apprentice to a tallow chandler. At fifteen he was writing anonymously for his brother James Franklin's paper, and so excellently written were the communications that he handed in, in a disguised hand and anonymously, that when it was discovered at last who the author was, his elder brother was mortified that he should have written so well and the fact being concealed from him, and a quarrel followed, and the young man started out to seek his fortune, and at the age of seventeen was in the great wilderness of New York. Then a few months he was in Philadelphia, and at the age of eighteen he was in London, working at his trade, and leading all the journeymen of his day by his habits of temperance and assiduity.

At twenty he returned to Philadelphia. At twenty-four he married; at twenty-six he established the Poor Richard's Almanac, which, for twenty-five years, was the favorite annual of all our fathers. For twenty-five years that almanac was hung up by the fireside of every household of our own New England, if not throughout the entire line of the new provinces. At twenty-seven he studied French, Italian, and German; and a little later began those experiments in philosophy which made him, as a philosopher, equally famous as did his other attributes. He discovered, on his visit to Boston, some new facts in electricity, and from his experiments came the invention of the lightning rod. He made numerous other discoveries in philosophy and mechanics, instituting an American Academy of Arts at Philadelphia, receiving honors in London, being made an associate member of all the learned societies in the world, and establishing a reputation as a philosopher of the highest character before he had reached the age of fifty. At the age of fifty-one, he suggested the union of the colonies, thus anticipating the union of the States. He suggested that, as a measure of defence and protection in various ways, they should become a unit in government, thus antedating our independence. At the age of sixty, being in London, he appeared before the House of Commons and opposed the Stamp Acts, and by his sound advice and exposition caused their repeal. At seventy, just after the Declaration of Independence, which he in part drafted, or rather reported to the Continental Congress, in crossing to France to obtain the assistance of that country for America, he discovered the operations of the Gulf Stream and the basis of all the later investigations of that wonderful phenomenon of the movement of that mass of waters.

And so on down to his death, at the age of eighty-four, in 1790; wherever situated, he continued his philosophic investigations in conjunction with the most abtruse matters committed to him, whether as ambassador or as member of Congress, or in any other capacity. No matter what his other duties might be, he always continued his investigations in that favorite branch of his learning.

He also told us he was the representative of free banking, which has so many advocates to-day. So with many other questions, his foreshadowing intellect exhibited the marks of true statesmanship.

Without dwelling at length upon the many incidents of his career, we may say that whatever he touched and wherever he cast his glance, in all he overshadowed and was pre-eminently a man of success; seldom making mistakes, always having means ready for emergencies, always proud of his early education, and I think that which will touch all with the greatest veneration is his bounteous liberality to all his companions in the craft. With all his wisdom in philosophy, in all his services at the revolutionary capital, with all his personal power as an ambassador, he turned to that as the highest of all the callings he exercised—the printer's craft; and wrote himself down, before he passed from the scene of his many labors, "I, Benjamin Franklin, Printer." [Applause.]

His were some of the highest honors that ever came to human nature. He had stood before kings; he had had admission to all the kings and courts of Europe; he was a king himself in all that made a monarch to reign over his fellows; but he came back to the scenes of his youth, to the lights of his calling, to the honors of his craft, and proclaimed to all the world, standing ready with their laurels to crown his brow, that he honored these most, and wrote in his will, "I, Benjamin Franklin, Printer." [Loud applause.]

I now, my friends, reiterate the sentiment which you had asked me to speak to, that our kinsman Franklin, whose birthplace we honor to-night, of whose glory we claim an humble share, was in truth the pride of the world as a poet, as a statesman, as a philosopher, as a patriot, but, best of all and highest honor of all in our eyes to-night, is the fact that he was a faithful, intelligent, industrious, honorable printer. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Introduced by reference to the writer's connection with the inception of the Franklin statue, the President called on the toast-master for the reading of a

LETTER FROM HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

90 MARLBOROUGH STREET, January 12, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am sincerely sorry that I am obliged to decline the kind invitation of your committee for Saturday evening next. It would give me real pleasure to unite with the Franklin Typographical Society in celebrating their fiftieth anniversary, and more especially on the birthday of the great Bostonian whose name they bear.

It is peculiarly the province of the young men of your Society to commemorate the birthday of Franklin here, in Boston. His great services to his country and the world, in his mature life, as a statesman and a diplomatist, a philosopher and a philanthropist, were rendered elsewhere. To Boston belong his birth, his school days, and his apprenticeship as a printer—as he is portrayed on the front of the noble statue on School Street.

Twenty years have passed away since that statue was undertaken; seventeen years since it was inaugurated. Not a few of those who were associated with me in the work are no more; and the young men of your Society who united in it so heartily are young men no longer. But no lapse of time has diminished the interest with which it is looked at by every passer by. Those bronze lips have ever a lesson of wisdom for all who will heed it, and they are never weary of repeating it. "Be just and fear not; be sober, be diligent, be frugal, be faithful; love man and love God, and do your whole duty to yourself, to your neighbor, and to your country"—these are the precepts which Franklin commended to his fellow mechanics in life, and which his image and example ought still to impress on all who honor his name.

Present my grateful acknowledgments to your associates for remembering me on this occasion, and believe me,

Respectfully and truly yours, ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Mr. Henry Squire, Secretary.

The second sentiment was—

The Birthplace of Franklin—Boston printers were earliest among the revolutionary patriots. Persons desirous of joining the nightly watches to prevent the landing of tea were, in 1773, requested to give in their names at "Messieurs Edes and Gill's Printing Office."

From the composition of the sentiment, in the absence of a representative of the City Government, Mayor Cobb being obliged to decline attending evening celebrations, it may readily be supposed that it was intended for Dr. Shurtleff, but no response came.

Mr. Henry Squire, of the *Traveller*, then read the appended interesting

LETTER FROM CHARLES C. HAZEWELL.

REVERE, MASS., January 17, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—It would afford me much pleasure to accept your invitation to assist at the semi-centennial celebration of the Franklin Typographical Society this evening, but circumstances render it impossible for me to be with you on so interesting an occasion. I regret this the more, because I took part in the celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of the Society's organization, in 1848, and it would not be unprofitable to go over the history of the twenty-six years that have elapsed since that date—as eventful and important a quarter of a century as belongs to the accomplished history of humanity since printing began directly to affect the fortunes of mankind—and to the occurrences in which printing has so closely contributed for good, and therefore not unworthy of special allusion at a great meeting of printers and journalists on the anniversary of Franklin's birth, and held in a city that ranks high among the leading communities of the civilized world. Indeed, that new world which now exists, and which, in the minds of the older of our number, contrasts so strongly and so strangely with the world of their youth, may be said to date from the time of the celebration to which I have alluded. * * * * *

A great change has come over journalism since the date to which reference has been made. That change is for the better, for it has made the press far more free than it was in earlier times. It is not only free in the sense that it ever has been free in the United States in this century, but it is, or it can be if it please, free from the dictation of parties and factions, of interests and cliques. It appeals to the entire people, for whom it labors and by whom it is supported. It is the friend of man and not the slave of faction. In consequence of this real freedom of the press, journalism has undergone a great improvement. It discusses all subjects with a larger view, a broader comprehension, and a greater and a much more various range of knowledge than characterized it in the first half of this century. To say that it is faultless would be absurd; but it can be said with truth that it is wiser, bolder, and abler, and more competent to perform its part in that process of enlightening the world which constantly is going on, than ever before it was in the long time since "flying sheets" first spread their wings in the resorts of men. As a disseminator of that news which has been diligently acquired from every accessible quarter, it has so increased in excellence since 1847, that no comparison between now and then fairly can be attempted. But while there has been such change in one of the departments of publication, it must be admitted that our art has undergone little change in the thirteen generations that it has been laboring for "the glory of God and the improvement of man's estate." While the more mechanical branch of the art—that of daily impressing many millions of words on many myriads of reams of paper, without which the other branch would be scarcely more than the producer of a luxury for the few, and which has reached to such gigantic proportions even within a few years, such as it would have astounded the Aldii to think of, and seemingly is capable of indefinite development—while, I say, the more mechanical branch of our calling has thus not changed, but increased in productive power, the other branch, that which especially concerns the compositor, has remained substantially what it was when the patristic printers began their work. A compositor who had "wrought at the case" in the days of Charles VII. and Henry VI. would be at home in any composing-room in the days of President MacMahon and Queen Victoria, were he to be sent back from his rest to be once more annoyed by "transpositions, outs, and doubles;" but a pressman of the first generation would be as much at sea in a modern press-room as Phormio would have been had he been permitted to witness the operations of Farragut in Mobile Bay. But I may be told that the old printers knew all branches of their art, and that they could not only compose and impose, but pull as well; and the remark would be true enough, for they were all like the immortal Aldobrand Oldenbuck, who printed the Augsburg Confession, and who won his wife, the fair Bertha, against a number of noble aspirants to her hand and houses, by "arranging the types without omission of a single letter, or hyphen, or comma, imposed them without deranging a single space, and pulled off the proof as clear and free from errors as if it had been a triple revise"—and that was his way of showing, as it got him the lady's heart as well as her hand and houses, that "skill wins favor." But I have only so far to change what I have said as to assert that Aldobrand Oldenbuck might have set his "take" to-day in any printing office in Boston, while if he had gone down into the press-room he would have thought himself among the demons of his own Hartz, and have wished himself back on the Brocken. My own practical acquaintance with the case, the stick and the rule, the lead, the line and the leader, extends back forty-seven years, or from before I had entered my teens; and in each of all these forty-seven years I have seen or heard of some clever and ingenious man who has been engaged in perfecting a type-setting machine; but not one of those machines has ever been perfected. It would be presumptuous, with so many rebukes to positive assertions that every year occur in the form of noble inventions that confound even the wisdom of the wise, to say that nothing of the kind ever will be invented; but my belief is, that the only real type-setting machine that ever will be known is that machine which is composed of mind and matter—which did not come in with Gutenberg, and did not go out with Greeley—which will live and labor till creation's close, as it began to labor almost as soon as it began to live, at creation's dawn. Observing this union of the mental and mechanical powers in our pursuit, I have sometimes thought, in view of printing being both the cause and the consequence of thoughtfulness and of change that is improvement, that it resembles what would approach to the ideal of a perfect Commonwealth—a union, that is, of wise conservatism and of wise progress, the conservatism appearing in a steady adherence to certain immortal truths, and the progress in a readiness to apply the teachings of those truths to the ever-varying conditions of human affairs.

I do not know that it is your intention to have "sentiments" formally expressed at your celebration, but on the chance that such is your intention, I beg leave to propose the following, and if you should think it in a certain sense egotistical, I can only reply to your possible thought that it expresses the exact truth:

The Memory of William Caxton—Who, just four centuries ago, in the year 1474, introduced printing into England, and thus gave the art to the English race—our race—the race that has made the best use of it, and left all other races immeasurably behind in the same pursuit, for it has employed it in the service of constitutional freedom, of religious liberty, and of all human rights—using it to found and to perpetuate polities in which law is enlightened by liberty, and liberty is governed by law.

Praying you to pardon me for saying so much, when, perhaps, I should have said much less, I remain, very respectfully,

Your friend and servant, CHARLES C. HAZEWELL.

Messrs. Henry Squire and others, Committee of Arrangements, etc.

A selection by the band was given at the close.

The third sentiment was—

Popular Education—The early founding of its University and fostering of the newspaper press testifies to the wisdom of the fathers of the Commonwealth in relying upon education as the sure basis of a State.

This secured a

RESPONSE BY GOVERNOR WASHBURN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for this kind greeting on your part. I am grateful for the opportunity of being present on this interesting occasion. But I do not feel that it is my province to occupy much of your time, and I will take only a few brief moments. I have been so situated, during the past few years, that I have at times heard the early settlers of this good Commonwealth of

ours most severely criticized; and I wish to say that the more thoroughly I have studied the history of our institutions, the more thoroughly convinced am I that they have contributed to us a legacy so valuable that, whatever their faults might have been, it seems to me that those noble gifts they left us should lead us to forever bury and forget their errors. [Applause.]

The few who came over in the Mayflower were not very distinguished as a company; but there must have been among them some noble minds, for the government they instituted before they landed on our shores, though simple and rough, has never yet been surpassed by the broad views it took of human society. Equal and just laws for all men was the government they instituted, and they landed with that, and for a century and a half we have had a struggle to maintain the principles they enunciated. Afterwards, when we subscribed to the great principles that all men were created free and equal, it was the same sentiment—equal and just laws for all men—set up and planted by them. It took a century to carry out that idea; and so, my friends, we are struggling still for equal rights, but it is to carry out that single idea which they brought here with them. When they landed they said, having instituted such a government as this, we must contrive some way to sustain it. In the country we came from, it cost very much to sustain our rulers; but as we cannot support a costly government, we must provide for the education of all classes, and they instituted the principle that in every town in which there were fifty families, free schools should be kept up for their instruction. This is the first instance in the history of our race of the adoption of the system of free schools. In short, they enacted a law that in every town in which there were one hundred families, schools should be taught corresponding to our hign schools, so that anybody could be fitted for the university or the college. Now it was these very schools they instituted, no matter how poor they might have been—I care not what their faults—that act alone ought to perpetuate their memories so long as time shall last. Bear in mind that when this law was passed, they were poor, and probably the whole taxable property did not equal in amount the taxable property of many an individual I see around this family board. That gave us our educational system. Now, my friends, I am not one of those who believe there has been no advancement since that time; but it is that principle, broadened and widened, that formed the basis of our public free schools of the present day. Our schools give our boys and girls a better education than did the college of other days. I know we are making progress. If we go back only fifty years, we shall find that the graduates of our best colleges were not so well educated as they now have to be to enter them. What was it that made the noble Franklin what he was? Not, perhaps, merely the early education he received, but that was the foundation of his greatness; it was in that way that he acquired the principles of study and research, which principles he adopted, and went forward as a printer, making himself one of the first philosophers and statesmen of his age. This general education, it seems to me, is one of the peculiarities of our institution, and I will not forget how much we are indebted to our organization—to the labor you are performing daily—for the education of the Commonwealth. Books and newspapers are produced quickly and cheaply, and in great numbers, furnishing an almost inexhaustible store of information, the cheapness of which is doubtless a great aid in this general education I have referred to. You strike off from your presses your 10,000 and your 20,000 newspapers an hour, and they are scattered all over this broad Commonwealth, and before evening every family is perusing the labors of your hands, and it has become, not as it was once, a luxury, but a necessity; so much so that we can hardly consent to give you a legal holiday. [Laughter and applause.] And this evening, when you are enjoying this festivity, I see that there are some who are employed—laboring for us. Not only this, but every town in the Commonwealth has its reading room, or its library, and its educational privileges.

Thanking you again for this opportunity of being present with you, and feeling, as I do, that the educational advantages we enjoy are merely the germ of the good seed planted at the beginning of this colony, I ask you to remember that as progress has been made in the past so it will be made in the future, and that perhaps we are yet in our infancy in this regard. There is a noble work yet to be done, and so long as there are in the Commonwealth such men as Franklin was in his early day, to stimulate us by their example, let us feel that we have a work to do for our fellow-men—to litt them up and help them to better their condition, and give them better opportunities in the world than they have heretofore been permitted to enjoy. [Applause.]

The fourth sentiment was—

Franklin and the Nation's Press—The influence of Franklin in shaping the press to be eminently a ruling power in the Republic, is undiminished by time. To this power, more than any other, is due the possession and enjoyment of civil, political, and religious liberty throughout the land.

The sentiment was met by an eloquent and able response from Collector Russell, after which the President remarked that Mrs. Partington, the only lady invited guest of the Society who was expected to respond on this occasion, was in trouble with her *a sciatic* nerves, sometimes called rheumatism, but had sent her knitting-work by her son, Mr. William Shillaber, who then read the

POEM BY B. P. SHILLABER.

Disciples of the stick and rule,
I rise responsive to your wishes,
Though while I speak perchance may cool
Other more intellectual dishes.

I have no effort great to bring,
With rhetoric's jewels brightly glinting,
But just a word to say or sing
In praise of our old mother—Printing.

Coincident with honors meet
For our illustrious printer Brother,
Whose advent here with pride we greet—
A worthy son of such a mother;—

Whose name in love is heard to-day,
By lips of burning fervor spoken;
Whose glory gilds, as with a ray,
The Craft of which he's grandest token.

Alas! that they were not improved,
Those opportunities so precious.
'T was no fault of the Art beloved
That the result was not more gracious.

So tempting were the verdant meads—
The freedom so profuse and ample—
That few beyond their present needs
Cared for the flowers which they might trample.

Yet here and there her counsels fell,
Like good seed on congenial places,
On after life with power to tell
In many cultivated graces.

And there were *few* who did not catch
Some measure of her inspiration,
Which leaked in through their cranial thatch
Like sunbeams with bright impartation.

While threading with their careless shoes
The path through fields of erudition,
They bore away its dusts and dews,
If not its fulness of fruition.

Howe'er the butt of fortune's spite,
Whatever be his lot or station,
The printer takes the highest flight
Of sublunary aspiration.

And more in these, our modern days,
His mind aspires—we cannot doubt it;
His office draws his upward gaze,
There is so much *up stairs* about it.

An alchemist of loftiest ken,
By day and night his head he bothers,
And, patient as a *setting* hen,
He coins in *lead* the thoughts of others,

Though some maliciously may hint
That that was hardly transmutation,
Scarce different the thoughts in print
From the original formation.

How multifarious the range
Of his seven-staired exalted mission!
Weaving that web so grand and strange,
The world's news for the next edition:

Here grasping philosophic lore,
Here by Parnassian airs surrounded,
Here where commercial gems outpour,
Here where by legal fogs confounded;

Here where mercurial stocks obtain,
Where Science toward the light is groping;
Here where romance gives blissful pain,
Where Truth and Falsity are coping;

Where Politics make specious claim,
Where Honor takes the votive myrtle—
He picks away with steady aim,
His scope betwixt the stick and turtle.

And though he plunge not to the mine,
Where Thought's bright jewels lie imbedded,
Some grains upon his garments shine,
The plainer seen if thought is *leaded*.

And proud are we of those who've sprung
Above the dull and common level;
Who, giants, walk our ways among,
And boast of lineage through the *devil*.

I mean the printer's imp, of course—
And those who rose from small beginning,
Who mark the time by merit's force,
Continued approbation winning.

There are who with us kindred claim,
Who knew not advent typographic,
But who win affluence and fame
By its control in lore or traffic.

The preacher may essay in vain,
By study o'er the midnight taper,
His immortality to gain,
Without assistance from the paper.

The savant, jurist, poet, were
But delvers in a sphere neglected,
Without the typo's timely care
To make their betterness respected.

And lecturers most grateful feel—
The rostrum's pleasant boards adorning—
Where all their thoughts reporters steal,
And spread them broadcast in the morning.

There's one we mourn, an honored name,
Who made within our pale a story,
And by his *dying* wrought a fame
That fitly crowned his *living* glory.

Whose heart, unto his lineage true,
Prompted his hand to generous action,
And energized the verb *To-Do*
In many a noble benefaction.

And Eastburn's name our boast shall be,
In grateful prominency cherished,
To us a fragrant memory,
Till power of memory has perished.

Out from our Mater's sturdy breast,
In proper season's culmination,
A thought in generous kindness dressed,
Became our loved Association.

Benevolence its aim and scope,
With mutual benefit its basis,
It took a place of trust and hope,
And cheered the gloom of darkened places.

'T was but a little seed at first,
By loving faith unceasing tended;
But by the dews of Heaven 't was nursed,
And into magnitude ascended.

Until, at fifty honored years,
It calls us to its festal cheering,
With all of memory that endears,
With all the worth that is endearing.

Its past! What golden names appear,
As on the vanished scene we're glancing!
How grand they are to eye and ear,
The honor of all time enhancing.

And one, more dear than all the rest,
Among the faithful ones is showing;
'T is Lillie's, in whose ardent breast
Love of the craft was overflowing.

And doubtless 't were his feelings yet,
If the permission were extended,
'Mong the Society to sit
And watch the money how expended.

Or sit with us in union here,
Leaving companionships of Hades,
Partaking of our festal cheer
And courtly mingling with the ladies.

Enough to draw from other spheres,
Array so brilliant and so pleasing;
A fitting crown for fifty years,
A guarantee of good increasing.

But time is prompting me to end,
Although the muse is kind and thrifty,
Lest my redundancy should tend
To trench upon the coming fifty.

And so, with blessing on the art,
Through which we hold association,
And blessing on the kindred art
Which prompts to this affiliation;

With wish that, down the grooves of time,
Our car may hasten, minus friction,
I close my rude, presumptuous rhyme
In one grand general benediction.

POSTSCRIPTUM.

'T is said young ladies, when they write,
Tell everything but that intended,
And then the Postscript they indite
Which bears the special fact appended.

As I was thinking of this scene,
With all its wealth of pleasure teeming,
It changed into a graver view,
Much more substantial in its seeming:

I saw a house of pleasant mould,
With rich luxuriance surrounded,
Bespeaking comforts manifold,
And happiness and rest unbounded.

I read upon a front of stone,
"OLD PRINTERS' HOME," in gilded blazon,
While F. T. S. beneath it shone,
Which was a grateful sight to gaze on.

There also, on the marble scroll,
Were names of most illustrious donors,
Who 'd shown munificence of soul,
And spaces blank awaiting owners.

The name of him whose noble deed
Had given this desired dwelling,
Was rayed so bright I could not read
The secret that the stone was telling.

And as I watched the radiant glow
Which o'er the polished stone did hover,
I felt 't was left uncertain so
For after seeing to discover.

Say who, benevolent and rich,
Shall have his name herein recorded,
To bide forever in the niche,
For grandest charity awarded?

Wealth, haply, hospitals may found,
And give to schools perennial blisses;
But not within the nation's bound
Is such a chance for fame as this is.

And gratefully the prayer shall rise
From hearts aglow with fervent feeling,
For him whose name, hid from our eyes,
The stone, in pride, shall be revealing.

* * * * *

Appropriately following the poem was a comic song, "Rheumatics," by Mr. George L. Cheeney.

The fifth sentiment was—

The Memory of Horace Greeley—Printer, Publisher, Editor, and Statesman; our later Franklin.

This elicited the reading of the following telegram from Hon. N. P. Banks, who was expected to be present:

BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1874—Saturday, 9.45 A. M.

To J. D. Whitcomb, of Committee Franklin Typographical Society:

Am compelled to leave town this morning, and very deeply regret my inability to attend the celebration this evening. N. P. BANKS.

The audience was called up by the President, and re-

mained in standing position during an appropriate selection performed by the orchestra.

A song by Mrs. J. W. Shannon, "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," followed.

The sixth sentiment was—

The Newspaper Press—With republican institutions the press is the "second estate," since its voice names the people's servants, and

A breath may make them or unmake.

After a humorous introductory sentence or two about the Governor and Judge Russell having turned journalists, where he alone expected to speak for the press, was given the following

RESPONSE OF E. B. HASKELL.

If I should consult my own wishes in this matter, I would report in print to-morrow morning. With the inspiration of this occasion and the privacy of my own sanctum, I would undertake the task with alacrity.

But I ought to feel at home here, if anywhere. I am a faithful, though humble disciple of Fust and Franklin. I have passed through the chairs of the craft. Even in the first position I ever held in a printing office, I extorted from a not over-appreciative employer, the opinion that I was a *perfect devil*!

A distinctive response for the press is scarcely necessary in celebrating this anniversary. It speaks for itself in the wonderful material progress it has made since the great printer philosopher died—so far beyond anything that his prescient mind could foresee. I certainly need not speak to this company of its progress and achievements, all of which you have seen, and a part of which you have been and are. We are accustomed to speak of it as a great power, with corresponding privileges and responsibilities, and he who does not so recognize it has no true conception of it, and should never speak for it.

The press of to-day is neither in its character nor its power, like the press of Franklin's or a much later age. The change in the character of its work, during the last fifteen or twenty years, has been as marvelous as its material progress. Twenty years ago the great newspaper was the organ of a party. It lived by the party and for the party. It was bound to the party's fortunes, and was incapable of a separate existence. The press of to-day, so far as it is worthy, so far as it is influential, so far as it is successful, is composed of two classes—independent newspapers *outside* of party, and independent newspapers *inside* of party. And the measure of their power and usefulness depends largely upon their independence. They may aid this party or that, but they speak for the people. Just so far as they speak for the people, and express the better public sentiment, they are useful and powerful, and no farther.

There have been erroneous opinions about the press, for which some of us may be in part responsible. There is a popular idea that the press is a sort of oracle, and the editor is its attendant priest, with a right to free passes. Many editors, especially in the rural districts, find their account in fostering this idea. We believe that we have a worthier appreciation of our mission. The press is no oracle. It deprecates all appearances of mystery. Speaking to the people, and for the people, it asks to be judged by the clear light of reason.

Its first and greatest mission is to disseminate a record of current events. As the lighting of city streets by gas did more for order and morality than doubling the police force would have done, so the pitiless publicity to which the press exposes every affair of life, in society and government, is the best safeguard of social and political virtue. It is not the editor, sitting in his dusky sanctum and forging nimie thunderbolts, who is to be feared by the evil-doer, but the reporter, with senses alert, seeking for every new thing. His pencil is the lever that moves the world in these days. By his agency the public reflects and learns, humbugs are exposed and the right prevails. The dissemination of the news being the first duty of the press, secondly it discusses men and measures, social and political theories, and every question of public interest. It cannot always do this wisely, temperately, and accurately, but it can express the average better sentiment of the people if it is free to speak of events as they arise without party prejudice. We hear a good deal from certain public men about "newspaper clamor," and they speak of it contemptuously when reluctantly handing back the spoils in appropriating which the press has detected them and raised the cry "Stop thief!" Newspaper clamor is of small consequence unless the aroused public sentiment is behind it. With that it is as potent as the rams' horns of the Israelites against the walls of Jericho: it can overwhelm demagogues and lead political revolutions.

This leads me to the consideration of another popular error about the press, too often held on our side of the house. It is the idea suggested in the sentiment, to which I am responding, that the press makes and unmakes men. In a certain superficial sense this is true, but in another and deeper sense it is not true. It can advertise the work and increase the usefulness of faithful public servants: it can tear the mask from the canting hypocrite, and expose the arts of the charlatan; but it cannot, against public sentiment, keep unworthy men in power, or pull down from his high place the man who has deserved well of his country and continues faithful to her service. The press neither claims nor seeks such a power, and the failures of such attempts to mislead public opinion can be read on every page of our country's history, from the cabal which threatened to drive a Washington from his country's service down to the pitiful efforts of the servile organs of party to tarnish the reputation of a Sumner.

The press has no policy to enforce, no power to enforce a policy, against the will of the people. I will give you

The Press—only powerful when it speaks the voice of the people, for "the voice of the people is the voice of God!"

The seventh sentiment was

Poets of the People—The poet's art is most divinely mated when, in inspiring cadence, wedded to the "Songs of Labor."

"Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathless sabre,
Ready to flash out at rival's call,
O chivalry of labor!
Triumph and toil are twins, and aye
Joy sums the dust of sorrow,
And 'tis the martyr-dom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow."

With the simple assertion that at the age of twenty Mr. Massey was the editor of a newspaper, the President introduced Mr. Gerald Massey, who was received with prolonged applause, and delivered a lengthy address.

The singing of the ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen," by Miss Mary M. T. Lennon, followed Mr. Massey's address.

The toast master then read a letter from John G. Whittier, the poet.

The eighth sentiment was

The Earliest of the Champions of Freedom—We claim as ours one among them whose first act in the celebration of the triumph of a lifelong idea was to remember that he had been a practical printer.

The President then read an interesting letter from William Lloyd Garrison.

The ninth sentiment was

The Chaplain of the Society—His descent from an eminent newspaper man—our guest of twenty-five years since—and his individual connection with letters, make him a *blade* fellow well met in any gathering of printers.

The pointed allusion to paternal descent and personal connection with the press brought forth a very happy

RESPONSE FROM REV. E. E. HALE.

Mr. Hale said I am much gratified by this kind allusion to the memory of my honored father. I well remember the interest which he took in this celebration a quarter of a century ago, and there were no achievements of his active and useful life of which he was more proud than those which connected him with the advancement of the art of arts in New England. He was the first president of the company which introduced stereotyping here, he was the first person, I think, who printed a newspaper by steam in America and long before that time he had zealously cooperated with that distinguished mechanical philosopher Daniel Treadwell, who led the way in the introduction of power press printing in America. To that system of wonderful inventions which followed, you gentlemen owe it that so few of you have worked by the hour in pulling the lever of a Ramage press, or of an old-column press or of something more antiquated, as Ben Franklin did, as Horace Greeley did, or as so humble a printer as I did within my day. This community is largely indebted to my father, as you have said. I doubt if we should have been sitting in this beautiful hall had he not insisted, against strong opposition, that Tremont Street should be raised to its present level. And whatever other beverage you might have provided for your guests, I should not have thrown sparkling drops in my goblet if he had not insisted against heavy odds, that the waters of Lake Cochituate should flow under the dwelling of every man in Boston. Still sir, if I had asked him the day he died, after sixty years of service in the ranks, of which achievement of his life he was most proud, he would have said I think that he could have done nothing for the financial credit of America, nothing for the introduction of rail-

roads into New England, nothing for the development of this city of his pride, unless in fifty years he had created the *Daily Advertiser* from almost nothing to be the power which it is. In that period he had shown that the newspaper which never insults anybody, never libels anybody, never pretends that its guesses are true, never interviews a public man, and never tells a lie, may still become the leader of opinion in a Christian community. I think he would have said that, of all his inventions, he counted the greatest to be the invention and introduction of what you gentlemen call the "leading editorial." * *

The duet, "Robin Ruff," was here sung by Messrs. Frail and Turner, of the Boston Quartette.

The tenth sentiment was—

The Franklin Club—Our Master Printers: Worthy representatives of the great craftsman.

Colonel Albert J. Wright, the President, who was expected to respond, had left for home, and the band responded.

Volunteer toasts were read from R. K. Potter, confined at his home by sickness, and Col. W. D. Crockett, of the Franklin Club.

By R. K. Potter:

Though absent in body through sickness, yet present in spirit from sympathy, I beg leave to submit the following sentiment to my brother typos:

Printers—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth proclaimed gentlemen by act of Parliament. In the reign of general intelligence proved to be gentlemen by their own merit. May they never lose their right to the title!

By Col. Wm. D. Crockett—

Franklin Typographical Society, Franklin Club, and the Boston Typographical Union—Working together, they can intellectually lubricate the "Hub;" working separately, the "spokes" will refuse to revolve without friction.

The next feature was the reading of a

LETTER FROM OLIVER DITSON.

BOSTON, January 10, 1874.

Mr. Henry Squire:

DEAR SIR:—I thank you most heartily for your courteous invitation to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the Franklin Typographical Society.

I have many pleasant recollections connected with it, and beg you will accept the enclosure for the benevolent purposes of the Association.

Very truly yours, OLIVER DITSON.

The enclosure was a check for $100 from Mr. Ditson, who was a member of the Society in 1832.

The cavatina, "Do I Love Thee," was sung by Mr. G. D. W. Lennon.

The eleventh sentiment was—

The Boston Typographical Union—Always near and kindly professional neighbors, they have now adopted the family middle name. Their Union is belief in the value of their organization for the mutual interest of employer and employed.

The President alluded to the professional wanderings of a former brother typo, who, he believed, had come to the conclusion that Boston was still a good place for a workingman, and called for a

RESPONSE OF JOHN VINCENT, PRESIDENT OF THE BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In behalf of Boston Typographical Union I thank you for the sentiment just proposed. It affords me sincere pleasure to be with you on the occasion of this, the fiftieth anniversary of your honored body, and to meet so many of my earlier associates. I had the honor of becoming a member of the Franklin in 1851, remaining in it until 1862, at which time I left this city, my absence covering a period of ten years. But, Mr. President, the organization which you have just honored, and which it is my happy privilege to represent on this occasion, can boast of having on its list a number of your most active and respected members.

The Franklin Typographical Society and the Typographical Union have both for their aim the welfare of the craft—the one benevolent, the other protective.

In responding to the sentiment proposed, you will pardon me, I trust, if I refer very briefly to my individual connection with the Union. Having been an active member of the organization since 1851, a period of nearly twenty-three years, and having on one or two occasions participated in what are generally known as strikes, my convictions, you will perceive, have been formed from a long and practical experience. And if five or six years will suffice to produce a skillful workman, certainly twenty odd years' membership in the Union should entitle such member's opinion to a little consideration, at least. That a feeling of antagonism too often exists between the employing and employed interests is sincerely to be regretted, as both should work in harmony and in advancing the interests of each other; and to promote a more friendly feeling in the future is the desire of every true Union member. There are a number of persons who imagine that the sole object of the Union is to foster and encourage strikes. To such I would say, that with the majority of Union members, strikes are deprecated as the worst enemy of the workman as well as of the employer; and to avert them we cordially invite, and would gratefully accept, the co-operation of our employers. All disagreements between the two interests should be settled on the principle of justice, and without leaving that feeling behind that the point has been gained or lost by superior force or capital. While the employer should not be expected to submit to that which is not right, the workman should not be compelled to endure that which is wrong. There are two sides to every question; and the great trouble in the past has been that either party has viewed the subject but from one standpoint. Let us, then, endeavor to act in the future on the broad Christian principle of doing unto others as we would be done by; and let us hope that thereby a closer union of the two interests may be so formed and strengthened as will better entitle our organization to the name Union, and obliterate the word "strike" from our vocabulary.

Let us also hope, Mr. President, that the many generous acts of one of your late honored members—whose name will live with the present generation, and, through the records of your organization, with future generations of printers of this city—will not be forgotten by Boston's employing printers; and that the name of John H. Eastburn will lead the roll of honor which he, by his many kind acts to his craftsmen, while living, himself created.

The twelfth sentiment, "The Printing Press," was appropriately responded to by George S. Merrill, President of the Massachusetts Press Association.

The thirteenth and last sentiment, "The Ladies," was humorously and effectively responded to by J. Boyle O'Reilly, after which the assemblage reluctantly dispersed.

Friendly and pertinent letters, which time would not allow of reading, were received from Mayor Cobb, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Col. Charles G. Greene, James T. Fields, George A. Marden, Epes Sargent, and Nat. Childs, of the *Traveller*.

GOLD DUST, for printing in gold, known under the name of bronze, comes mostly from Fuerth, in Bavaria. Fine cuttings of the metal are mixed with a sticky liquid and then ground like paints. Thus reduced to a powdered form, the sticky matter is separated from the metallic dust by washing in water, after which it is sifted into the various sorts. It is obtained in as many as fifteen grades of fineness and in the different colors—white (made from silver leaf), pale yellow, orange, green, and red. In printing in gold the impressions are first struck off in printers' gold size. The gold or bronze dust is then applied by means of a cotton tuft or a brush of short fur. If it is desirable to have very rich gilding, bronzes of various colors may be used. Care must be taken that the paper which is used for the bronzing process be perfectly dry.

[Communicated.]

AMATEURS IN "THE ART."

BY G. W. BELL.

The frequency with which we notice the boy editor, or the boy job printer, is one of the peculiarities of the times, and I may say of "the art." We do not come in contact with the boy banker, or the boy merchant; such a phenomenon is nowhere seen. How is it that, when ambition seizes the fervid brain of youth, and he is determined to make Excelsior his motto, the first thing he does is to obtain a loan from some indulgent aunt, with which to purchase a small press and some type?

What would be thought of a Board of Brokers composed entirely of youths, from twelve to seventeen years of age? Yet a convention of amateur editors assembles and executes a routine of business; the editors eat their dinners, and return to their homes, all without a hobby-horse, a hoop, or a marble, or any extraordinary comments from those worthies with "spectacles on nose," the deep furrows on whose brows, the gray in whose hair, so forcibly attest the tremendous strain of the profession of an editor. Perhaps, in explanation, it may be said there are modern recipes which render the art easy, and within the capacity of children; or, it may be that wonderful genius is capable of taking a short cut to accomplish that which generally requires many years of patient study, amid innumerable failures and mistakes. However all this may be, the boy editor is an accepted fact of the era, for he exists.

In regard to job printing, there are many boys actually conducting offices which are no mean beginning for old heads and hands at the business—boys, too, who have never served a day as apprentices. Those of us who have gone through the regular grades in a printing office, regard this matter with certain emotions of bewilderment; and the question seriously arises, is this fact advantageous to the boys who sometime will become men, and is it a benefit to the business which, as men, they are entrusted in maintaining at as high a standard as possible? Or is it well to load young brains with cares that bring premature age on men, and does this amateur attempt instruct the youth better than the ordinary course of apprenticeship would do?

Precocity, judging from the history of individuals, is not a certain guarantee of success in life. The reverse is true. Therefore, it may admit of the question, whether a boy of extraordinary quick parts will achieve greatness as a man. To place a boy in charge of a man's duties would seem a dangerous experiment, and likely to result in failure. Nor is it well to make child's play of the solemn duties of life—to depreciate an honorable pursuit, and lower it in the estimation of the public. In fact, every man who has a calling is entrusted in upholding all other men's, because, in their success, lie his also. It surely is not wise to decry any respectable employment; but it is in the highest degree condemnatory for a man to disparage his own.

I would say, then, Boys, keep to your studies and your plays; the years and trials of manhood will come soon enough.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1874.

THE VALUE OF A COMMA.

In a recent debate in Congress, on the bill passed by a nearly unanimous vote of the House, to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury refunding duties, the case of the error in the Tariff about the duty on fruits was instanced.

The following is given as the correct history of the error mentioned:

When the Senate was debating the Tariff bill, on May 30th, 1872, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, stated, at the request of Senator Gilbert, of Florida, that he would ask to have the following amendment agreed to, and it was done unanimously, as follows:

Insert on page 25, section 5, after line 293, "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation and cultivation."

When the Senate engrossing clerk came to write out the amendment from the slip of paper sent up by Senator Morrill, the word "fruit" was above the line in which "ninety-three, plants," etc., were written; and evidently, from the inverted angle before the word "plants," was meant to be written before "plants, tropical," etc. So he put it, and put a comma after it, making it read, "fruits, plants tropical, semi-tropical," etc.

The House concurred in the amendment as it was written, with the comma in, and in that shape it went to the President, and put fruits on the free list, according to the construction of the Secretary. It is probably the largest small mistake which has ever occurred in legislation, being estimated to have deprived the revenue, up to this time, of about $2,000,000.

HON. B. F. MYERS, of the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot*, was recently elected State Printer for three years from July 1st, 1874.

THE greatest magicians of the age are the paper makers; they transform the beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

AN advertisement recently appeared in a daily paper, reading thus: "Wanted—A cook of long standing," etc. Probably the advertiser knows its meaning; we give it up.

A PRINTER was paying court to a young lady—it must be remembered that printers are like other people in that respect. Some one told the lady's father that the young man was soon going to Havre. On his next visit to his lady love, a few evenings after, the old gentleman asked him how soon he was going to Havre. "I will have her as soon as I get your consent; the young lady's I have," was the reply. It was given.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1874.

THE BILLS FOR ADVERTISING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The bills of the various newspapers of the State, for advertising the New Constitution, are giving our Harrisburg Solons considerable trouble. That a thorough examination should be made of any bill appropriating a large amount of the public money, is proper enough; but that there is anything in Senate bill No. 2 requiring such an unusual delay, and such an apparently suspicious investigation, will scarcely be maintained by any one conversant with newspaper advertising.

The facts are briefly these: The late Constitutional Convention, which adjourned on Nov. 3d, 1873, ordered the question of the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution to be decided by the people on December 17th. Desiring to give the proposed Constitution the utmost publicity, so that the citizens might vote intelligently upon it, the Convention ordered the New Constitution to be advertised in two papers in every county in the State. In accordance with this instruction, the Secretary of State, M. S. Quay, sent copies of the New Constitution to a large number of the newspapers, ordering its insertion therein as an advertisement. No sum was mentioned, nor contract price agreed upon; and the newspaper publishers were perfectly justifiable in charging the State their regular rates for the advertisement, just the same as they would have been justified, in law and in equity, in so charging a private individual.

There was, unavoidably, a wide disparity in the sums charged by the different newspapers for performing the same work; but like differences would have existed had the work been done for private citizens. No sane man could expect to publish an advertisement in the *Public Ledger*, for instance, with its daily circulation of 80,000, charging 20c. per line for *each* insertion, at the same price that would be charged by a village newspaper of 1,000 circulation, whose regular rates are only 10c. per line for the first insertion, and half price for the subsequent insertions. And yet it is seriously proposed, by a member of the House of Representatives, to make the highest sum to be paid to any one paper $1,000, and graduate the others according to that standard. This would be a decidedly original method of settling advertising bills, but one which we hope the State of Pennsylvania will not be mean enough to introduce; and should it be attempted, we have no doubt the newspaper publishers will—as they should—demand through a legal tribunal the balances of which they will have been unjustly deprived.

To our mind, there should be no difficulty in arriving at the amount that is right and proper to pay under the circumstances. Every newspaper flies at its mast-head the prices for advertising; and the bill of each publisher should be compared with the rates publicly announced in the columns of his paper. If the price charged the State is found to be higher than the published rate, cut it down to that amount; but if it be no higher, then, in the name of all that is fair among men, let the bills be paid, and paid promptly, that honest creditors may have their just dues.

People are so accustomed to having the newspapers fight their battles and do their work without compensation, that we are not surprised that some of our legislators should be startled at the idea of having to pay them anything; but we hope the fair-dealing portion of the members will insist upon justice being done the newspaper publishers, and "fight it out on that line, if it takes all Summer."

THE CENTENNIAL.

While the recent action of the United States Senate, in defeating a resolution previously passed by the House of Representatives, which formally endorsed the Centennial as an international project, has occasioned surprise and disappointment, it has created no insurmountable obstacles, and it will not cause a serious change in the Exposition plans previously adopted. We can scarcely believe that Congress will adjourn without making an important and generous modification of the unfriendly action of the Senate; but whatever Congress may do or fail to do, the Centennial will be pushed forward to a successful issue, as a grand World's Fair, illustrative of the varied industrial products of this and other countries. The laws passed by Congress fully justify this action; and as eight nations have signified a desire and intention to be represented, this country is so deeply committed to the main features of the original plan, that they cannot now be honorably changed. While there are some good grounds for the belief that pecuniary aid will yet be granted by the United States Government, the project is too important, and has too many powerful friends, to be sacrificed by the adverse or unfriendly action of the Senate; and we have a confident hope that the people at large, and various State and local authorities, will render all the assistance necessary.

Under these circumstances the proper representation of printing and its auxiliary arts, to which we have hitherto referred, should continue to receive the careful and friendly consideration of the craft. We have already made several suggestions relating to this subject, and shall be pleased to receive others from any quarter.

The following resolutions, adopted by Typographical Union, No. 2, of this city, affords a gratifying proof of in-

creasing interest in the Centennial, and also sketches the outline of a system of operations that will prove very useful:

WHEREAS, It has been decided by act of Congress that there shall be an International Exhibition of the products of all nations held in the city of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, Said Exhibition is intended as a memorial to those to whom we owe our civil and religious liberty, presenting an opportunity to show the great progress of our country during the century; and

WHEREAS, The great interest of printing, and its practical benefits and results in the United States, during the century, have been among the greatest evidences of such progress; it is hereby

Resolved, That we, the members of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, do hereby give our most cordial support to this great national enterprise, and that we will, in every possible manner, facilitate its success.

Resolved, That Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, recommends that each printer in Philadelphia subscribe for one or more shares of stock, to be paid for quarterly, as per rules of the Centennial Board of Finance.

Resolved, That we extend, through our Secretary, an invitation to all sister Unions to join us in our efforts to make the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of our nation worthy of our great and growing country, and that we will assure all visiting printers a hearty welcome in 1876.

Resolved, That our delegates to the International Typographical Union be instructed to bring this matter before that body at its next session in St. Louis, and to ask that steps be taken to procure statistics, and give a fair exhibit of the progress of our art during the century.

A motion was also made in the Union to appoint a committee to form a Typographical Centennial Association, for the purpose of procuring subscribers to the Centennial stock among the journeymen printers of this city. This motion will probably be adopted at the next meeting.

The following letter also contains inquiries and suggestions that may serve an important purpose by stimulating the craft to additional exertion:

ALTOONA, PA., January 19, 1874.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—In the November number of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, I read with much interest an article entitled, "Printing as Represented at the Vienna Exposition."

The approaching national anniversary of the birth of the great American Republic prompts the inquiry: What are American printers doing, or intending to do, in connection with this anniversary? The iron interest is looming up, in its manifold phases, with great promise as to the display likely to be made on that important occasion, in that branch of industry; so with others; yet I fail to remember having seen any allusion, in that connection, to the noblest industry of them all, the "art preservative." Indeed, I may say that so limited is the general information in regard to the progress made and making with respect to the Centennial itself, at least in this portion of our State, that many are fearful lest a lack of zeal in the glorious cause may impair its grandeur and completeness. I know not if this lamentable ignorance of the intended celebration and the purposes it is intended to subserve, be general throughout the interior and in the rural districts, but I trust not.

May I inquire of you, in what department will the printing art and its auxiliaries be placed? To whom should communications on the subject be addressed? Is sufficient effort making to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the grand enterprise? And if so, by whom and how?

Feeling an honest pride in the business by which I live, I would express my earnest hope that a due representation of its progress, power, and magnitude be made at the approaching Centennial celebration of American Independence.

Respectfully yours, GEO. J. ACKERS.

In reply to the inquiry contained in the above communication, we will state that the Exposition plans are not yet sufficiently advanced to indicate the number of the departments that will be necessary, or their localities; but this information will be given in ample time for exhibitors and others interested. Communications on the subject may be addressed to this office. To all inquiries of this kind we will give as complete information as our time and space will permit.

PAGE & CO.'S NEW SPECIMEN BOOK OF CHROMATIC WOOD TYPE AND BORDERS.

This handsome volume will create a decided sensation among printers, especially those accustomed to color-printing. In the dedication, "To Color Printers," Messrs. Page & Co. state:

We have the pleasure of laying before you a Specimen Book of Chromatic Wood Type, and would say it is now eighteen years since we began Type making. Progress in the Art can be seen by comparing the present volume with specimens of that date. There were at that time five or six other manufacturers in the country. Now we manufacture seven-eighths of all the Wood Type made, and are now able to show by itself a book of Chromatic Type and Borders that is not excelled in the world. It has taken years of time to prepare and perfect it. The designs, with two or three exceptions, are entirely original with us. The demand for Chromatic Type is quite limited; therefore we cannot supply this book free, only to our agents.

The volume consists of a hundred pages, 14 by 18 inches in size, the paper used being heavy plate paper, finely calendered. A large number of fonts of Chromatic Type are here shown for the first time; but the display of Chromatic Borders is very extensive and very elegant. A fine taste was exercised in the selection of the colors, and in this respect the book comes nearer the perfection of Derriey's French Specimen Book than any other that we know of. Printers are invited to call at the CIRCULAR office, and examine the book.

THE second page of cover, of the present issue of the CIRCULAR, contains a number of the Rowley & Chew Designs in one color, and shows how readily they may be introduced in general job work. Electrotypes of all the Designs, in one or more colors, are furnished promptly upon application at this office.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Society has removed from Tenth and Walnut Streets to the southwest corner of Ninth and Spring Garden Streets. The March meeting was held in the new location.

THE partnership of Spring, Robertson & Warwick, Printers and Binders, Lafayette, Ind., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Spring & Robertson.

IMITATING THE CURRENCY.

We frequently receive letters asking us to estimate for engraving jobs in imitation of United States Treasury notes or "greenbacks," and occasionally get a positive order to have such engraving executed, without inquiry as to the cost.

Of course, all such jobs are respectfully declined, with the answer that to do so would be unlawful, as we have no desire to appear before a United States judge in the character of a counterfeiter of Uncle Sam's money; but the fact that such inquiries are so numerous proves that there is a widespread ignorance of the true intent and meaning of the following notice on the back of the United States and national bank notes:

Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass any imitation or alteration of this note, and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made in imitation of that on which this note is printed, is by Act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1864, guilty of Felony, and subject to a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or both.

Now this means precisely what it says—that the "making or engraving any imitation of it" is a "felony," punishable by "fine and imprisonment, or both;" and it behooves all to be careful, as ignorance of the law is not a valid defence, as an engraver friend of ours once learned, to his sorrow. He innocently enough engraved a card, in imitation of a 50c. note, for an oyster-dealer, and the latter had it printed on paper, the exact size of the notes. Not far from the oyster saloon was a public hall, in which a large ball was given a night or two after the oyster-dealer had issued his attractive but deceptive cards. The good-natured Boniface who kept the bar at the ball was surprised, during the evening, to find an unusual number of bran-new notes coming over the counter, which he shoved far back into the drawer, and paid out the soiled and torn currency in change. Business was very brisk, and the bar-keeper did not discover the character of his money until the ball was over, and he commenced counting up his profits. Then, indeed, a new light dawned upon him. From each attractive, crisp little note shone out the unromantic and unprofitable legend, "Oysters!" He was *not* too full for utterance, however, and ——Well, "Wine works wonders," is the old adage; but wine was nothing as a worker alongside of that drawer-full of counterfeit money. In the sequel, the hapless engraver, the poor printer, and the man of many oysters were all arrested, and put to considerable expense and trouble before getting out of the meshes of the law.

And this little incident may serve to point the moral we are trying to enforce.

The addresses of Governor Washburn, Hon. C. W. Slack, and others, at the Boston Celebration, published in another part of the present number, will well repay perusal; and we trust that Mrs. Partington's poem will evoke the philanthropist it so gracefully invokes.

THE FUNERAL OF FRANKLIN.

Public pageants, whether expressive of triumph or mourning, give an effective presentment to the aspect of the times, and serve, like an historic picture, to group around some common centre those persons whose lives illustrate the epoch.

For such a purpose, if no other, let us stand as spectators in some plain, old-fashioned doorway in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1790, and see Franklin's funeral on its route to Christ Church graveyard.

The order of the procession is quoted in the *American Historical Record* from the *Brunswick Gazette*, published in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 4th, 1790.

The list of names must necessarily be very incomplete, yet even so meagre an array will serve to recall the condition of society at the moment, when these men gathered to do public honor to the memory of Benjamin Franklin:

The procession was headed by all the Clergy of the city, including the Ministers of the Hebrew congregation.

The Corpse, carried by citizens. The pall supported by—

The President of the State—Gen. Thomas Mifflin.

The Chief Justice—Thomas McKean.

The President of the Bank—Thomas Willing.

Samuel Power, a wealthy property-holder of Philadelphia, and particular friend of Franklin.

William Bingham—First United States Senator.

David Rittenhouse—The Astronomer.

The Mourners, consisting of the family of the deceased, with a number of particular friends.

The Secretary and Members of the Supreme Executive Council; of these there were present Charles Biddle, Secretary; Samuel Miles, Amos Gregg, Christopher Kucher, Richard Willing, Zebulon Potts, William Wilson, and Samuel Edie.

The Speaker and Members of the General Assembly.

Judges of the Supreme Court and Officers of Government.

The Gentlemen of the Bar. Among whom may be mentioned Jonathan Sargent, William Bradford, Edward Burd, William Barton, George Campbell, Daniel Clymer, Geo. A. Dallas, Jos. B. McKean, Governeur Morris, Wm. Rawle, P. S. Duponceau, Jacob Bankson, etc.

The Mayor and Corporation of the city.

The Printers of the city, with their journeymen and apprentices—among these were Mathew Carey, Christopher Sower, Robert Aitkin, Thomas Dobson, and Robert Bell.

The Philosophical Society; now known as the American Philosophical Society.

The College of Physicians.

The Cincinnati.

The College of Philadelphia, since known as the University of Pennsylvania.

And sundry other societies, together with a numerous and respectable body of citizens.

According to the estimate of the beholders, the concourse exceeded in numbers any ever held in Philadelphia before upon a like occasion, and was supposed to reach twenty thousand.

The account closes with the following words:

The order and silence which prevailed, during the procession, deeply evinced the heartfelt sense entertained by all classes of citizens, of the unparalleled virtues, talents, and services of the deceased.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Centennial Republic. This handsome publication, issued monthly by the Philadelphia Branch of the Republic Life Insurance Company, is, in fact, a beautiful picture book. The illustrations are both profuse and excellent, and, with the letter-press, are shown to their full value under the skillful typography of Messrs. Haddock & Son.

Schem's Statistics of the World. New York. G. J. Moultin, publisher.

These tables, published semi-annually, present compact summaries on all subjects capable of numerical or nominal statement in a form for ready reference to the publicist, the professional man or the merchant. The oblong book form, printed on but one side of the paper, seems a most convenient shape for such matter.

Lippincott's Magazine. March.

"Astray in the Black Forest" furnishes a pleasant theme for pen and pencil. An article of special interest gives the story of "Lesseps and his Canal."

La Typologie-Tucker. Paris.

This handsome eight-page monthly is issued from Henry J. Tucker's type foundry, and is carefully edited, containing excellent matter of practical importance to printers, especially of France.

The American Historical Record presents an account of Franklin's funeral, collated from the newspapers of the period. With the January number this magazine entered upon its third volume, and is now published by the well-known firm of John E. Potter & Co.

The Amateur. Lee & Walker. Philadelphia.

This magazine seems fitted to carry entertainment to that vast number of readers who are interested in the news of the musical world Several pages of music are contained in every number.

L'Imprimerie notices a work by M. Eug. Boutmy, a well-known Parisian proof-reader. The title of the pamphlet is "Les Typographes Parisiens, suivis d'un petit Dictionnaire de la Langue verte Typographique." This *langue verte* is the *argot* or slang peculiar to the printing offices of Paris.

Printing Times, of the date of February 2d, opens with an interesting editorial advocating a copyright in newspaper articles.

The Buffalo Specimen, published by N. Lyman's Sons, of the Buffalo Type Foundry. The first number of this quarterly is a neat sheet, and promises that the next issue shall be increased to twelve pages.

Wood's Household Magazine. March. Newburgh, N. Y.

Opens with an interesting story from the pen of Mrs. H. G. Rowe, entitled "The Guiding Hand," followed by "Experiences in the City," and a number of other entertaining stories, besides a number of illustrations.

The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1874. S. R. Wells. New York.

This publication, like all other works issued by this house, is well stored with articles from the pens of eminent thinkers and advanced minds. They are on a subject of vital importance to every one, and should be read carefully by those seeking how to retain health, how to restore health, etc. It is handsomely printed, and is copiously illustrated.

To-Day. Monthly Part. February. Philadelphia.

A very handsome number, being the five copies of the January issue bound together, thus rendering it very attractive. The *To-Day* is ably edited, well managed, and is largely increasing in circulation and usefulness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular

SIR:—On the 9th of December last, a strike was ordered in the *Daily Courier* office, in this city, for the following reasons: Because of the practice of paying employes in store orders instead of cash; the failure of the office to settle with the employes once a week, even by paying store orders; the attempt of the manager to reduce the price of composition from forty to thirty-five cents per thousand ems; and, finally, because the manager, when waited upon by a committee of the Union which was endeavoring to effect a settlement of the difficulty with him, delayed giving said committee his answer, while he telegraphed to other points for non-Union printers. The above causes were considered sufficient grounds for a strike. Circulars were issued at the time, informing other Unions of the fact, and a committee was appointed to wait upon railroad trains, and inform printers who might be coming in of the state of affairs.

A short time after the strike, the manager of the *Courier* caused the arrest of twelve members of this Union on a charge of conspiracy, alleging that the appointment of the "railroad committee," and the issuing of the circulars above mentioned, were among the "overt acts" which consummated the conspiracy. The parties arrested were held to bail to appear at Court on Monday, January 26th, 1874, which they did. After a trial lasting three days, the jury were unable to agree, and the "conspirators" were obliged to give bail until April, when a new trial will be had.

The issue is a most important one, affecting the very existence of every Trades Union in this State, and is of the greatest interest to such organizations throughout the country. If we are successful in this suit, we demonstrate, beyond all cavil, the rights of working men. If, on the contrary, we are beaten, all Trades Unions in this State, at least, may as well surrender their charters and cease to maintain their rights against the encroachments of capitalists. We are fully aware of the risks we are taking—fine, imprisonment and suffering for our families—but we believe we are contending for a principle of right and justice, and are willing to suffer to maintain it.

Previous to our appearance at Court an appeal to sister Unions was issued, which met with a liberal response from many places. The conveners of a new trial will be considerable, and we feel that those Unions which have not aided us should now contribute something toward getting a decision on a question which is of vital interest to the craft and to all working men. Our own resources have been, and will be, taxed to the utmost, and we are confident that our fellow craftsmen will not turn a deaf ear to the hour of our need. Many Unions of whom honorable mention will be made hereafter, have contributed liberally. We have secured the best legal talent in the district, and the "twelve conspirators" are hopeful and determined to maintain their rights as men and freemen.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
For the Titusville Typographical Union.

THE *Daily Chronicle*, for six years past published in Germantown, has been removed to this city, and is now issued as an evening paper.

THE *Enterprise*, of Virginia City, Nevada, has changed hands, and has become the property of the Enterprise Publishing Company. Under the new management it will be issued as a Republican paper.

THE *Clinton Republican*, of Lock Haven, Pa., with its issue of March 4th, contained the valedictory of the late proprietor, Mr. Chas. D. Bowman, and the salutatory of the new publisher, Mr. J. D. G. Kinsloe. Mr. Kinsloe was one of the proprietors of the *Clintonian*, and afterwards the *Clinton County Whig* in the early days of Clinton County.

NEW PAPERS.

The *Clarion*, Gresbeeck, Texas; weekly; seven columns; Democratic; R. F. Mattison and C. B. George, editors and proprietors.

The *Star of Hope*, Hope, Ark.; weekly; seven columns; A. W. Hobson, editor and proprietor.

The *Iron Age*, Birmingham, Ala.; weekly; seven columns; Democratic; F. A. Duval and Charles Roberts, editors and publishers.

The *Mail*, Dover, N. J.; weekly; seven columns; Republican; W. J. Bruce, editor and proprietor.

The *Independent*, (afternoon daily), Norristown, Pa.; five columns; Robt. C. Fries, publisher and proprietor.

The *Lake Shore Visitor*, Erie, Pa.; weekly; eight pages; B. F. McCarty, publisher.

The *Saw Mill*, Cincinnati, Ohio; monthly; four pages; J. B. Alley & Co., publishers.

The *Telescope*, La Crosse, Wis.; semi-monthly; six columns; published by the Telescope Publishing Company.

SUSPENSIONS.

Workingman's Advocate, East Saginaw, Mich.
Christian Alliance, Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Varieties, New York City.
Industrial Review, Indianapolis, Ind.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The *Argus*, Huntingdon, W. Va., has been merged into the *Commercial*, of same place.

The *Advocate*, of Morganfield, has been merged into the *Union Local*, of Uniontown, Ky.

The *Gospel Visitor*, of Dayton, Ohio, has been absorbed by the *Christian Family Companion*, published at Dale City, Pa.

The *Highland Sentinel*, of West Hoboken, N. J., has been merged into the *Palisade News*, same place.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Pen and Plow*, published monthly in New York City, has just entered its second volume, and doubled its size. It is now a sixteen-page journal, printed on fine white paper, from clear type, and presents a handsome appearance.

The Springfield (Tenn.) *Record* has been enlarged, and is printed from new type.

The *Presbyterian*, of this city, has changed its form to a quarto of twenty-four pages, and is printed from new type.

The Crisfield (Md.) *Leader* has donned a new dress.

The *Newark Manufacturer*, of Newark, N. J., has been changed from a quarto to a folio, and increased in size.

The *Virginia People*, published at Newbern, Va., has been increased in size and otherwise improved.

The Clinton (N. C.) *Reporter* is now printed from new type.

The *Herald*, of Sandersville, Ga., has been considerably enlarged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. B. M. Turner has retired from the editorial management of the Bainesville (Ga.) *Patriot*.

Mr. J. T. Jordan has sold his interest in the Sparta (Ga.) *Times and Planter*, to Rev. M. H. Lane.

Mr. George Camble recently assumed the editorial management of the Farmersville (La.) *Record*.

Mr. C. O. Ziegenfuss, for a number of years local editor of the *Daily Times*, Bethlehem, Pa., has purchased the *Morning Progress*, of South Bethlehem, and will hereafter publish it.

Hon. Robert Tyler has retired from the editorial department of the *Advertiser*, Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. R. T. Gray has severed his connection with the Raleigh (N. C.) *Christian Advocate*, to engage in the legal profession.

Mr. D. R. Durisoe has sold the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* to Messrs. John E. Bacon and T. J. Adams. Mr. Bacon has been editorially connected with the paper for several years past.

Mr. N. C. Killam, for over four years past publisher of the *Comet and Advertiser*, of St. Michaels, Md., has sold the same to Messrs. W. M. Poisal and G. E. Haddaway, who have assumed the publication of the paper.

The *National Labor Tribune*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has changed hands. It is now conducted by Thos. A. Armstrong and H. Palmer, the latter taking charge of the business department, and the former the mechanical department of the paper.

Mr. John Albertson has severed his connection with the *Dutchess Farmer*, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and has been superseded by Mr. A. B. Stockholm, brother of Mrs. N. S. Killey. The *Farmer* is now published by Mr. A. B. Stockholm and Mrs. N. S. Killey.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Lewis & Beadle, in the publication of the *Review and Chronicle*, of St. Clair, Pa., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. J. W. Lewis. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Messrs. Beadle & Weber.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Knapp & Wassell, in the publication of the Chester (Ill.) *Tribune*, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. C. D. Wassell, he having sold his interest in the paper to his late partner, Mr. Wm. Knapp, who is now sole owner.

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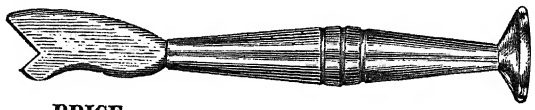

PRICE, - - - $1 50

These Improved Shooting Sticks are made of the very best wrought iron, and are so fashioned that they will not injure the imposing stone. A glance at the illustration above will show what is meant. The upper lip of the shooting stick is made nearly twice the length of the lower one; hence, when thrusting it forward toward the quoin, it is sure to be placed on the upper edge of the quoin instead of on the imposing stone at the lower edge.

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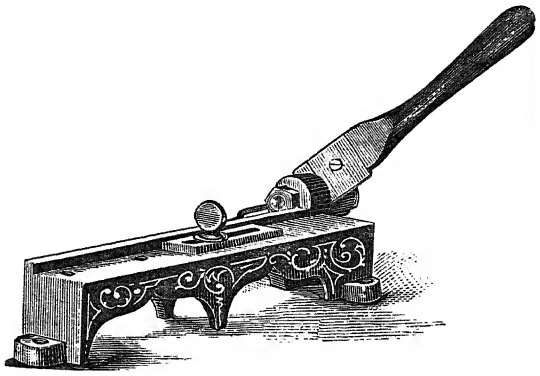

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One Pair of Cases, $1.75.

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Five (5) pairs of Cases accompany it; price, $1.75 per pair. Boring extra.

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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz $1234567890 ßßſckſſſſſſiſiſzAch

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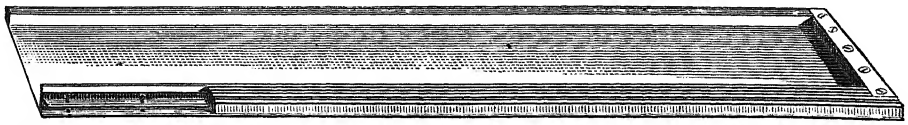

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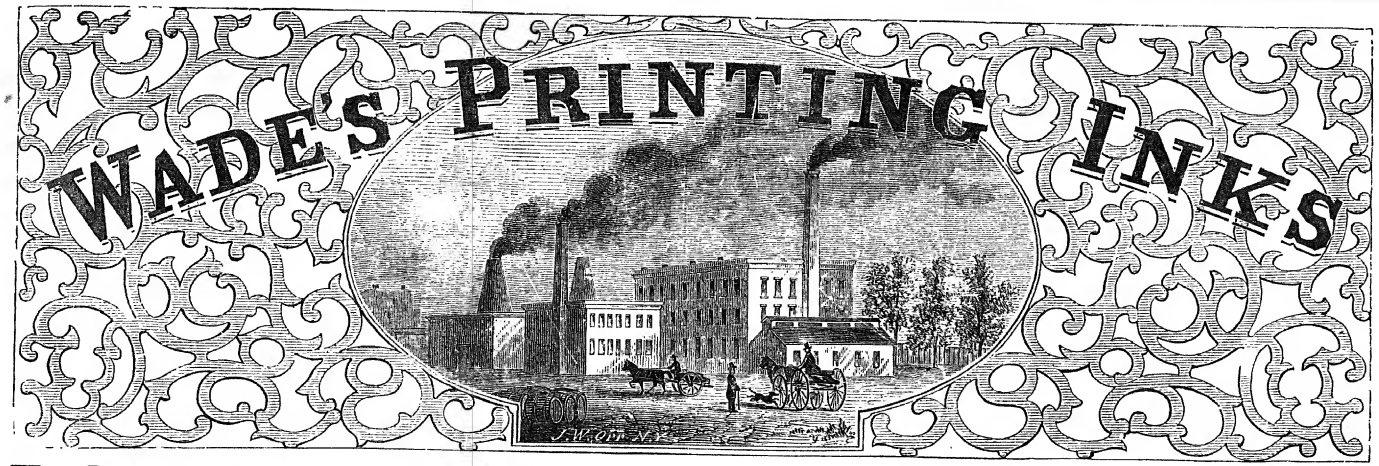

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" " 2	"	40
" " 1	"	50
" fine	"	75
" extra fine	"	1.00
Pictorial News or Book	"	30 40 50
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50 75 1.00
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" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
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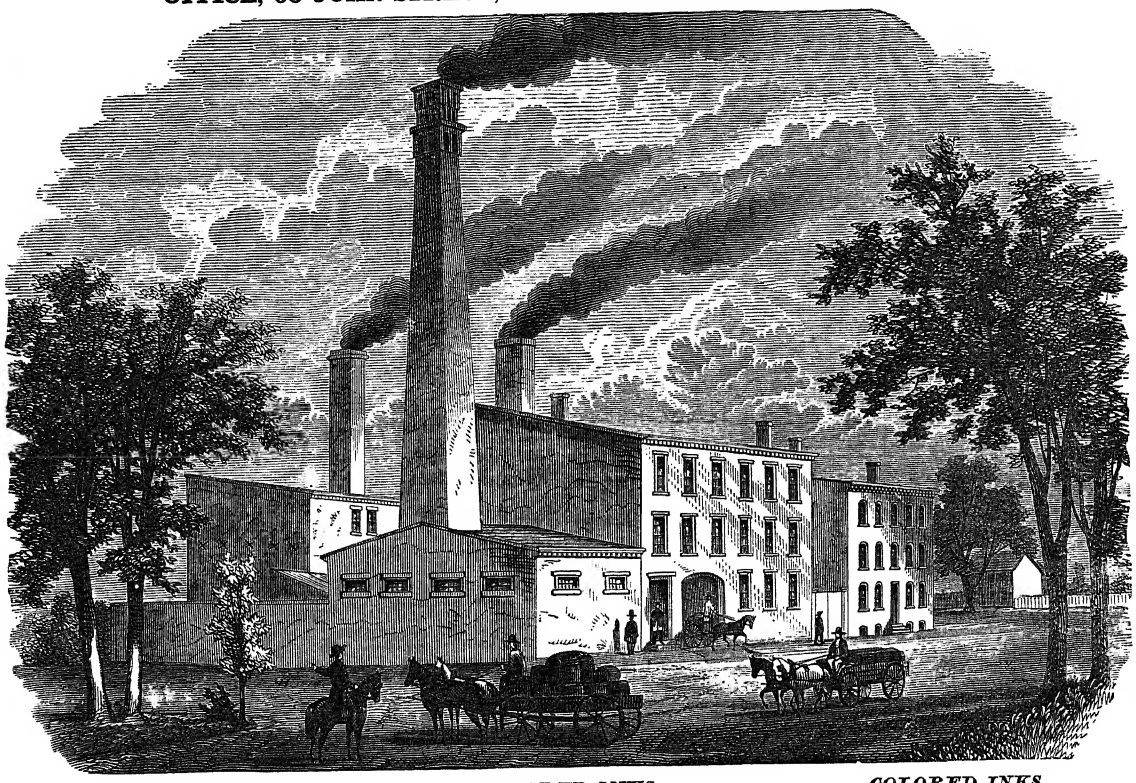


BLACK INKS.

Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.
Extra News Ink.....30c.
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50

COLORED INKS.

Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00
Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00
Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00
Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00
Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50
Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50
Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1
Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00

COLORED INKS.

Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red,	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red,	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution,	per bottle	75, 1 50
Bronze Powders,	per ounce	25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00

Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

DISCOVERED 1865.

IMPROVED 1868.

GODFREY'S IMPROVED

INDIA RUBBER ROLLER COMPOUND

THIRTY CENTS

INDIA RUBBER ROLLERS
TRADE MARK.

PER POUND.

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CT. ON FORMER PRICE

This Compound is the Invention of a PRESSMAN OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE. It is composed of India Rubber, Gelatine, Chemicals and Saccharines, which make a Perfect Roller in every respect.

It recasts readily and is easily prepared. Cleaned like other Rollers. Warranted to work *all kinds* of ink on *all kinds* of Presses, in *all kinds* of weather, and to recast. It is the cheapest material for Rollers that can be manufactured. Printers who try the India Rubber Roller Compound once will use no other. The special advantages claimed, and demonstrated by its use, daily, are, that it

IS FAR MORE DURABLE, AND SHRINKS LESS THAN ANY OTHER.

Retaining its suction and elasticity always, and can be recast when the Roller becomes old, thus replacing it with a new one as good as the original. Rollers cast at the Manufactory at 40 cents per pound, and Rollers of our make recast at 15 per cent. deduction. There are numbers of our Rollers now in use in Philadelphia, more than one year old. This result can be attained by any careful pressman. The facility with which it is recast, and its extraordinary durability, render this material

40 TO 45 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

References:

THE PRINTERS, GENERALLY, WHO HAVE USED IT.

We are now manufacturing Rollers and furnishing Compound for NEARLY ALL THE PRINTING HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA, besides supplying a very large demand throughout the continent, and have voluminous testimonials of the great satisfaction our material has given since December, 1868, the date of our last improvement.

GODFREY & CO.

June 1st, 1869.

325 WALNUT STREET, PHILAD'A.

AGENTS

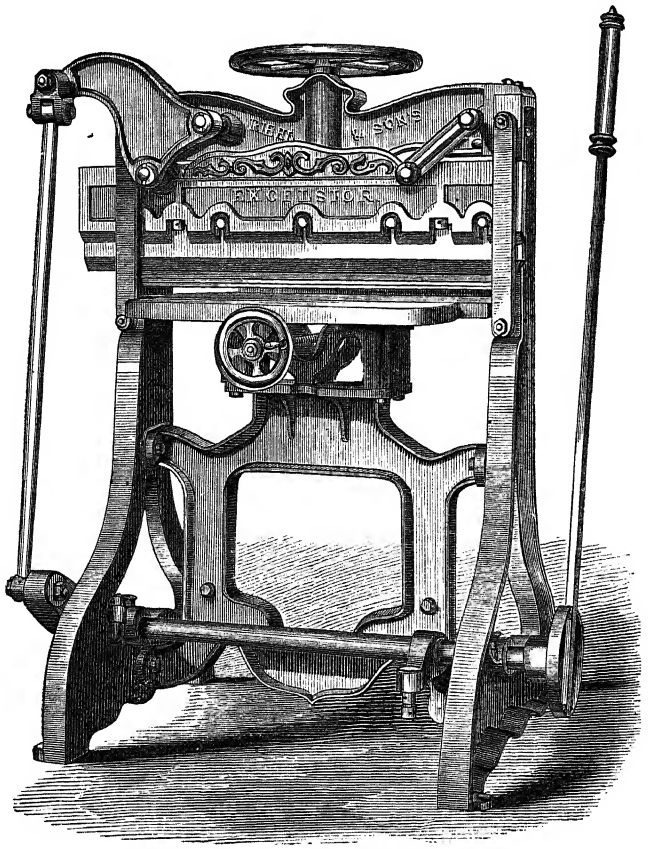
ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON, Franklin Type Foundry, Cin.
WM. HALLEY, Ontario Type Foundry, Toronto, Canada.
COE, WETHERILL & Co., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
C. P. KNIGHT, 95 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
C. T. PALSGRAVE, Montreal and Toronto Type Foundries.
COLLINS & MCLEESTER, 705 Jayne Street, Philadelphia.
HALLEY & NEWMAN, Niagara Type Foundry, Buffalo.
R. S. MENAMIN, "Printers' Circular," 517 Minor St., Phila.
G. S. NEWCOMB & Co., 144 Seneca St., Cleveland, Ohio.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, 3 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
MARDER, LUSE & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, Chicago.
MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, 606-614 Sansom St., Phila.
PEARSOL & GEIST, "Evening Express," Lancaster, Pa.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.

RIEHL'S

New Lever Cutting Machine,

FOR CUTTING BOOKS OR PAPER.

REMOVED TO 1248 AND 1250 N. SIXTEENTH ST.



FORMERLY 1505 WILLOW STREET.

The above cut represents our new Lever Cutting Machine, which has been perfected with great care. It is cheap, neat, and ornamental in appearance. It is also very strong and powerful. It will cut paper 4½ to 5 inches thick, with the utmost ease, and with one stroke of the lever.

The knife can be set down or up, at either end, much quicker than on any other machine. There are both back and side gauges.

Size, 32 Inches, - - Price, $235.

BOXING AND CARTAGE EXTRA.

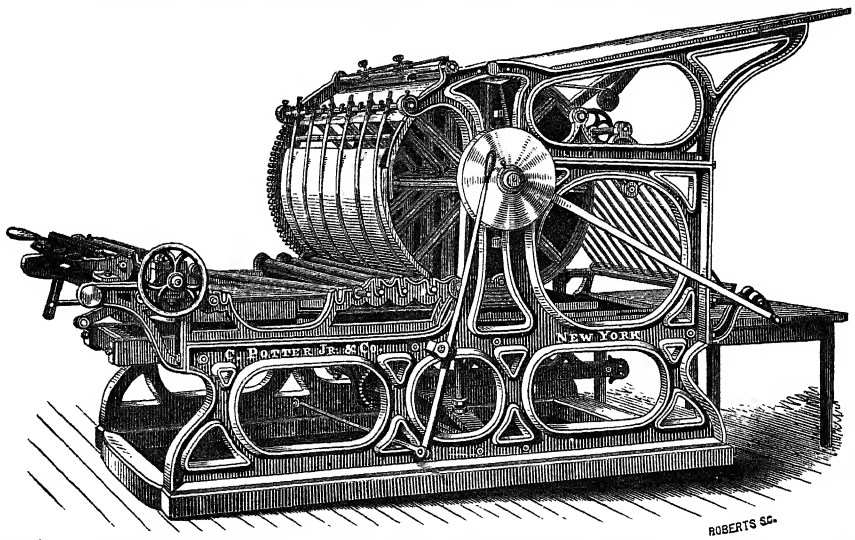
M. RIEHL & SONS,

1248 AND 1250 NORTH SIXTEENTH STREET.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*	RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.	*Hand Power.*
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,350	No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450	No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

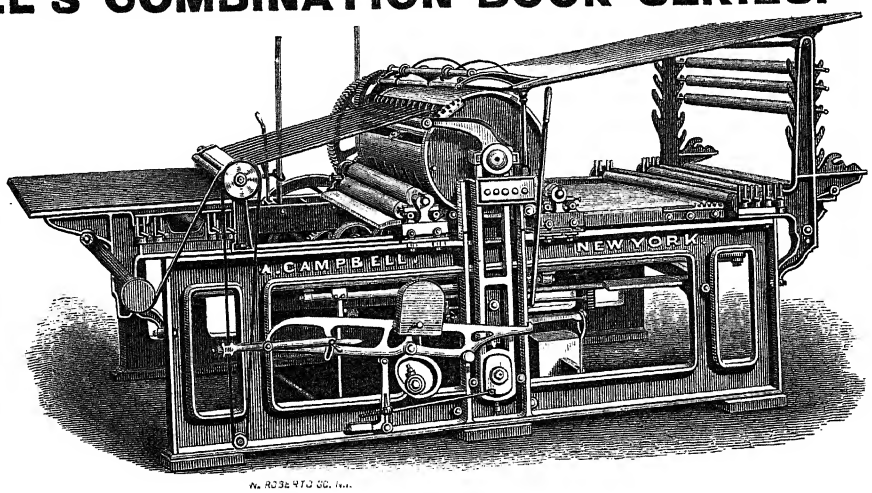
FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

Terms Cash. *NO. 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.*

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

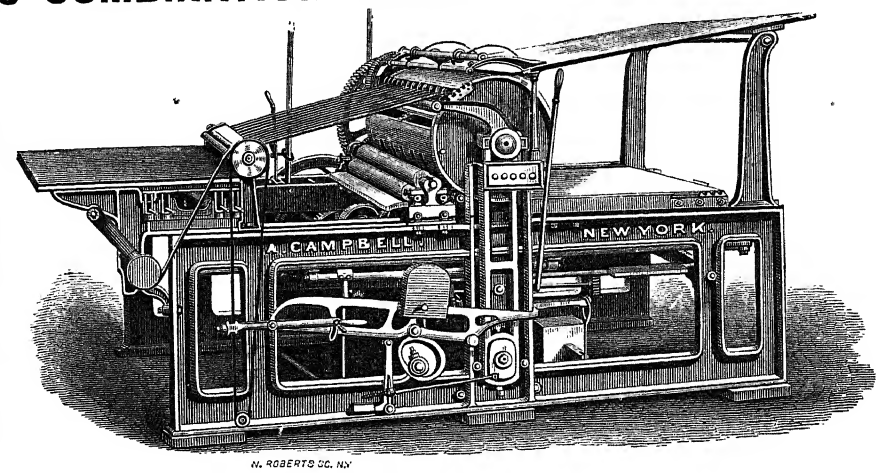
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

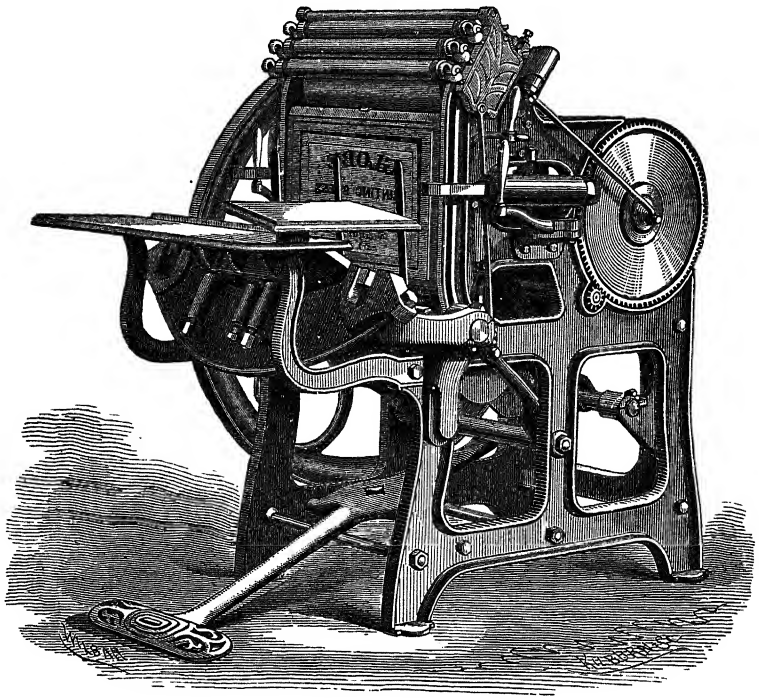
No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

"GLOBE" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Detention of Rollers on Cylinder at will, for Distribution.
Best working Fountain in use.
Impression can be thrown on or off.
Perfect Ink Distribution.



Ease in putting on or off forms.
Driven by Steam or Treadle.
1,000 to 2,000 impressions per hour.
Run almost noiselessly.
Dwell on Impression.
Ease of Running.
Perfect Register.
Great Strength.

HIGHEST AWARD EVER MADE FOR A JOB PRINTING PRESS.

A GOLD MEDAL WAS RECEIVED FOR THE "GLOBE" AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, IN SEPTEMBER, 1869.

REPORT OF JUDGES:

Jones Manufacturing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., Globe Job Printing Press:

The Committee do not hesitate to pronounce the Globe Job Printing Press to be the best job press yet offered in the market for sale. It has several new principles which other presses of the kind do not have; among which is the "throw-off," an advantage which is almost indispensable, and will be readily appreciated by all printers. It possesses a new mode of giving the impression, by which a "dwell" is obtained when the form has touched the sheet, thereby securing a more perfect impression than can possibly be obtained by the old method by crank movement. The "detention of the rollers on the cylinder," at the will of the operator, without stopping the machinery, thereby giving extra facilities for distribution of the ink, is a new feature in job presses, the want of which has been felt by pressmen for years, but never until now has this great desideratum been accomplished. There are other points, of more or less importance, which render this a most desirable press, and, in the opinion of the Committee, the most perfect yet presented to the notice of printers. We therefore recommend the award of a Gold Medal.

N. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of Boston,
A. K. P. WELCH, of Welch, Bigelow & Co.,
ORRIN F. FRYE, of Rand, Avery & Frye,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Judges.*

NET CASH PRICES:

Half-Medium, 13x19½ inches inside of Chase, $550; Fountain, $25; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $10 extra.
Quarto-Medium, 10x15 " " 425; " 25; " 15; " 7 "
Eighth-Medium, 8x12 " " 250; Steam Fixtures, $15; Boxing, $6 extra.

One Roller Mold, two sets of Roller Stocks, and three Chases, are included with each Press.

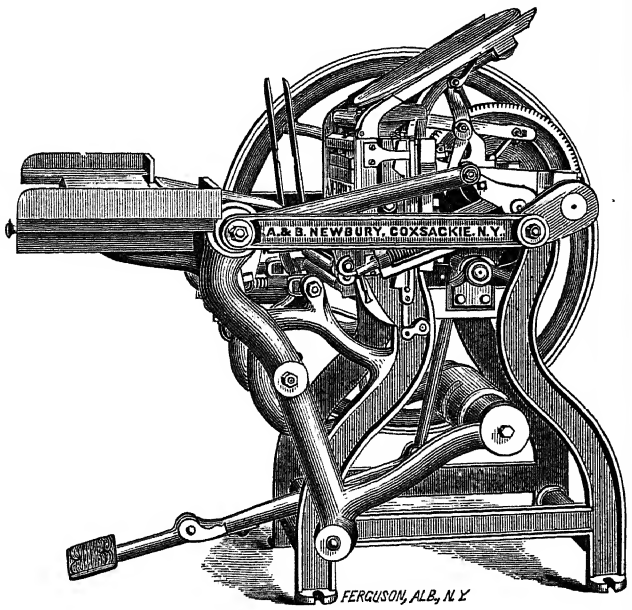
All of these Presses will be thoroughly tested, strongly boxed, and delivered to the order of the purchaser, at our manufactory, Palmyra, N. Y.

JONES MANUFACTURING CO.,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

THE NEW EUREKA JOBBER.

This Press has been in use but a few months, and is proving one of the most satisfactory in market. It occupies but little room, is simple, durable, cheap, and is operated with the greatest ease.

The distribution is by disc, the fountain is between the disc and bed, and is so arranged that the first roller takes the ink and the rest distribute it. It has three rollers, with adjustable bearers to regulate the pressure of the rollers on the form, and may be thrown off instantly for extra distribution. The impression may also be thrown off at once, so that neither rollers nor platen touch the form. The frame of the Press is made in one casting, and all the parts are made with a view of firmness and strength. The shafts are cast steel and the driving pinion wrought iron, and the Press may be run at any speed that the operator can feed with safety.



PRICES:

Half-Medium,	13 1-2	x 19	inches inside of Chase,	$450
Quarto-Medium,	10	x 16	" "	350
Eighth-Medium,	8	x 12	" "	250

Fountain, $25. Steam Fixtures, $15.

These prices include two sets of roller stocks, roller mold, three chases, wrenches, and boxing.

All presses delivered at the manufactory.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The best and cheapest in market. It has been largely improved. It is simple, durable, and cheap, and will do good work—Newspaper, Book, and Job. Size of bed, 31x46 inches. Price $1,000, which includes boxing, setting up, and all necessary fixtures.

COUNTRY JOBBER.

The most perfect of cheap Printing Presses; will do the finest kinds of work, and print from 600 to 1,000 per hour. Platen, 7x11½ inches. Price $100, which includes boxing and all necessary fixtures.

PAPER CUTTERS, PROOF PRESSES, Etc.

Paper Cutters, 28 inches	$50
" Self-feeding Head	60
Proof Presses, 9 x32 inches inside bearers, with frame	45
" 16½x32 " " "	55
" 20 x36 " " "	80
Proof Presses, 10x37 inches inside bearers, with frame	$60
Burr Cutter Mitreing Machine	16
Lead Cutters, Spring Handles	5
Rule Cutters, a powerful machine	12
Composing Sticks, from 6 to 20 inches, both screw and clamp.	

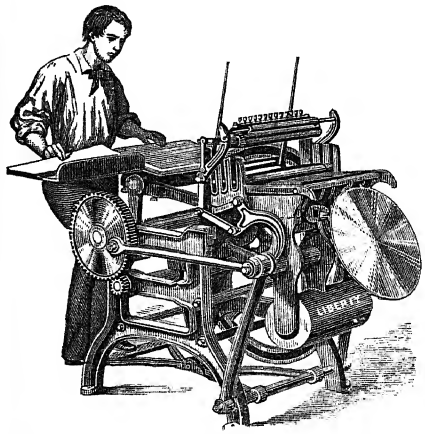
WROUGHT IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS AND CHASES MADE TO ORDER.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed free.

A. & B. NEWBURY,

COXSACKIE-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

TEMPORARY REDUCED PRICE LIST OF
DECENER & WEILER'S
"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



Liberty Card and Job Presses are strong, run with ease, and do the finest class of work.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, Paris Exposition, 1867, and Vienna Weltausstellung, 1873.

The following are the advantages of this Press over all others:

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, and Strength of Build, in which the best materials are used; Ease in Running; the Ability to Print a Form as large as can be locked up in the Chase; Convenience of "Making Ready," Adjusting, or Cleaning; Facility of Correcting a Form without Removing it from the Bed, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

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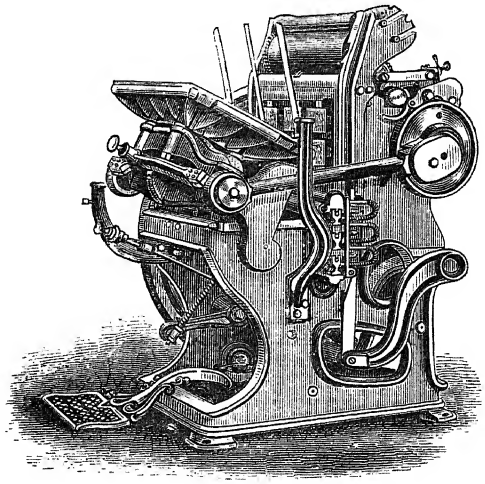

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Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN, Editor. "FREE AND UNSHACKLED." $1.50 per Annum.

VOL. IX. APRIL, 1874. NO. 2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1·50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

One page, each insertion	$25 00
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R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE AMERICAN LEXICOGRAPHER.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

Webster's Dictionary may well claim to be considered the current record of the language of the American people.

It originated in the mind of its author during the war of the Revolution—its cruder elements were approved by the foremost members of the Continental Congress—the impulse to the gigantic labor arose from an earnest admiration for our countrymen and the language which they speak—the originality of the design sprang from a mind which, in companionship with Hamilton and his noble compeers, learned to look to the principles of all things—finally, in its later extension and manifold forms, it still proudly keeps step with the progress of the nation.

As the result of years of patient and critical examination, Webster closed his labors with the declaration, that the faithful study of a lifetime had but strengthened his conviction that the genuine English idiom was as well preserved in America as by the best English writers. That Franklin and Washington, in their hereditary mother tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models as Addison and Swift; and that he could array the writers of the *Federalist*, with Washington Irving and many another American, as equal authority with any author in the English tongue.

This earnest patriotism furnished the crowning grace of enthusiasm to the industry of the student; and our American lexicographer became no harmless drudge, delving among the roots of words, but a sincere lover of his country, laboring to ascertain the true principles of his mother tongue, upheld by the hope of purifying it from errors, and thus producing a standard of the vernacular worthy to be bequeathed to the five hundred millions of people whom he believed were destined to occupy and adorn our land.

It was under such an impulse, and for such an object, that Webster worked; and the fruit of his zealous industry was precisely stated in the title—an American Dictionary of the English language.

For more than half a century Johnson had ridden roughshod over a much-suffering people. The vernacular had been compelled to bend abjectly beneath the whimsical tyranny of the great bear of English literature; and in its sad need of help, the British nation had accepted as a boon a dictionary, whose author dared to define the word pension as—an allowance made to any one without an equivalent; in England generally understood to mean pay given to a State hireling for treason to his country.

Such monstrous arrogance was impossible to the sincere mind of Noah Webster, and the fond admiration with which he quoted the great legal authorities of America as models of purity, elegance, and technical precision, prevented him from following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, who had simplified network into—anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections.

The mammoth Dictionary of the present day, with its gallery of illustrations, adding all the appliances of modern art to the elucidation of its innumerable topics, is the giant growth of the tree which Webster but planted and cultivated into a slender sapling. The rude old quarto, with its emphatic "unabridged," has dwindled into oblivion before its more brilliant successors; but the original volume, and the causes which led to its production, are well worthy of consideration from its being a work of distinctly American origin, and adapted expressly to the national requirements.

From the same race and the same region our country has received her most effective instruments for the diffusion of popular education. Both Noah Webster and Samuel Goodrich sprang from that laborious class of the hardy New Englanders, ever ready to work with their hands, but still

readier to work with their heads; and Webster's Spelling Book and Dictionary, and the little lessons of Peter Parley, are all due to the clever little State of Connecticut.

Not only in sentiment, but in blood, may Webster be accepted as a representative of the most sterling class of the British colonists. His mother was descended from that valiant William Bradford, who accepted from the dying hand of John Carver the onerous office of Governor to the suffering settlers of Plymouth; and who, circled by his starving band, with his feet upon the naked rock, received from the hostile Indians a bunch of arrows tied with a rattlesnake skin, and daringly filling the skin with powder and shot, haughtily returned it to the savage emissary. To complete the story, his father traced his ancestry to John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was one of the Colonial Council from its formation, and afterwards Governor of Connecticut.

In the fourth generation from this John Webster was Noah, born in Hartford in 1758. His father, a farmer and justice of the peace, allowed his son the opportunity of such classical instruction as enabled him to enter Yale College. But the times were unpropitious events; sadly at variance with the studious calm of a collegiate career were occurring near at hand, and Webster was only in his junior year when the surrounding country was thrown into confusion by the raid of Burgoyne.

Noah's father was captain in the Alarm List, a body of militia consisting of citizens over forty-five years of age, who were liable to be called into service during pressing emergencies. Into this band the young student volunteered, and served with it during its campaign.

Notwithstanding such untoward interruptions, Webster graduated with distinction in 1778, and returned home on Commencement Day with all his honors thick upon him, to receive from his father an eight-dollar bill in the Continental currency, equal to half that amount in silver, with the paternal admonition—to look out for himself.

Teaching, that unfailing resort of the clever Yankee, was the only means of immediate subsistence, and Webster began the business immediately in Hartford.

Meanwhile, unable to obtain regular instruction, he pursued a course of legal reading during his intervals of leisure, and was admitted to the bar in 1781.

This year, opening with disaster to the national cause, and closing with the triumph at Yorktown, offered but little hope of success in that scientific pursuit of war in peace—the practice of law. Adversity, the stern, rugged nurse of the infant lawyer, was even more than usually severe in her training; and we find Webster, after a few months, striving to earn a meagre livelihood by teaching a classical school in Goshen, New York. Here, amid the most gloomy circumstances, and with the dreariest prospects, temptation assailed him in the form of religious unbelief. Much of the accepted faith of his childhood became an unbearable burden; and in his later years, when enjoying the quiet of assured conviction, he frequently expressed a touching gratitude to the teachings of Johnson's Rambler, which had at this time exerted a most powerful effect in strengthening his resolution to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness.

As a relief from the enforced inaction of this period, Webster employed his leisure in preparing a treatise which he described as an elementary work for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. The manuscript of this work he carried to Philadelphia in the Autumn of 1782, and exhibited it to several of the more prominent members of the Colonial Congress.

Stimulated by their approval, the young student returned to his school in Goshen, and after devoting his leisure hours of the following Winter to the revision of his manuscript, returned with it to his home in Hartford, in the next year, intent upon its publication.

Webster was just twenty-five years old when he made his first public appearance as an author with this treatise, under the portentous title of the First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language—a work afterwards to be sold by the million under the more convenient name of Webster's Spelling Book.

A second and third part rapidly followed—the three embracing a Spelling Book, Grammar, and Reading Book, being the first works of the kind published in America.

The close of the war had thrown an unpaid soldiery back upon an impoverished country. The dissatisfaction was great and the peril seemed imminent. Conventions hostile to the action of Congress were held throughout Connecticut, and insurrection seemed inevitable. In this juncture, Webster zealously undertook the task of assuaging the popular tumult; and by a series of letters in the *Connecticut Courant*, so effectively presented the defence of Congress, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull, and was generally regarded as having done more than any other man to allay the popular discontent.

Earnestly alive to the transitional condition of the country, Webster published soon afterwards a pamphlet entitled Sketches of American Policy. It is claimed that in this treatise was contained the first published proposition for a Constitution for the United States, and in strong reliance upon its merit, the author presented it in person to General Washington, at Mount Vernon, in the Spring of 1785.

In direct pursuance of the work to which his life was to be devoted, Webster, aware of the defect in the Articles of Confederation, spent a portion of the year 1785 in visiting the Southern States, using his personal influence and eloquence to attract public and individual attention to the necessity of a State copyright law. It must also be remembered that he spent the Winter of 1830–31 in Washington City, laboring in earnest advocacy of an extension of the copyright period, in which object he succeeded.

Upon his return from this tour through the South, Webster spent some time in Baltimore preparing a course of lectures upon the English language, which he delivered in the principal cities of the country during the next year, and published soon afterward.

He acted as superintendent of an Episcopal academy in Philadelphia during 1787; and at the close of the memorable Convention of that year, published, at the request of some of its members, a pamphlet entitled an Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution.

Indefatigable in industry, he next undertook the publication of the *American Magazine*, in New York City, but without success; and after failing in another similar venture, returned, in 1789, to New England, to marry the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston, and establish himself in Hartford, where he achieved considerable success in the practice of law.

The events of the time made him so warm a partisan of Washington, that he abandoned these prospects, and removed his family to New York in 1793, in order to establish a newspaper in defence of the President's action in regard to the French war, and he also devoted his columns to an earnest advocacy of Jay's treaty. This journal was called the *Minerva*, and he published from its standing matter a semi-weekly, entitled the *Herald*. These papers were subsequently known as the *Commercial Advertiser and the New York Spectator*.

The editorship of these papers he relinquished in 1798, but retained the proprietorship for several years longer. Upon this change he removed to New Haven, where he published several works upon topics of current interest.

The natural bent of his mind continued, however, toward philology, and in 1806 Webster published a Compendious Dictionary, compiled from existing works, with considerable modifications and a number of original definitions. This was followed, the next year, by a Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language.

The Dictionary already published had led him to arrange the plan of another compilation upon a more extended scale, and he was proceeding industriously with the new volume, when he became thoroughly convinced of the radical defects of all the existing works, particularly in respect to the origin of words. He had reached some distance into the letter B, when this opinion became so strong as to compel him to abandon the work already accomplished, in order to fit himself for the preparation of a lexicon upon an original system.

He examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, preparing a synopsis of each, arranging them under the same radical letters, with a complete system of inter-reference. In this work he may be said to have found the clue which guided him in his future labors.

His means proving insufficient to the support of his family, Webster removed from New Haven to Amherst, where he resided for ten years, finding the revenue derived from his most successful Spelling Book sufficient to meet his careful expenditures. In both New Haven and Amherst he fulfilled the duties of public office, with the various services which fall to the lot of a public-spirited citizen of the United States, and added to these employments the duties of President to the first board of trustees of Amherst College.

Despite such obstacles to his studies, he proceeded indefatigably with his labors, and finally completed his task by spending considerable time both in England and France.

Twenty years of industrious application had perfected his volume according to his original design; and Webster had reached his seventieth year before its publication was successfully accomplished.

Of the successive abridgements and amplifications much might be written, for its value in the book mart of the world is not measured by the tome, but by the ton.

SKINS AS CURRENCY.

The large weekly newspaper press of Pennsylvania, numbering several hundred journals, strong in resources and patronage, and often ably and independently edited, is a development of the last generation. Thirty years ago the life of the country editor was a thankless task. He had a great deal of work to do, and received very little money therefor. His establishment was always a single room, sometimes located in a frame house. He was his own accountant, writer, proof-reader, and foreman. With the assistance of a small boy, he did all the mechanical work of his newspaper—the composition and the presswork, the folding, the addressing, and the mailing. And then, nobody ever paid him. His appeals to delinquent subscribers to come forward and "settle up" will always be remembered as among the most pathetic passages in American literature. All this, however, is now changed, as far as the North is concerned. The country editor is prosperous and influential, and counts profits almost as great as those of his city brother. This will do as a preface to the following anecdote, which will be useful as an argument for more currency for the South. It is of weekly journalism in that section, and is narrated by what, in printers' parlance, is termed a "tramp," a synonym for a jolly, reckless, improvident typographer, who has no fixed abode, but wanders at his will over the country, stopping for a few days at the towns stretched along his path, and working at each until he has earned enough money to have a good time and pay his board bill—a sort of Wilhelm Meister, always a good story-teller and a generous-hearted fellow, who is himself his worst enemy. The hero of our story is a prince among his companions, who boasts that he has worked in two-thirds of the printing offices of the country; who is acquainted with the penmanship of Horace Greeley, of that of Bloss of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—the worst penmanship in the world—Charles G. Green, of the Boston *Post*, Manton Marble, Murat Halstead, and John Forsyth; who has ac-

quired a vast range of learning, and who knows the familiar poets by heart. This eccentric genius, in the course of his wanderings, once found himself in a backwoods town of Georgia, one of the villages where Judge Longstreet, the humorist of that State, located his characters, and engaged to "get out" his paper for the local Jefferson Brick. Things went on smoothly for a month or two, the wanderer boarding with his employer and getting from him other supplies indispensable to a person of his habits. At last, however, the old feeling overmastered him, and he resolved to return to his ways and resume his travels. He accordingly announced his intention to his employer; to use his own words, he "formally resigned." The editor was loth to part with him, as it was doubtful if he could secure another printer for a long time; but he had to accept the situation, and told our friend that he would settle with him, and retired to the next room, as the simple-hearted fellow imagined, to procure sufficient of the coin of the realm to discharge the indebtedness. Visions of luxurious ease and riotous indulgence filled the mind of the latter, and he was busily preparing his plan of operations, when his recent employer emerged from the inner room with an armful of foxskins, which he coolly deposited on the floor and began to industriously and rapidly count. When he had set apart twenty-one, he quietly picked them up and handed them to the astonished printer, with the remark—

"That squares us, I believe?"

"But!" ejaculated the disgusted dreamer, "what am I to do with these things?"

"Them's foxskins," said the other; "I get paid in them, and I can't help it. You can pass them."

Slowly, and without fully comprehending the situation, the traveler shouldered his "skins" and betook himself off. After a jaunt of two days, he reached another town, where he resolved to rest and to test the value of his currency. He stopped a week at the largest hotel, exhausting its bill of fare and wine list, the former being the plain food of the country, and the latter the inevitable apple-jack. When he went up to the bar to pay his bill, it was not without some trepidation that he produced his bundle of foxskins and awaited the result. The Boniface regarded them a moment, while his great intellect seemed to be grappling with some abstruse mathematical calculation; then he quietly took the bundle, deposited it behind the bar, and, producing fourteen rabbit skins, said, "There's your change." It is needless to say that the wanderer sought, as rapidly as his legs could transport him, a section where currency was more abundant. Perhaps Congress can now find a better reason for the urgency with which some of the Southern newspapers demand more of the circulating medium.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE copyright of an old song, entitled "The Ballad Singer," was recently sold in London for the large sum of £276.

[Communication.]

THE CENTENNIAL PRIZES—SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Your proposition, in the shape of an award to the printer producing the best specimen of colored work, is, to say the least, very liberal; yet at the same time I do not think it gives sufficient scope, or takes in a large enough variety of work. Some of the most elegant and tasty printing, so far as the writer's observation serves, would not come into competition with strictly elaborate colored jobs. Therefore—but before making any proposition, allow me to ask if it would not be as well for you to withdraw entirely any pecuniary offer, letting competitors receive reward simply through the decision of a committee of judges appointed by and presided over by yourself.

I cannot, as a printer, recommend printers on such a committee, preferring outside men of good taste and judgment, believing such to be more competent to decide the merits of a fine piece of work, especially colored. I do not care for the objection of other printers to my own productions, provided my efforts please a customer and those not viewing the matter from a printer's standpoint. Not that printers lack good taste and judgment, but too many of them can see no merit in a piece of work unless boxed off in stiff flourishes, intricate borders or rule-work. Printers ought to turn out work to please customers and the public, regardless of the sneers of the craft, and also cut loose from many other stereotyped customs.

The above digression is given in argument against a committee of printers passing judgment on specimens offered at the Centennial, unless you should add a special class of work, such as may be formed by combination borders or rule work, etc.

Let me suggest the extension of your offer so as to embrace the following kinds of printing:

1st.—The choicest collection of what might be styled business work, embracing cards, billheads, letter headings, receipts, circulars, etc., admitting a reasonably small amount of elaboration in the use of colored inks.

2d.—The best specimen of catalogue cut-work in colors.

3d.—The best specimen of catalogue cut-work in black ink.

4th.—The best collection of ornamental or colored work, combining wood-cuts and type.

5th.—The best collection of colored work from wood cuts only.

I have not touched on book and pamphlet work from type exclusively.

The foregoing is given with the hope of drawing from others their opinions as to enlarging the field of competition for printed specimens, and hope my crude and hasty remarks may be taken hold of and treated in a more masterly manner.

Yours, etc., NOT A COMPETITOR.

GUTENBERG, March 19, 1874.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

OLD SPECIMEN BOOKS.

BY THEODORE L. DE VINNE.

Your correspondent, Mr. W. H. Bloss, of Chicago, asks for a contribution from the printers of the country of notices concerning Old Specimen Books. In the hope of stimulating others to aid in this needed work, I add my mite.

In this country the search cannot, I think, be carried beyond the present century. It is not probable that any American type founder published a pamphlet, or even a sheet of specimens, before the year 1800.

The oldest American specimen book, or rather specimen pamphlet, that I have met, is entitled "A Specimen of Printing Types, cast at D. & G. Bruce's Foundry, Chamber-Street, New York." There is no formal date; a specimen page of script type in the pamphlet has in the head line 1817, and this, I am advised, was about the date of its publication. By the side of recent books, this specimen has a meagre appearance, for there are but twenty pages all told, and the size of page is 4 x 6½ inches. Here is the list of types: Seven faces and bodies of two-line letter from Two-line Nonpareil to Two-line English; one face of Four-lines Pica, with lower case and italic; one face each of Canon, Two-lines Great Primer, Two-lines English, Double Pica, Great Primer and Columbian, all with italic; two faces each (one light and one bold) of Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, and Nonpareil, all with italic; one face of Pearl; one face of Double Pica Script. So much for the body letter. Here are the flowers or borders: Four faces of Double Pica, four each of Great Primer and English, two of Pica, three of Small Pica, seven each of Long Primer, Brevier, and Nonpareil, five of Pearl, winding up with the everlasting Pearl Check, without which no printing office was complete.

The Specimen did not show the entire production of the foundry, for a note on the title-page advises the reader that "D. & G. Bruce execute orders for all kinds of printing materials, with the greatest promptitude. They have Six-lines Pica, Nine-lines Pica, and Twelve-lines Pica, of a bold and elegant cut, which could not conveniently be exhibited in this specimen." A judicious observation. A cap octavo page does not display Twelve-line Roman to advantage.

The commendation of the Roman letter is merited, for many of the faces are preferred by purchasers to this day. The italic is out of style. The designs for flowers or borders are characteristic of the severe and primitive tastes that prevailed with the typographers of the first quarter of the century. Our modern fancy jobber, who finds that a combination border of more than a hundred pieces has not enough of variety and flexibility to suit his notions, would be aghast with horror if he were required to compose a pretty border with flowers of appalling ugliness and without corner pieces. It is only after a careful examination of specimen borders like these, that were just as good as those of any rival founder, that one can rightly comprehend the extent of the improvements that have been made in typography within a period of less than sixty years. What *could* a modern job printer do, if he had no other material than that provided by the Bruce Foundry of 1817?

Meagre as the list of types may seem to modern eyes, it is the silent witness of a great amount of labor. Let any one calculate the number of punches that were cut, the matrices that were fitted, the moulds that were made for these fonts. Yet all this work was done in four years, and done under great disadvantages. The art of electrotyping was unknown; there was then no exchange in buying or selling of matrices; there were no professional punch-cutters, and very few experienced type-casters that could be secured for the work. The establishment of an early type foundry was almost a new creation. It was built up from the rawest of raw materials. Despite all the disadvantages, the work was done, and well done.

Times changed, and the Bruce foundry grew. The Specimen Book of 1817 was followed in 1818 by a work of 32 pages; in 1820 by a medium octavo of 62 pages, in which may be noticed a steady increase in the number of faces, and some curious, and really meritorious wood-cuts by Anderson, the father of engraving on wood in America. How many more books were issued after this, is beyond my reckoning.

At the Vienna Exposition of last year, the quarto Specimen Book of 1869 of Messrs. Geo. Bruce's Son & Co., was awarded the highest medal accorded to any type founder. This award is something more than a personal triumph. For a type foundry but sixty years old, that was founded by novices in the art, and that has been sustained by printers who have been rated by Europeans (and unfortunately by some over-wise Americans) as very tyros in typography, to compete successfully with the descendants of typographers like Caslon, Fournier, Didot, Breitkopf, and Bodoni, with foundries and printing houses that were old when Manhattan Island was a wilderness, and that have had all the advantages to be derived from weath, skill, and scholarship—this, surely, is a national honor.

The list shows what the early New York printer was provided with in the way of an assortment of types. Now let us see what he had to pay for his types. For this purpose we have to lay aside the Specimen Book, which does not give the prices, and consult Van Winkle's Printer's Guide, a printer's grammar, published in 1818, in New York, by "A. Van Winkle, Printer to the New York University." Here we have them:

English, and all larger..	52 cents.	Brevier	$0 86
Pica	55 "	Minion	1 13
Small Pica	58 "	Nonpareil	1 75
Long Primer	66 "	Pearl	2 50
Bourgeois	76 "	Script	1 25

What shall we who are printers say to this? Our currency is paper, and gold is at a premium; but we buy our

types at much lower rates. What should we say if we had to buy Nonpareil at $1 75 per pound?

This thought suggests another. What did master printers charge for their work? Turning to the trusty Printers' Guide of A. Van Winkle, we find these rates "Agreed upon by the Master Printers of the city of New York, at a meeting held 18th of September, 1815."

Bookwork—Brevier or larger type, common matter, from printed copy, per 1,000 ems	56¼ cents.
Minion	62½ "
Nonpareil	75 "
Pearl and Diamond	$1 00
Manuscript, extra	6¼ cents.
Foreign languages, extra	18¾ "

Clear-headed old gentlemen they were, in their discriminations between large and small type, and their extras for manuscript and foreign languages. Most heartily do we wish that all their successors in the city had been as sensible!

The printer's boy of to-day, who makes all his money calculations by our decimal system, must admire the nice precision of this 56¼ cents. What judicial equity is here! How careful and conscientious in their calculations of cost, this meeting of master printers must have been! how tenderly considerate they were of their customers, when they drew the line at 56¼ cents! Could Solomon have been more impartial? It grieves us that it must be said that 56¼ cents represented whole pieces of silver money—four York shillings and sixpence—a currency not twenty years out of use, and yet almost forgotten.

Let us read up Van Winkle further, and see the master printers' charges for presswork before machine presses were known, for presswork on the Ramage and Clymer presses, presswork with balls, with a man to beat and a man to pull.

Presswork—Medium paper, or less size, on Brevier or larger type, per token	56¼ cents.
On Minion	62½ "
On Nonpareil, and all less	75 "
Royal paper, Brevier or larger	68¾ "
Minion	75 "
Nonpareil, or less	87½ "

The modern printer's clerk who proposes to the inquiring customer to do his presswork on *double* royal sheets, at 50c. per token, and do it in much better fashion than it was ever done in 1818, and sees that amused customer laugh at him for the extravagance of his estimate, will see that he has fallen on evil times.

Sound as our forefathers were about presswork on type, they had crude notions about the presswork of wood-cuts. "When a form contains one or more wood engravings, an addition of 6 1-4 cents per token to be charged." Six and a quarter cents! What would the pressman of 1874—the artistic overlayer, who devotes from two to four days to the making ready of cuts on a machine press (press standing idle all the while), the man who is paid from $20 to $40 per week—say to the proposal of his employer that he should have sixpence a token extra for his care and skill? We shudder at the thought of the profanity that would follow.

Here is a charming financial experiment: "The credit on book work shall not exceed four months, nor shall more than seven per cent. be deducted from the face of the bill for cash."

What a profitable business that must have been that warranted a discount of 21 per cent. yearly for the use of money! Did the business allow it? I have doubts. The fact that there is not, nor has there been to my recollection within twenty-five years, any inheriting successor to any of the nineteen printing houses that are mentioned in this book, teaches me that this experiment in finance worked badly. The business did not pay, but not by reason of low prices. Here are some of the prices for job work, without paper: Deeds, leases, and mortgages, broadside, 100, $10; on every added 100, $2; policies of insurance, broadside, 500, $18; bills of lading, checks, etc., one ream, $8; foolscap or quarto post blanks, one ream, $6; small cards (cards included at 18 cents per pack), $1 50 for first hundred, 50 cents for every added 100, $11 per 1,000; labels, smaller than a playing card, without border, common paper, $3 75 per 1,000; folio handbills, with paper (12 x 19), 50 copies, $3; 100, $4."

Considering the quality of the work, these prices are much larger than the current prices of our times. What unkind fate it is that the cheap printer of 1874, who proclaims all over the city that he prints cards for $2, did not flourish in 1818, when $11 was the ruling price!

Your younger readers will naturally ask, What wages did the journeymen get? Our trusty Van Winkle has enlightened us in his reprint of the prices adopted by the New York Typographical Society, October 7, 1817, from which I quote the following prices:

COMPOSITION.

English to Minion, per 1,000 ems	27 cents
Nonpareil	29 "
All foreign languages, extra	4 "
Manuscript copy, extra	2 "
Weekly wages, day	$9
" " on morning papers	$10
Hour work—per hour	15 cents.

PRESSWORK.

Book work, on Brevier or larger type, on medium or smaller paper, per token	33 cents.
On royal paper, "	35 "
On super royal paper, "	36 "
Cards, per 100, 30 cents; for each additional pack, if not more than five, 12½c.	
Wood-cut forms, extra, per token	3 cents.
Weekly wages, day	$9
" " night	$10

That the $9 per week bought more bread, meat, and house rent, in 1818, than the same sum does in 1874, is a proposition that cannot be denied. But this $9 did not buy, in 1818, as much of groceries, cloth, muslin, and of many other personal and household supplies as can be bought now for that sum. To state the question in the mildest way, it may be said that the condition of the journeyman printer is rather better now than it was then.

There is one point to which I would specially invite the attention of our brothers of the Typographical Unions. For more than ten years our ears have been dinned with the clamors of a few noisy workingmen, who repeat, parrot-like, the protests of European social reformers against the unfair and greedy exactions of capital upon the earnings of labor. With the rights and wrongs of European wages, we have nothing to do. As printers, let us examine the facts connected with the question of wages in our own trade, and in this country, before we build our theories. And here they are in a nutshell.

In 1818, the master book printers of New York paid to their compositors 41 per cent. of their receipts for composition. From that year the proportion of the journeyman has steadily increased. In 1874, when the master printer is paid the highest standard rate—a rate too seldom paid—the compositor receives, as his proportion, 58 per cent. If the master printer is paid at the prevailing competitive rate, the journeyman compositor receives 70 per cent. of the receipts. In other words, the compositor of 1874 receives not only more than twice as much wages as did the compositor of 1818, but his share of the employer's receipts is from one-half to three-fourths more than it used to be. The proposition laid down by Carey, more than twenty years ago, that the tendency of trade was to diminish the profits of capital and to increase the profits of labor, is fully demonstrated by an examination of the prices of printing in this city.

As to the reasonableness of the old rates, both to the customer and the journeyman, it is enough to say that our predecessors did not get rich by printing books and jobs. Whatever prizes were drawn in the lottery of business, were taken by these men or their successors as publishers, not as printers. Here is a list of the New York printers of 1817, as I find in Van Winkle:

Collins & Co.	Abraham Paul.
Michael Burnham & Co.	Jonathan Seymour.
Lang, Turner & Co.	Ephm. Conrad.
Amos Butler.	Oram & Mott.
Lewis & Hall.	Alex. Ming.
Dwight & Walker.	Clayton & Kingsland.
N. Phillips.	J. Desnoues.
Samuel Woodworth.	Wm. Grattan & Co.
Geo. Long.	Day & Turner.

Benjamin G. Jansen.

The greater part of these printers abandoned their business in favor of publishing, editing, paper making, stationery, or some kindred occupation; and their sons, who were brought up printers, did not practice the trade.

I have just been favored with the examination of a still older specimen of the Bruce Foundry, and, undoubtedly, the first—"By D. & G. Bruce, *Stereotype* and Letter Founders, No. 27 William St., New York." It is a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and shows but fifteen faces of type. I have, I fear, trespassed too much on your space; but let me add this characteristic note, which I find at the end of the specimen of 1815:

An anxiety to exhibit a perfect series of Printing Types, for Book-work, has delayed the publication of this Specimen longer than was perhaps compatible with the interests of the establishment. Some minute blemishes have still been permitted to pass, which will however be corrected without delay. On the whole, it is hoped that the great expense and two years of labor, bestowed on this foundry, will be thought to have been well applied. July, 1815.

THE newspaper compositors of London recently held a meeting in that city, the object being to take into consideration the advisability of asking an advance of ½*d.* per 1,000, and also to discuss and adopt some measure leading to a remedy of the many existing evils which they complain of. The meeting was well attended, and the several questions discussed intelligently and calmly. It is expected that the proprietors will concede the advance to the compositors when they ask for it.

THE printing business in Dublin continues very dull, and in consequence a large number of men are out of work. Although the quantity of work has greatly increased in that city the past five years, yet the number of workmen augments in a greater ratio, leaving a larger number of workmen out of employ than ever before. The newspaper and book hands complain of "waiting for copy" during working hours, without compensation, and they have issued a circular, with a statement of their grievances, to their fellow-workmen, asking them to co-operate in any just and honorable measure that will bring about a remedy of the evils they have so long labored under.

AN agitation, which commenced some months ago, among the printers of Manchester, Eng., for an advance in wages, resulted in the adoption of the following terms offered by the proprietors: The men employed on daily newspapers at night are to be paid at the rate of £2 2*s.* per week of fifty-one hours, with 11*d.* per hour overtime. Men employed in the same offices by day are to receive 36*s.* per week of fifty-three hours, with 10*d.* per hour overtime up to 7 o'clock P. M., and 1*s.* per hour after that time; casual hands to be paid 8*d.* per hour. Men employed in job offices, and weekly news hands, are to receive 35*s.* per week of fifty-five hours, with 10*d.* per hour overtime. These new regulations went in force on the first day of March.

A NEW ORLEANS paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer during working hours, put into bank the exact amount he would have spent if he had gone out to drink. He thus kept his resolution for five years. He then examined his bank account, and found that he had on deposit $521·86. In the five years he had not lost a day from ill health. Three out of five of his fellow workmen had, in the meantime, become drunkards, were worthless, and were discharged. The water drinker then bought out the printing office, went on enlarging the business, and in twenty years from the time he began to put away his money, was worth $100,000.

[Written for the Printers' Circular].

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

BY BELLA FRENCH.

I am only a journeyman printer,
And I work at the case all the night,
For our paper comes out in the morning,
At the very first warning of light.

I've a wife and I've six little children,
And a home that is cozy, though small.
Heaven knows how hard, through the Winter,
I have worked to take care of them all!

In the height of the Women's Right movement,
I thought of that matter with pain,
For I feared its effect on our women,
And I spoke on the subject to Jane.

But she pointed at once to the children,
(Fortune bless them! we had only four);
And she said, in the weariest accents,
"How can a poor woman do more?

"I have never a moment for voting,
And I lack all desire so to do;
For, my dear, I am more than contented
To leave the law-making to you."

But to-day, when I came to my dinner,
All the children were out in the street,
And within our lonely, cold cottage,
Was no ghost of a morsel to eat.

But the scene in the street told the story:
Near the fence, in the sunlight of noon,
Surrounded by jugs and old bottles,
My Augustus was keeping saloon—

Dealing out some cold tea to his brother,
Who is second—my bright, roguish Jim;
And low down in the mud of the pavement
Kneeled our babies, engaged in a hymn.

There were eight little eyes looking upward,
As if in the most earnest prayer;
But Augustus still dealt out his brandy,
While our Jimmy affected to swear.

Then spoke up our last pledge, baby Nellie;
"Oo, bad mans, we's ze tem'pence coosade."
"Take a drink!" shouted out our Augustus,
"You shall have the best liquor that's made."

"But," said Mary, our dear eldest daughter,
And I listened like one stricken dumb,
"For the sake of your sweet little children,
Throw away all your brandy and rum."

For the sake of my sweet little children,
I have labored by night and by day;
But not for your sakes, blessed darlings,
Have I put rum and brandy away!

Little Mary was holding a paper,
'T was a pledge gotten up by the four;
And with pencil the sentence was printed—
"*We do sware to drink licker no more.*"

Oh! how full were my birdlings with wonder,
As softly toward them I came,
Asking Mary to give me the paper,
And I signed to the pledge my own name.

Closely gather around me, my darlings,
For the hand of destruction is stayed!
Oh! what *more* will your mother accomplish
In the wearying temp'rance crusade?

La Crosse, Wis., March, 1874.

THE LAW OF CHROMATIC CONTRAST.

There are few persons having even the smallest amount of love for the beautiful, or any regard for the requirements of good taste, who are not frequently called upon to form judgment on the proper employment of color. In the choice of almost any article of dress it is universally esteemed essential to give due regard to the hue of the material and to the selection of trimmings that are in agreeable contrast or harmony therewith. The thousand other articles of luxury or usefulness with which we surround ourselves all call, in a greater or less degree, for the same exercise of taste. The houses we live in, the decorations we employ in them, the upholstery and furniture we choose—all owe a large measure of their enjoyable features to the proper use of color.

But, notwithstanding the fact that so many of us are continually obliged to play the part of artist in these matters, the common practice of treating the subject is mainly empirical. To facilitate an understanding of the laws governing the combination of colors, and to render easy the ascertainment of proper contrasts without devoting elaborate study to the subject, is the object of this article.

In order to give a complete view of the subject, it will be necessary to briefly recount some well-known facts, in connection with other matter we shall have to present.

Experiment has abundantly demonstrated that there are but three primary colors—yellow, red, and blue—or, at least, that these three are the only ones which have never been resolved into simpler elements; and that these colors, combined in certain proportions, give pure white, and that from their admixture in various other proportions all other colors are produced.

The combination of the three primaries in pairs produces three distinct secondaries, and these secondaries again combine, in like manner, to form three tertiary colors, as shown in the following table.

Primaries.	Secondaries.		Tertiaries.	
Yellow. Red. Blue.	Yellow and Red	combine, forming Orange.	Orange and Green,	Citrine.
	Yellow and Blue,	Green.	Orange and Purple,	Russet.
	Red and Blue,	Purple.	Green and Purple,	Olive.

To produce perfect and distinct colors, these combinations must be effected in certain *definite* proportions.

Practically we have few or no *absolutely pure* colors; each one contains a greater or lesser admixture of one or more of the others, so that the combination of the purest yellow, red, and blue pigments or dyes produces gray instead of white. This occurrence may depend not only upon the cause named, but also on the want of means to effect such a thorough blending of the material as exists in the union of the primary colors in a ray of white light, and from chemical reactions occurring between the ingredients employed, which thus have their constitution so altered as to reflect

other rays of color than before their admixture. The latter theory seems quite plausible, in view of the experiments noted immediately below, in which rays of light colored by passage through transparent colored liquids are shown to be sufficiently pure to produce perfect white, to all appearance, although the liquids themselves were not purer in color than other dyes. The rays of light only combine, avoiding the difficulties suggested above.

The obstacles to ascertaining accurately the relative proportions in which the primaries exist in other colors are happily overcome by resort to an optical contrivance, denominated the *metrochrome*, or color-measurer, invented by Field, and described in the first edition of his *Chromatography*.

This instrument consists of three hollow wedges of glass, of exactly the same angle and capacity, and accurately graduated on the edges to the same number of equal degrees. These wedges are so arranged between two screens that any portion of their tapering sides may be presented at will to an aperture through which a direct view may be had, or a ray of light thrown. The wedges are filled respectively with a yellow, a red, and a blue transparent liquid, each color being exactly the same in depth or intensity. It is obvious that, descending from the apex to the base of these wedges, the amount of color or the number of its atoms presented to the eye increases in proportion to the divergence of its sides.

Now if these wedges be so arranged in their stand that the graduation marking 3° on the yellow, 5° on the red, and 8° on the blue one be at the same time opposite the aperture in the screens, a ray of light will pass through perfectly colorless; this ray, when entirely reflected from the body on which it falls, appears as pure *white* light. Any multiple of this arrangement produces exactly the same effect; thus the yellow may be set at 9°, the red at 15°, and the blue at 24°, and the ray of light will again pass colorless, as in the first instance. From this experiment we may readily deduce the combining proportions of the primaries in the perfect colors of the secondary and tertiary series. And a further trial verifies the theory, for we obtain a ray of perfect orange from the metrochrome by removing the blue prism, and setting the yellow at 3° and the red at 5°; and in similar manner perfect green light is shown by yellow 3° and blue 8°, and purple by red 5° and blue 8°. Combinations of the secondaries, according to this law, produce the tertiary colors, citrine, russet, and olive. As these three are not so familiar by name as the former ones, it may be well to say that citrine resembles a dark greenish-orange, russet is what might be described as a reddish-brown, and olive a dusky shade of yellow-green.

Broken colors are those that are compounded of proportions of the primaries or secondaries other than those in which they are present in white light. Blue-greens, red-purples, browns, drabs, slates, etc., are instances of this kind of combination. The tints or shades of any hue or color are produced by admixtures of white or black (light or shade) in an infinity of proportions.

The full complement or contrast of any given color is *exactly what it lacks of being perfect white*. Thus red is complemented by green, which is a mixture of yellow and blue, the remaining members of the primary triad of simple colors. Thus contrasted, they mutually intensify each other, and the combination is highly satisfactory to the eye; but to secure this effect regard must be had to the *proportions* in which they are opposed. The combining equivalent of red being 5, and that of green (compounded of yellow 3 and blue 8) being 11, it follows that 5 parts of red and 11 of green must be opposed to produce perfect contrast. If the colors employed are of equal intensity, then the *area of surface* presented must be in accordance with this law; if they vary in depth, then the weaker color will require to be in a proportionable excess in point of surface, and thus fill the perfect measure of equivalence as in the first instance.

A practical application of the law of contrast is, of course, attended with more or less difficulty in almost every instance, for the reason that even the most skillfully trained eye cannot readily discern the proportions existing in the broken colors, with which we have so largely to deal, and, as a necessary consequence, the complementary is not ascertainable to a nicety. Another equal obstacle exists when we make the effort to employ colors in these fixed proportions in actual use; only approximations can be made. But notwithstanding the difficulties of adjusting colors exactly in accordance with the laws of harmonious contrast, it is manifest that even a little effort in this direction will bring us a step nearer to perfection, and even imperfect results from our endeavors will be better than the crudities that often exist from entire want of skill.—*Harper's Monthly.*

The number of books now in the Harvard College Library is 140,000, nearly 100,000 pamphlets, and nearly 50,000 duplicate pamphlets.

The *Local News*, published at Huntingdon, Pa., by Hugh Lindsay, is a spicy little sheet. Its editorials and locals are well written, and have the merit of being brief and pointed.

The University Library, of Strasburg, has increased 80,000 volumes during the past year, and now numbers about 300,000 volumes in all. Half of these additions have been procured by purchase, the rest through public and private donations.

Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" is said to have equalled in circulation "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and he is reported to have received from the proprietors of the *Débats*, in which it was published in parts, one hundred and sixty thousand francs.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1874.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS.

In an article in the *Printers' Register*, upon the newspapers of Sweden, it is stated that the journals of Stockholm are remarkably well sustained by the public, and are of excellent quality in every respect. The paper on which they are printed is thicker and more durable than that used by the press in England, but not so dazzlingly white. The ink, however, is good, and the printing clear and legible.

There are several comic journals, and it seems singular that a people whom we are too apt to leave out in the cold of oblivion should be particularly fond of fun, and remarkably able to give it popular expression, both by pen and pencil. These comic papers command a large circulation, both in Stockholm and throughout the country, and are furnished at a most reasonable charge. Another highly successful journal is the *Ny Illustrerod Tidning*, or *Illustrated News*. It is ably conducted, with abundant illustrations of current subjects, and is sold at a price equivalent to an English sixpence.

It may be said that the entire newspaper press of Sweden is remarkable for its sprightly and witty style; and it has almost universally adopted the French *feuilleton*, this occasionally containing translations of popular foreign novels.

The domestic news is well presented, the debates of the National Parliament invariably appearing upon the next day. The principal journals have competent correspondents in all the European capitals, and their reports are careful, ample, and prompt.

From this glowing account of excellence of the product we are well prepared for the information that the producers are well paid. Swedish editors frequently receive three thousand dollars a year, which, from the rate of living in that country, may be estimated as fully equal to twice that sum in England.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union has appointed committees in every printing office in the city, to solicit subscriptions for the Centennial stock among the journeymen. Some of the committees have already met with much success.

Richard Smith, Esq. (of the firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan), will sail for Europe in May or June next. He will be accompanied by his wife, and expects to be absent about a year.

NOMADIC TYPOGRAPHERS.

Much of the difficulty in determining the history of the first establishment of printing arises from the fact that, in the earlier times, the typographers journeyed from place to place, moving their simple apparatus with ease.

We know this has frequently occurred in later days in our own Western States, where the primitive conditions of pioneer life somewhat resembled those of the earlier ages; and the varying fortunes of the American Revolution caused a similar effect upon the trade.

The absence of title-pages and imprints frequently makes it difficult to ascertain the facts with accuracy, but another instance is found in the history of printing in Dijon, France.

Jean de Cirey, Abbot of Citeaux, wishing to print the rules of his religious order, engaged the services of Peter Metlinger, a German, who established himself near Dijon in 1490. The work, in one quarto volume, bears the date of this year; and two others, upon the rules of the monastery, are dated in the next year, when the printer removed, probably to perform a like service elsewhere.

The following facts afford an instance more distinctly in proof. A typographer, named John Savine, was employed in the town of Sens from the year 1569 to that of 1582, after which nothing more is heard of him. In 1602, however, there is a Jean de Savine engaged in the same profession at the Abbey of Citeaux; and four years later the former name of John Savine is appended to a volume printed at the Abbey of Clairlieu—all these works being probably by the same wandering typographer, who had Gallicized his name for a short time, probably for convenience in business.

THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

It is believed that the dialect of the Nantick Indians is no longer spoken by any living creature, yet an insight into its structure can be readily gathered from Eliot's Indian Bible, the publication of which was conducted by James Printer, an Indian convert who was conversant with the language.

While printing thus preserves from destruction what would otherwise be utterly lost, the products of typography are themselves frequently destroyed in vast numbers, either by the effects of use, accident, or by the action of time. Thus, although there were published thirty-five hundred copies of this Bible, and twenty-two hundred copies of the New Testament separately, it is believed that there are in existence at present only twenty-three copies in America and nine in Europe, after a lapse of but little over two centuries.

In the city of Athens, there is a street named Firmin Didot, in recognition of the services of Ambroise Firmin Didot, the French printer, who interested himself largely in the Greek cause, and assisted in establishing the first printing office put into operation in Greece after the war of independence.

SOMETHING NEW.

Wide as is the field already occupied by typography, revolving time, with its changing fashions, constantly points the way

To fresh fields and pastures new.

One of the latest prospects is opened by the growing custom of presenting, upon note and letter paper, the name and address of the writer, printed in one corner.

People in possession of crests have long displayed them in this manner, and the monogram mania has made a somewhat similar custom popular. The fashion might be wisely utilized by introducing the proposed modification into general use for private individuals. Men of business are familiarized with printed addresses, and the manifest convenience has led to an almost universal adoption of printed headings to business letters. The general acceptance of the custom would be but extending the fashion from the counting house to the library and boudoir, in both of which it will be speedily acknowledged as exceedingly useful.

Even in familiar correspondence, many persons would find the printed address a relief from that ever-recurring tax to a treacherous memory—the recollection of street numbers. The difficulty of retaining these necessary items often compels the invention of odd methods of private mnemonics, which are individually adapted to fix upon the mind the exact array of figures which distinguish the dwelling of a friend from that of his unknown neighbor; and a ready reference would be welcomed as an additional facility to the accomplishment of the daily duties which are so rapidly increasing in modern society.

Perhaps the strongest reason for adopting the proposed style can be found in that curious idiopathy which causes so many people to write their own signatures indistinctly. Weariness of hand or haste sometimes blurs the closing sheets, but oftener still an habitual elaboration of the name makes it illegible from the very elegance of the adornments which obscure its due proportions.

The common complaint that verbal introductions are inaudible, might well be matched with the general grievance that signatures are illegible, and the new fashion will at least serve to remove one source of frequent annoyance.

JOB PRESSES—PRICES REDUCED.

Following the example of the builders of the Gordon and Liberty job presses, Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., agents for the Universal Press, announce that, until further notice, they have reduced the prices of their presses to the following figures:

Half Medium	$450
Quarto "	350
Eighth "	250

Extras—Fountain, $25; steam fixtures, $15; boxing, $10, $7, and $6.

THE employés of McCalla & Stavely, 237 Dock Street, have subscribed $310 to the Centennial stock.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of literature daily published upon current topics, we rarely meet an article that comes so directly home "to our business and our bosoms" as the Feast of Calendars, printed in the last number of the *Proof-Sheet*.

It is a poem by Mr. Munday. For of course it must be Mr. Munday's, with its equal excellence in fancy, fun, and figures; and it is safe to say that we have no other hand that can so deftly and justly proportion facts to fancy and types to tropes.

The Feast of Calendars may be accepted as a presentment of the present condition of American printing, as it picturesquely as well as truthfully portrays the merits and demerits of the calendars prepared for the year 1874, by the leading typographers in all parts of our country.

Praise where praise is due is bestowed with royal liberality, while the little touches of trenchant criticism hit the very head and front of the offending with the precision of a large experience and ample knowledge; and the little bursts of song which are interpersed reveal that a poet is hidden beneath the veiling doggerel, as surely as the sweet strains mounting upward betray the skylark nestling among the grasses.

NEW PATENTS RELATING TO PRINTING.

The following patents for inventions connected with the art of printing have recently been granted by the United States Patent Office to the parties named:

BLOCKING STEREOTYPE PLATES IN CASTING (145,179).—M. J. Hughes, New York City. Application filed August 21, 1873.

INKING APPARATUS FOR PRINTING PRESSES (145,341).—Martin England, New York City. Application filed August 30, 1873.

PERFORATING RULE FOR PRINTERS (145,380).—Chauncey W. Ames, New York City. Application filed August 9, 1872.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS (145,420).—Berthold Huber, Boston, Mass. Application filed May 28, 1873.

MACHINE FOR PREPARING PRINTERS' RULES (145,549).—Jos. B. Bancroft, Hopedale, Mass. Application filed August 9, 1873.

PRINTER'S SIDE-STICK AND QUOIN (145,574).—Francis Keehn, Milwaukee, Wis. Application filed November 8, 1873.

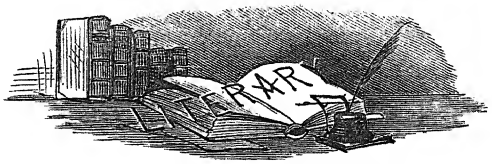
COPPER-PLATE PRINTING PRESS (145,610).—Thomas S. Bates, Boston, Mass. Application filed August 4, 1873.

PRINTER'S FURNITURE (145,800).—Henry A. Hempel, St. Louis, Mo. Application filed August 27, 1873.

FEED-GAUGE FOR PRINTING PRESSES (145,890).—Chas. N. Morris, Cincinnati, Ohio. Application filed April 10, 1873.

APPARATUS FOR DELIVERING SHEETS FROM PRINTING PRESSES (146,085).—Thos. J. Mayall, Boston, Mass. Application filed July 21, 1873.

HOWARD CHALLEN'S "Philadelphia Trade Directory," just issued, is a work of considerable value to the retail bookseller, stationer, and dealer in fancy goods. In addition to other useful information, it contains a list of many of the principal Philadelphia wholesale book houses, paper warehouses, type foundries, etc., and purchasers from the country will do well to consult its pages before coming here to transact their business.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Easy Lessons in Natural Science, embracing a General Outline of the Physical Constitution and Phenomena of the world, and an Account of the most Important and Interesting Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals, with illustrations. Designed for Schools and Families. By R. E. Kremer, author of Bible Gems. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

To all engaged in conducting the education of young children this volume will be very welcome. A difficult subject is here presented in a simple style, while the treatment in the condensed form of questions and answers makes it convenient to the teacher as well as clear to the student. The classification of the multitudinous details is easy of apprehension, and the illustrations attract the little learners and assist the text.

An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States. Second edition, revised. By Henry Flanders, author of a "Treatise on Maritime Law," "The Law of Shipping," "The Law of Fire Insurance," etc. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This manual, while intended to be useful to the members of the legal profession, is so prepared as to serve as a convenient work of reference to the non-professional reader and youthful student. A good index adds greatly to the value of the work.

Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record. London.

A glance at the close-packed pages produces a quite overwhelming sense of the amount of labor now bestowed on the various branches of philological research.

The Printers' Register, of February, contains an interesting account of the printing office incorporated in the London "Children's Home," as one of the means of practical instruction.

The Printing Times, for March 2d, opens with an article upon the recent English elections, with their relations to and effect upon the trade, with a brief account of the newspaper men now prominent in British politics.

The Children's Hour. Philadelphia. April.

Is full of pretty little stories with pretty illustrations.

La Typologie-Tucker. Paris.

The leading article is devoted to a description of printing in Japan.

Il Typografo, or, The Printer, is a trade journal published in Rome, as an organ of the working printers. It appears to aim rather at social than at technical influence.

Lippincott's Magazine, for April, gives some recollections of Walter Savage Landor, by T. Adolphus Trollope, which are peculiar as a lively description of the bad temper and good English of that author.

Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine. April.

Unites, as usual, much useful information with amusing fiction.

Godey's Lady's Book. April. Philadelphia.

The Arm Chair, according to custom, gives an account of such industrial and educational movements, at home and abroad, as are of special interest to women.

The Amateur. Lee & Walker. Philadelphia.

Is full of news, criticisms, and other matter, of importance to musicians, private and professional.

The American Farmer. April. S. Sands & Sons. Baltimore, Md.

The appearance of this magazine improves with its good fortunes and extending circulation.

The Vox Humana. April. Cambridgeport, Mass.

Contains a number of pages of music, besides musical matter, original and selected, that renders it attractive to the musical profession.

The Western Sketch Book is the title of a new literary enterprise to be started in La Crosse, Wis., with Bella French as editor, and the Sketch Book Publishing Company as publishers. It will be published monthly. The first half, or more, of each number of the Sketch Book will be devoted to the description, history, advantages, and business of some Western town, illustrated with a full-page frontispiece engraving of a view of the place described. The remaining pages will be filled with choice literary matter, comicalities, etc. Price, in advance, $2 per year: single copies, 25c. each.

The Carriage Monthly. I. D. Ware. Philadelphia. March.

The hints upon ornamentation in the way of colored lettering, monograms, etc., convey some advice for tasteful effects valuable in color printing.

The Gem of the West. March. Chicago, Ill.

This popular Western publication is now in its eighth volume, and its pages are always stocked with a choice selection of miscellaneous matter for the family circle.

Wood's Household Magazine. April. Newburgh, N. Y.

As usual, the contents of this magazine present to the reader a choice selection of miscellaneous reading matter, rendering it very attractive and entertaining to those who have a taste for light literature. It also contains a number of illustrations, and its general typographical make-up compares favorably with higher-priced publications.

The Herald of Health. April. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

This needful and valuable monthly is devoted entirely to teaching the people the general laws of health, and those who peruse its columns with care and attention will certainly be benefited thereby. A number of articles, written by men high in the profession, forms a part of the contents of this number, besides containing poetry, and short miscellaneous articles.

The Phrenological Journal. April. S. R. Wells. New York.

Opens with a portrait and sketch of Mr. Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal Bureau, universally known as "Probabilities;" followed by an Analytical Paper on the Causes of Vice and Crime, with some practical hints towards their remedy, and an abundance of other reading matter, with many illustrations.

The Science of Health. April. S. R. Wells. New York.

Unquestionably one of the best magazines devoted to health on hygienic principles published, and although only in its second year of existence, it has nevertheless become almost indispensable to the household, where it is most needed. The advice and suggestions given, if carried out practically, would doubtless largely prevent and alleviate the ills that flesh is heir to. Publications of this kind are destined to do much good in the land, and should therefore be profusely circulated among the people.

The Saint Chrysostom's Magazine. New York. April.

The American Agriculturist. April. Orange Judd & Co. New York.

The Lancaster Farmer. April. J. B. Develin, Publisher.

OBITUARY.

Mr. M. C. Crocker, senior editor of the Vineland (N. J.) *Weekly*, died recently at his residence in that place, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Mr. Wm. J. Denman, editor of the New York *Tablet*, died in that city, on Sunday, March 15th, in his forty-second year.

Mr. J. H. Lynde, proprietor of the Bangor (Me.) *Whig and Courier*, died a few days since, at Savannah, Ga., where he went to spend the Winter for the benefit of his health. He was in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson, editor and proprietor of the *West Jersey Pioneer*, of Bridgeton, N. J., died at his residence in that city recently. He had been in feeble health for the past year, and for the last six months confined to his house. Deceased was well known and highly esteemed. He was in his forty-second year, and leaves a wife and four children.

NEW PAPERS.

The *West Earl Banner*, Farmersville, Pa.; monthly; seven columns; Independent; W. J. Kafroth and E. H. Burkholder, publishers and proprietors.

The *Tribune*, Toombsboro, Ga.; weekly; seven columns; G. R. Rice, managing editor; W. H. Wylly and J. W. Robinson, political editors.

The *Daily Presse* (German), Reading, Pa.; six columns; Emil Meister & Co., editors and proprietors.

The *Local News*, Huntingdon, Pa.; four pages; Hugh Lindsay, editor and publisher.

The *Herald*, West Troy, N. Y.; weekly; eight columns; W. J. Donnelly, editor and proprietor.

Gold and Silver, Berrien Springs, Mich.; monthly; six columns; F. McAmber, editor and proprietor.

The *San Juan Spectator*, Del Norte, Col.; six columns; weekly; N. N. Lambert, editor and proprietor.

The *Western Monthly*, Ottawa, Ill.; twenty-four pages; devoted to American and foreign miscellany; published by O. W. Bollmeyer.

SUSPENSIONS.

Citizen and Round Table, New York City.
Daily Miner, Georgetown, Col.
Musical Bulletin, Newburgh, N. Y.
Public Guardian, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Times, New-Berne, N. C.
Herald, Leavenworth, Kansas.
Workingmen's Journal, Raleigh, N. C.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Milford (Mich.) *Era* has been merged into the *Era*, of Rochester, Mich.

The *Knights of Pythias Journal*, of this city, has been merged into the *Knight*, of Columbus, Ohio.

The *Minnesota Record* and the *Federal Union*, of Rochester, Minn., have been consolidated, and are now published under the name of *Record and Union*.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Virginia People*, heretofore published at Snowden, but now issued at Newbern, Va., has been considerably enlarged, and otherwise improved. It is now a thirty-two column paper.

The *Master Mechanic*, lately of Minneapolis, Minn., but now published at Chicago, Ill., has donned a new dress, presenting a fine appearance.

The Baltimore (Md.) *Evening News* is printed from new type.

The Danville (Ill.) *Commercial*, on entering its ninth volume, with its issue of March 26th, changed its form, and also appeared in new type.

Every Saturday, published at Milledgeville, Ga., has been increased in size.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Evening Express* has been enlarged, and is printed from new type.

The *Daily Advocate*, of Baton Rouge, La., has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page, and the others correspondingly lengthened. W. C. Annis, editor and proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. R. Christian has withdrawn from the Thomasville (Fla.) *Times*.

Mrs. Belle Lynch, widow of Matt. Lynch, has assumed the editorial management of the *Dispatch*, published at Ukiah, California.

The *Register* (daily and weekly), of Mobile, Ala., has changed hands. It will in future be published under the firm name of Forsyth & Rapier.

Mr. C. W. Blew has sold the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Republican* to an associated company, with J. S. Adams at its head.

Mr. Robt. Taylor, formerly editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, has assumed control of the *Morning News*, of Montgomery.

Mr. J. C. Mann, managing editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Post*, has retired from that journal, and is succeeded by Mr. E. B. Sanders.

Mr. Frank Baltzell has retired from the editorial department of the Marianna (Fla.) *Courier*, and is succeeded by Mr. Geo. A. Baltzell.

Mr. John H. Jones, editor of the Camden (N. J.) *Democrat*, was recently elected Mayor of that city, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Robert Tyler has assumed editorial control of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Morning News*. He is an old and much respected member of the Alabama press.

Mr. Geo. M. Brisbin has associated with him Mr. J. W. Scott, as assistant editor, in conducting the editorial department of the *Reveille*, of Osceola, Pa.

James R. Brewer, Esq., a well-known newspaper writer, has assumed the editorial management of the Baltimore *Evening News*. The *News* appears in a new dress.

Mr. Wm. C. Clayton and Mr. C. H. Vandiver have recently become editors and proprietors of the New Creek (W. Va.) *Tribune*, Mr. Covington, the former publisher, retiring.

The Jasper County (Newton, Iowa) *Liberal* has been changed to the *Independent*. New type throughout, a new heading, and a growing subscription list, are the concomitants of a new birth.

Mr. J. S. Hampton has purchased, and will in future publish, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Evening Crescent*, recently started by Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, under the auspices of the Crescent Publishing Company.

The *New Jersey Farmer* and *Weekly Times*, of Bridgeton, N. J., have been purchased by Messrs. J. S. Richardson & Son. The material of the offices has been merged into the *Advertiser and Review*, of same city.

The office and printing material of the Beaver (Pa.) *Argus and Radical* was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of Thursday, March 20th. How the fire originated is unknown. The paper will be resumed at an early day.

The *Farmers' Club*, of Oxford, Pa., has been discontinued, and a new paper, under the title of the *Republican*, is published in its place, espousing the principles of the Republican party. Chas. H. Stubbs, editor; Geo. C. Stroman, publisher.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Chapin & Glover, in the publication of the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. L. B. Glover, on account of protracted ill health. Mr. Glover sold his interest to Mr. H. R. Hobart, one of the founders of the Chicago *Evening Mail*, and for three years its managing editor.

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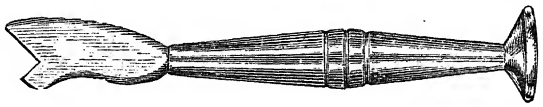

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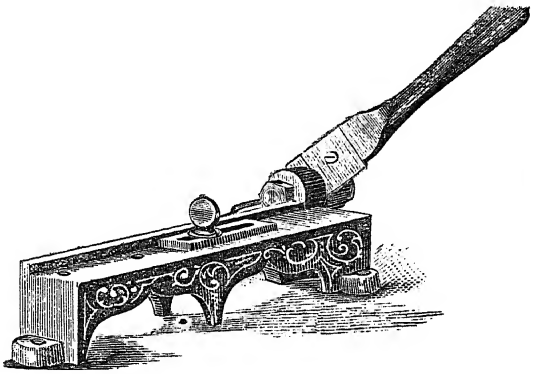

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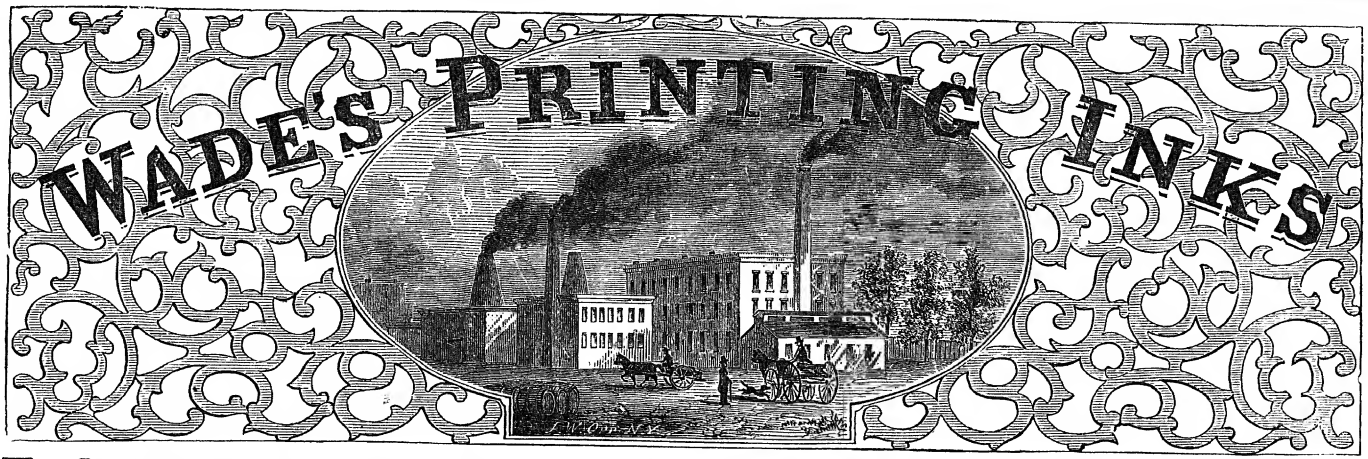

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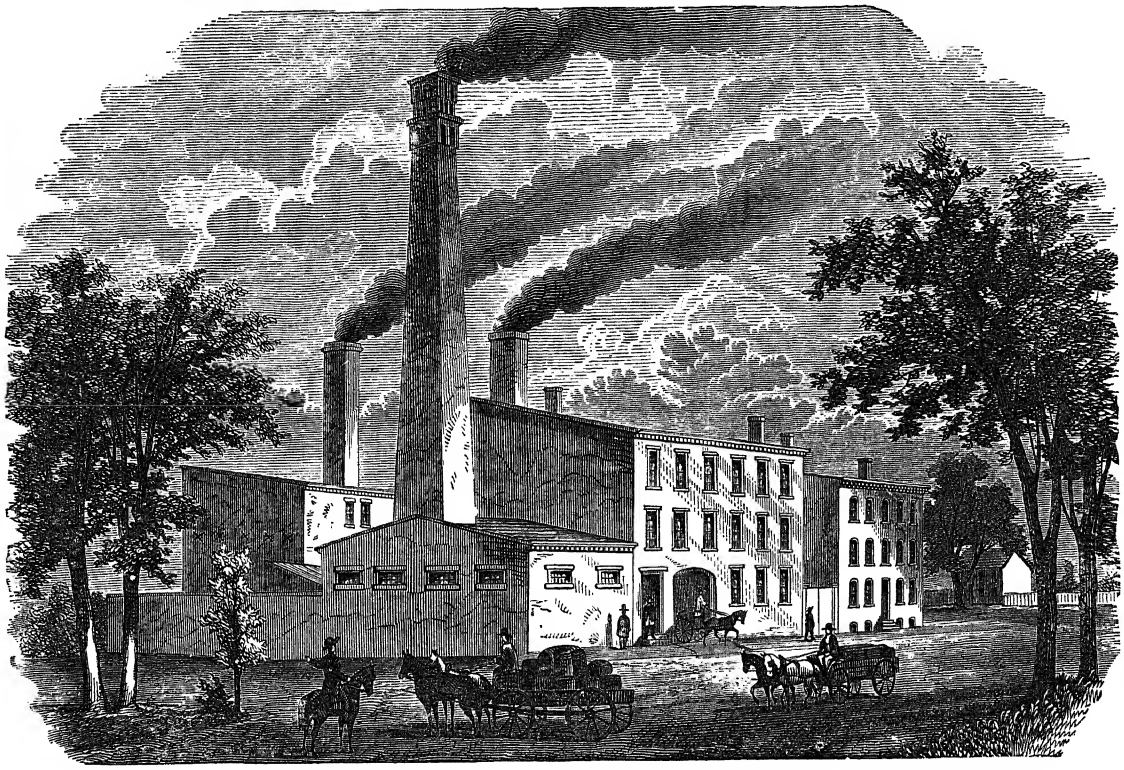

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Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish .....50c. to $1 00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, "	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, "	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution,	per bottle	75, 1 50
Bronze Powders,	per ounce	25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

DISCOVERED 1865. IMPROVED 1868.

GODFREY'S IMPROVED

INDIA RUBBER ROLLER COMPOUND

THIRTY CENTS PER POUND.

INDIA RUBBER ROLLERS
TRADE MARK.

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CT. ON FORMER PRICE

This Compound is the Invention of a PRESSMAN OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE. It is composed of India Rubber, Gelatine, Chemicals and Saccharines, which make a Perfect Roller in every respect.

It recasts readily and is easily prepared. Cleaned like other Rollers. Warranted to work *all kinds* of Ink on *all kinds* of Presses, in *all kinds* of weather, and to recast. It is the cheapest material for Rollers that can be manufactured. Printers who try the India Rubber Roller Compound once will use no other. The special advantages claimed, and demonstrated by the use, daily, are, that it

IS FAR MORE DURABLE, AND SHRINKS LESS THAN ANY OTHER.

Retaining its suction and elasticity always, and can be recast when the Roller becomes old, thus replacing it with a new one as good as the original. Rollers cast at the Manufactory at 40 cents per pound, and Rollers of our make recast at 15 per cent deduction. There are numbers of our Rollers now in use in Philadelphia, more than one year old. This result can be attained by any careful pressman. The facility with which it is recast, and its extraordinary durability, render this material

40 TO 45 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

References:

THE PRINTERS, GENERALLY, WHO HAVE USED IT.

We are now manufacturing Rollers and furnishing Compound for nearly all the Printing Houses in Philadelphia, besides supplying a very large demand throughout the continent, and have voluminous testimonials of the great satisfaction our material has given since December, 1868, the date of our last improvement.

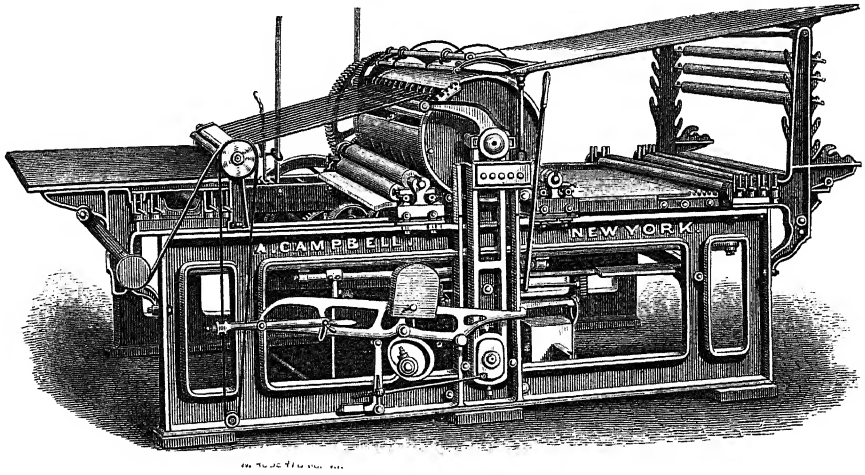
June 1st, 1869.

GODFREY & CO.
325 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

AGENTS

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON, Franklin Type Foundry, Phila.
WM. HALLEY, Ontario Type Foundry, Toronto, Canada.
COE, WETHERILL & CO., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
C. P. KNIGHT, 95 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
C. T. PALMGRAVE, Montreal and Toronto Type Foundries.
COLLINS & MCLEESTER, 705 Jayne Street, Philadelphia.
HALLEY & NEWMAN, Niagara Type Foundry, Buffalo.
R. S. MENAMIN, "Printers' Circular," 617 Minor St. Phila.
G. H. NEWHOUSE & CO., 144 Genesee St., Cleveland, Ohio.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, 2 Bread St., Charleston, S. C.
MARDEN, LUCAS & CO., Chicago Type Foundry, Chicago.
MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, 606 614 Sansom St. Phila.
FRANCIS & VALENTINE, "Evening Express," Lancaster, Pa.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

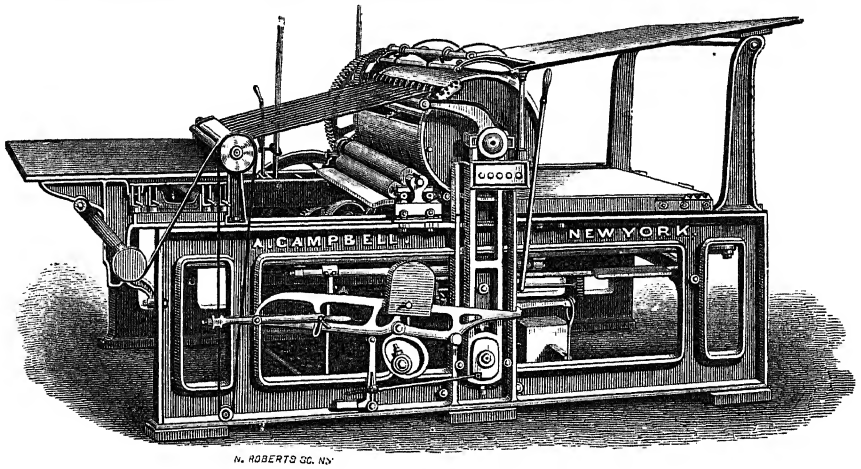
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price,
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

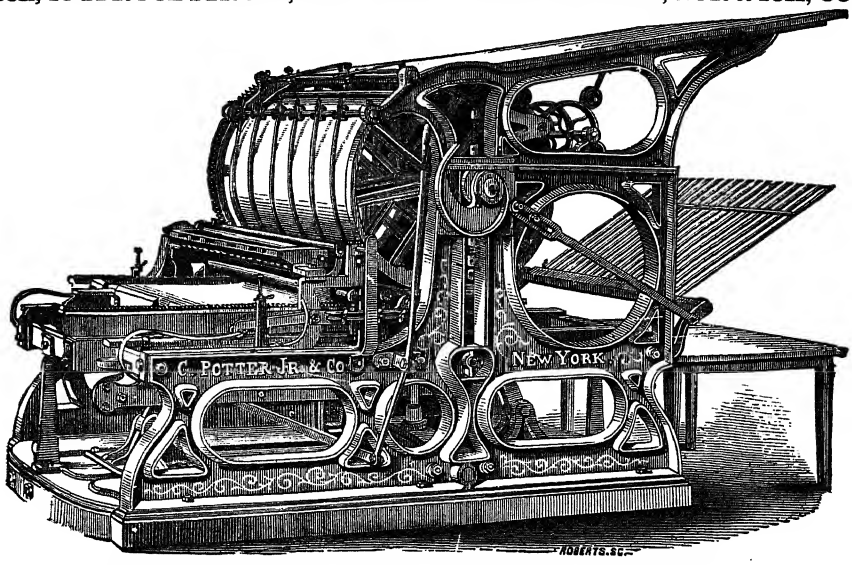
OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York. A. CAMPBELL.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.: BOSTON, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.: BOSTON, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press.* Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers		$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 "	"	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 "	"	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 "	"	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 "	"	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 "	"	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 "	"	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 "	"	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 "	"	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers		$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers		$3,300
No. 2,	25x35 "	"	2,600	No. 4,	32x50 "	"	3,500

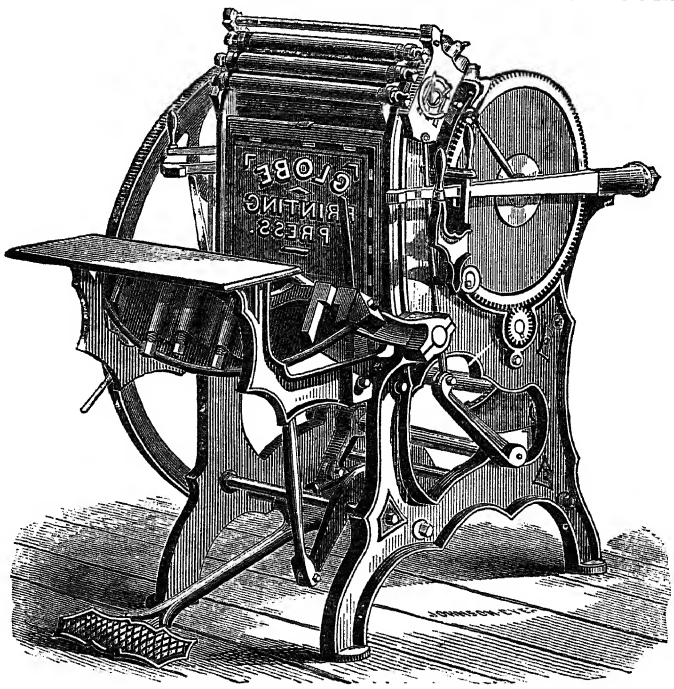
The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

TERMS CASH. No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

LATEST IMPROVED "GLOBE" PRESS.



FIRST PREMIUM
Silver Medal,
AT
CINCINNATI.
1873.

FIRST PREMIUM
GOLD MEDAL,
AT
BOSTON,
1869.

FIRST PREMIUM
Silver Medal,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK,
1872.

Manufactory,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

FOR PARTICULARS, CIRCULARS, TERMS, &c., &c., ADDRESS

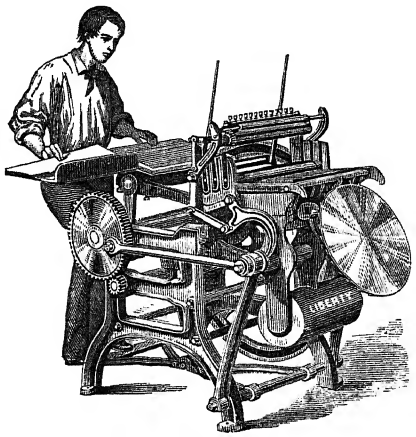
GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.,
13 Spruce Street, New York.

These Presses are now recognized as the BEST by all good judges of Printing Machinery.

TEMPORARY REDUCED PRICE LIST OF

DECENER & WEILER'S

"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



Liberty Card and Job Presses are strong, run with ease, and do the finest class of work.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, Paris Exposition, 1867, and Vienna Weltausstellung, 1873.

The following are the advantages of this Press over all others:

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, and Strength of Build, in which the best materials are used; Ease in Running; the Ability to Print a Form as large as can be locked up in the Chase; Convenience of "Making Ready," Adjusting, or Cleaning; Facility of Correcting a Form without Removing it from the Bed, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in stationary fixtures, without springs, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

Size No. 2 has a Special Arrangement for Printing Cards, by which means Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the inking rollers are always in sight. The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out. The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the press.

SPEED FROM 1,000 TO 2,000 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS

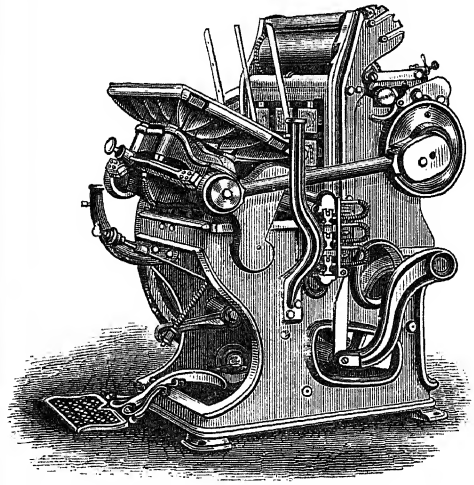
No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	$235	Boxing.	$6 00
No. 3.—Quarto-medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase	350	"	7 50
No. 4.—Half-medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase	450	"	10 00

Steam Fixtures for each Press, $20; Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for either size, extra, $25.

Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press.

DEGENER & WEILER, 23 Chambers St., New York.

The Universal Printing Machine.



THE BEST AND BEST MADE

Printing Machine ever Produced.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE

STRONGEST, MOST SIMPLE, AND COMPACT,

WITH THE MOST PERFECT

DISTRIBUTION AND REGISTER,

AND TO PRINT A LARGER FORM OF SOLID MATTER THAN ANY OTHER OF THE CLASS.

Address all communications

E. V. HAUCHWOUT & CO.,

25 Park Place, New York.

ELECTROTYPED

CHROMATIC DESIGNS

FOR ILLUSTRATING

Ball Programmes and Invitations, Cards, Letter and Note Heads, Bill Heads, &c.

FOR SALE BY
R. S. MENAMIN,
517 & 519 Minor St., Phila.

NO 32—PRICE, $2 50

R. S. MENAMIN'S

CUT AND MORTISED

NO. 33—$3.00 PER PAIR

PRINTERS'

4 PLATES. CUT AND MORTISED

NO. 38, 4 PLATES

Furnishing

FRANKLIN
Machine Shop,
52 & 54
NORTH SIXTH STREET
LITHOGRAPHIC
Presses, Chases, &c.
100 Lynd St

Warehouse

NO. 38, 4 PLATES

PRICE, $2.00

PRICE $2 00

NO 37—2 PLATES. MORTISED. $2.00

NO. 33—$3.00 PER PAIR

517 & 519 MINOR STREET.

4 PLATES CUT AND MORTISED

NO. 57—MORTISED—$1.75

In ordering, do not mutilate this sheet, but send the NUMBER of the Design, with Post Office Order or Check for the amount, and the order will be promptly filled and forwarded.

NO. 55

The Designs on this and the preceding page are shown in combination with ordinary rule and border, giving an idea how they may be used in numberless transpositions of color and arrangement.

PRICE, $2 50

OFFICE OF THE

NO 31 $4 00

NO 30.
PRICE $3 50

PRINTERS' CIRCULAR

CUT AND MORTISED

515, 517 & 519 MINOR STREET.

NO 31, $4.00 4 PLATES CUT AND MORTISED

NO. 47
PER PAIR, 4 PLATES
$2.00

TYPE
PRESSES
INKS

NO. 47
PER. PAIR, 4 PLATES
$2.00

NO. 43,—2 PLATES $2.25

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Printers' Circular

R. S. MENAMIN. Editor. "FREE AND UNSHACKLED." $1.50 per Annum.

VOL. IX. MAY, 1874. NO. 3.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

The PRINTERS' CIRCULAR will be issued Monthly, at $1·50 per annum, *invariably in advance*, or fifteen cents per number.

One page, each insertion	$25 00
Half page, each insertion	15 00
Quarter Page, each insertion	8 00
One Line, each insertion	25

R. S. MENAMIN,
517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

[Written for the Printers' Circular.]

THE GREAT GRAMMARIAN.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

An American, successful alike as a merchant and a lawyer, stricken by paralysis in a foreign land, accidentally urged some English school girls to the earnest study of their native language. No previous training had prepared him specially for the task of instruction, yet these casual words of friendly guidance expanded into a few cheerful lessons beside the suffering exile's sofa, and the enforced leisure of the invalid ripened the pleasant talks into Murray's Grammar and his English Reader, with its well-known train—the famous "Introd." and Supplement.

Long did these books maintain their sway in America, and yet longer continued as authority in England, where, in thirty years, the Abridgment had reached the glories of a ninety-fourth edition, and at a much later period maintained an annual sale of fifty thousand copies. Such was its uncontested supremacy in that country, that inimical Blackwood bewailed that, after forty years, the Grammar still reigned despotically over the young ladies' schools, from the Orkneys to the Cornish Scillys.

Generations of British infants dropped their h's through Murray's Speller; pursued their upward course through his graduated Grammars and Readers; studied geography and history by the aid of Peter Parley, with Webster's Dictionary for reference, and thus answered from the nursery the question—Who reads an American book?

Lindley Murray's life extended to eighty years—one-half of it passed in active, energetic exertion in America; the other half, fast bound to his sofa in England. The labors of his early life secured wealth for the enforced leisure of his later years, and the accident that made him a bookmaker was gratefully welcomed as the fortunate stimulus that prevented him from sinking into a hopeless paralytic.

A chance-made pedagogue, Murray was singularly free from the faults of his class. Walter Scott's sarcastic apology, that the man was mortal, and had been a schoolmaster, could never be needed in his defence.

With singular modesty, he was never betrayed into the belief that he was an author; but with the earnestness of honest conviction contented himself with the title of compiler. He could calmly assert that the denial of tense to the infinitive mood was a manifest error, without hinting that his opponent must be either a fool or a rascal, having a dangerous bias to infidelity. This composure allowed him to direct his way, with gentle serenity, amid the conflicts of criticism that usually arouse such virulent antagonisms, and make the difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee a matter of deadliest moment.

Small points of originality in the minute discussion of trite subjects are so frequently dilated into supreme importance, that there is a pleasant surprise in finding Murray modestly stating that the compiler trusts that the new plan of presenting important rules in large type, and the observations in small letter, will be considered conducive to that gradual and regular procedure which is so favorable to the business of instruction. He calmly dismisses the old fashion of monstrous foot-notes, by observing that they would not, it is imagined, be so likely to attract the perusal of youth, as a continued and uniform order of the several subjects.

With these few words he at once clears his way and clears his pages, and the importance of the matters so modestly noted is proved by the success of the Grammar. The impersonality of the writer is but another phase of the absence of vanity which led Murray to refuse his publishers' repeated requests to add his handsome portrait to his works, or swell the already teeming shelves with another autobiography.

The life which Murray considered as so barren of events and devoid of interest, is far from meriting the oblivion which has rested upon it, and will repay consideration by

showing those unconsidered trifles which prepared him for his singular and unlooked-for successes in literature.

On the banks of the beautiful Swatara, in what was then Lancaster, but which is now within the limits of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, John Murray owned a flour-mill, in which he prospered and grew rich. despite the demands of a family of twelve children. Despite also of the quiet teachings of his Quaker creed, he seems to have been a man of adventurous spirit, and increased his wealth by trading to the West Indies. The eldest of these twelve children was Lindley Murray, born in 1745.

When about six years old, the little lad was sent to Philadelphia to secure the better instruction of a Quaker Academy, and was for some time under the tuition of Ebenezer Kinnersley, afterwards Professor of Oratory and English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, but more widely known as the friend and correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and coadjutor in his famous researches and experiments in electricity.

Of this period little note has been taken, or of the time soon afterwards passed in North Carolina, where his father resided for a few years with his family for the more favorable prosecution of his affairs.

His business having been successfully extended, John Murray determined to establish himself in the city of New York, where he was long known as an active merchant, and esteemed for his success and integrity.

Lindley Murray, who had been a delicate and troublesome infant, had grown into a robust, vivacious, merry-hearted boy, decidedly averse to the restrictions of school and study. The instruction was sufficient, but the pupil was unwilling, and to prevent further waste of time, he was taken from school and introduced into his father's business.

Restless and passionate, he evinced so little aptitude for work that his perplexed parents sent him to the care of a friendly merchant in Philadelphia, hoping that absence from home, and the influence of strangers, would produce greater steadiness. This means, however, failed, and the boy was recalled to his home. As a last means of stimulating interest, John Murray now presented Lindley with some watches, and other matters, from the sale of which he was to reserve all the advantages. The transaction was so successful that the delighted lad was ready to devote himself with zeal to a business offering such prospects, when an unlucky event marred the brilliant opening.

John Murray was a strict disciplinarian, especially severe in his requirement that his sons should pass their evenings at home. During his absence, when it was impossible to obtain his consent, Lindley ventured to spend an evening at the house of his uncle, and by his uncle's request. Believing that he had kept the spirit of the command, if not the letter, the son was outraged, as well as astonished, at receiving a flogging for the offence, and—ran away.

The money obtained from the sale of the watches favored his escape. A suit of clothes, which effected a disguise, was obtained; his private property was carried secretly out of the house, and the indignant youth succeeded in departing without discovery. He went immediately to Burlington, New Jersey, where he entered an academy, and applied himself zealously to the acquisition of the French language, upon which he expected to build his future fortune.

After the lapse of some time, the yearning for his old friends became so strong, that the fiery young student resolved to soothe his feelings by a short visit to one of his boy-friends in Philadelphia.

This visit had been successfully accomplished, and, much refreshed in spirit, Murray was walking through the street to reach the conveyance in which he intended to return to his school, when he was warmly accosted by one of his father's particular friends. The lad, in his haste, unguardedly explained that he was just leaving town, when the gentleman thrust into his hand a letter, exclaiming gladly that it must be immediately conveyed to John Murray, and that he himself had been greatly vexed by having just missed the mail.

Lindley Murray continued his way, and started for Burlington in solemn perplexity. The conveyance of a letter was in those days a matter of moment. This epistle was evidently deemed important, and his honor was bound for its delivery. The lengthening miles seemed but to awaken his conscience, and he at length determined to abandon his contemplated journey and carry the letter to New York as speedily as possible. This was done; the letter was left at his father's door, and the lad returned to the hotel at the ferry, to spend the night and await the morning boat in which he could return. Secure in his disguise, and certain of his success, he was amazed at the entrance of his uncle. Some one acquainted with the facts had detected Lindley upon the street, and had prudently informed the uncle of the runaway's return.

The uncle, feeling himself the innocent cause of the estrangement, long and earnestly argued with the indignant youth; and at length, by the most pathetic picture of his mother's grief, induced the boy to accompany him to see her, if only for a moment, to convince her of his safety.

During the interview, John Murray entered unexpectedly, and with great wisdom welcomed his truant son with kindness, ignored all causes of estrangement, and volunteered to furnish him with a private tutor and instruction in the classics.

The grateful boy devoted himself to the agreeable studies with such attention that his health was endangered, and in his newly awakened zeal determined to be a lawyer.

The personal reasons which rendered him averse to merchandise and fond of the study of law, were privately elaborated with extreme care, the arguments on both sides being fully stated; and at length Lindley Murray presented them, in a well-drawn document, for the consideration of his father and his father's attorney.

The singularity of this performance, as well as its earnest-

ness, won the advocacy of the lawyer, and John Murray, induced by his advice, presented his son with an excellent law library, and entered him in an office where he was the fellow-student of John Jay.

Murray's marriage and admission to the bar occurred about the same time, and he was already achieving success as a lawyer when he was unexpectedly called to England by his father.

John Murray's health had failed, and as travel was urged upon him, he had availed himself of the requirements of business to visit England. In that country his health had improved, and he lengthened his stay, requiring the presence of his son for assistance in his affairs. Unexpected circumstances extended this sojourn, and Lindley Murray and his wife continued abroad for some time, leaving John Murray and his family still in England when they returned to New York in 1771.

His success at the New York bar was immediate, and was rapidly increasing, when the general derangement of public affairs closed the brilliant prospect. A severe attack of illness also rendered him incapable of exertion, and Lindley Murray retired to a country seat on Long Island, where he remained for several years amusing himself by hunting and fishing. This period of idleness he afterwards lamented, but these out-door exercises probably prepared him to endure his later sufferings, and tended to prolong his life.

Wearied of this leisure, and with recovered health, he returned to New York city. The occupation by the British made the pursuit of his profession impossible, and Murray established himself as a merchant, receiving heavy consignments and unlimited credit from his father in England. Prosperity crowned his exertions, and at the close of the Revolutionary War he was in possession of considerable wealth.

Another severe attack of illness left him very feeble, and he purchased a place on the Hudson, above New York, hoping to derive benefit from the change of air. As the improvement was but slight, he was urged to travel, and he visited the home of his infancy in Pennsylvania, and other beautiful places in that State, without any favorable result. The warmth of the Summers affected him so disastrously, that he at length decided on a short sojourn in England, from which country his father had returned with renewed vigor.

In a former visit Lindley Murray and his wife had won some friends in England, but all their relations were in America; and when they set out, in 1784, in the pursuit of health, they hoped for a speedy return to their home and friends.

The change of climate caused at first a renewal of strength, of which Murray was only too glad to avail himself; but it was speedily followed by a relapse into still greater prostration, which was but the prelude to a paralysis of forty years' duration.

Sadly relinquishing the hope of a prompt return to his native land, Murray purchased a house near York, where he enjoyed an ample revenue from his property in America.

For a time his strength permitted a daily ride in an easy carriage; this was then relinquished for a gentle tour of his grounds, in a garden chair; this again was abandoned, and for the last sixteen years of his life he was never moved, except from his bed to his sofa. This sofa he had brought with him from America, as the best resting-place upon shipboard, and upon it he passed the remainder of his life.

As the hopelessness of his condition was realized, Murray sought for mental employment. To authorship he had no special inclination; but the pious tendency of his thoughts, increased by solitary confinement, led him to the consideration of religious books. This study resulted in a species of compilation or collection of the testimonies of great and good persons in favor of piety and virtue.

This volume he had secretly printed in 1787, under the title of The Power of Religion on the Mind. An edition of five hundred copies was neatly prepared at his own expense, and he then distributed them gratuitously, accompanied by anonymous notes, among citizens of York.

Of the reception of the book he heard much, and feeling convinced of its utility, he published an edition in London. Several impressions appeared at other places, and he finally revised and enlarged the sixth edition, and appended his name. Considering the work as fitted for the religious instruction of the masses, he presented the copyright to persons whom he regarded as having special facilities for making it generally useful, and always afterwards looked upon it with satisfaction as a deed for the public benefit.

Another severe illness, in 1794, completed his prostration, and gave him leisure for the contemplation of the duties near at hand. His fortune permitted him the delight of performing many acts of private benevolence among the poor of the town of York, and he was soon well known for his generosity and interest in the general well-being of the inhabitants.

The Quakers were establishing a school for young girls, and endeavoring to render the course of instruction unusually complete. Murray, who was already highly esteemed by the members of his sect, was urgent in advising that the study of the English language should receive especial consideration. By the custom of the time this branch was much neglected, and he became interested in proving that this was a disastrous mistake.

Some of the young girls who were engaged as teachers in the school acknowledged their own ignorance of grammar, and applied to Lindley Murray for assistance in their difficulties. The occasional questions produced answers, which lengthened into pleasant little conversations, whose value was so marked that the young teachers urged their instructor to give them a more permanent form.

Thus unconsciously the invalid, seeking recreation, was led to the work, without which his life would have remained unknown.

A fuller consideration of the subject caused him to think that a grammar, containing a careful selection of the most useful matter adapted to the understanding and gradual progress of students, with special regard to the propriety and purity of the examples and illustrations, would be an improvement upon the grammars which had fallen under his notice. This he endeavored to accomplish, giving ample acknowledgment to the authors from whom he drew his stores.

In this modest manner he began his work, and, in the language of his sect, the way opened before him.

The rapid sale of the first edition of the Grammar surprised him greatly. Convinced of its utility, he prepared a more popular Abridgment for the use of young children, and this was soon followed by Exercises and a Key for more advanced pupils.

The new subject of thought stimulated his mind and improved his health, and under the impulse he amplified his original volume for the benefit of teachers and home students.

A carefully compiled reading book seemed but a fitting companion and illustration of the treatise on language, and this, in turn, was incomplete without an Introduction for younger, and a Supplement for older pupils.

The series now needed but one link, and that was furnished in a Spelling Book, which, to Murray's surprise, demanded more labor and thought in adaptation and graduation than any of the previous volumes.

The well-recognized difficulty in finding French books suited to the perusal of English children, caused him to complete his task by a similar series of Readers in that language.

When possible, Murray had his books printed in York, under his own supervision, believing that good paper, simple and elegant type, with general accuracy and neatness, were essential in educational works.

Revision was with him held as a conscientious duty, and he thoroughly lived up to his opinion that the change of a word, even the variation of a phrase may alter obscurity into clearness, remove an objection, or overcome a difficulty.

Murray published a revision and amplification of the English Grammar in 1808, in two volumes octavo. This he considered his crowning work, and with strong good sense determined to retire from the field with all his honors thick upon him. The glory already won would be thus assured, and he frankly confessed that he feared to fall into the easy failing of a morbid humor for writing.

Having always refused to write an account of his life, or furnish materials for any such sketch, Lindley Murray at length, in 1809, was induced by his friend, Elizabeth Franks, to write her a series of letters, giving a brief description of the most important events of his career. These letters she was to be allowed to retain and use after his death in a biography. Miss Franks had resided with him many years as the chosen friend of himself and his wife, and was intimately acquainted with the whole course of his literary career. With slight additions from her own pen, these letters furnish a pleasant account of a rather unusually happy life, and leave upon the memory a picture of a gentle, genial, polite, young-looking old man, sitting upright upon his sofa, occasionally glancing with pleasure out upon a flower garden, and contentedly making the best use of the good gifts still in his possession.

Lindley Murray accepted his sad fate, not only with the cheerful acquiescence of sincere piety, but with all the propriety of a clear judgment. He abandoned all medicine, strenuously resorting to regular habits, temperate diet, careful and wholesome methods of ventilation, and a moderate temperature, with friction as the only application for a relief from pain. Under this regimen he maintained a remarkable degree of health and cheerfulness, while his fresh face and youthful expression surprised every beholder.

The immense sales of his books produced a large annual income for many years, but from this he never derived any personal advantage. The fortune acquired in America was always sufficient for his support, and the additional sum was invariably devoted to works of charity and benevolence. Among these was the education, for a number of years, of several poor children in York, a service of great use before the establishment of free schools.

In his will, after ample provision for his wife, and liberal donations to his friends and a number of poor people, he left bequests to the British and Foreign Bible Society, to the African Institution, and to several charitable institutions of the town of York. The residue, at his wife's decease, was to be created into a permanent fund in New York City, the income of which was to be appropriated to liberating black people who may be held in slavery, and assisting them when freed; in giving their descendants, or the descendants of other black persons, suitable education, and in promoting the civilization and instruction of the Indians of North America.

Lindley Murray died in 1826, at the age of eighty. He had been an exile from his country for forty years; yet the words of this will carry the fancy back to the beautiful river along which his childish steps had strayed, and we can but wonder if he bore through those lingering years the memory of the teachings of

> That bold-hearted yeomanry, honest and true,
> Who, haters of fraud, give to labor its due;
> Whose fathers of old sang in concert with thine,
> On the banks of Swatara, the songs of the Rhine;
> The pure German pilgrims, who first dared to brave
> The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave.

THE Bible is now printed in no less than two hundred languages; in 1854, it was printed in only fifty.

A DAUGHTER of Charles Dickens has appeared as an authoress. Her first book, recently published, is favorably spoken of by the critics.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PRINTERS' CIRCULAR BY JACOB GLASER.

[From the Journal of Printing, Type Founding, and Accessory Arts.]

NEWSPAPER PRESSES AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

As our last article was devoted to the description of presses for general work, we will now proceed to a review of newspaper machines, which must be divided into two classes—two and four cylinder, with flat beds, and rotary cylinder presses, printing on rolls of endless paper.

Of the two-cylinder machines, there is but one on exhibition by König & Bauer. It requires two feeders, has flyers, is not intended for points, prints large double sheets, at the forward and backward motion of the cylinder, and cuts the sheets after printing; it has a color arrangement and distribution-table on each end of the bed, and is rated at 3,500 copies per hour.

Of four-cylinder newspaper presses, three are on exhibition, namely, from Alauzet *fils* and Marinoni, in Paris, and Hummel, in Berlin. Our space is not sufficient to give a detailed description of the relative merits of these complicated machines; we will therefore content ourselves with a general reference. Should any one wish to purchase one of these costly machines, he will certainly acquaint himself with the performance, the motion and speed, and the solidity of construction, by personal observation, and make inquiry as to the experience of the builder. We will content ourselves by saying that, of the three presses on exhibition, Hummel's makes the most unfavorable impression. The unfinished appearance of the machine leads one to suppose that a great scarcity of files was a marked feature in the establishment from which it emanated. Besides, from the difficulty of approach to the bed, the task of correcting or revising on press is rendered troublesome, and no apparent efforts have been made to simplify the mechanism of the machine. The general defective appearance is made stronger by comparison with the well-finished press of König & Bauer standing next to it, and we are almost forced to the conclusion that the Hummel press is placed on exhibition to show the superiority of the former. We know full well that outward finery adds nothing to the capacity of a machine, but, as outward appearance adds something to our attraction in society, so our most capable press builders have not declined to follow the fashion by clothing the products of their skill in attractive dress. In order to challenge the attention of a visitor to a world's exhibition, something more than the usual attraction is necessary. Our readers cannot upbraid us with having gone into ecstasies over foreign productions where the Germans have shown superiority, although we have given the French credit for peculiar foresight, while our dear neighbors labor under the modest impression that they alone are capable of producing anything perfect. As to the three four-cylinder machines before us, the French have certainly earned the preference over the German, and of the former, Marinoni takes the lead. While the Alauzet machine, with four cylinders of small diameter, shows an evident striving after effect, the Marinoni machine combines solidity with elegance, which must be taken into consideration along with the other qualities of the press. Through the kindness of Herr Frauenlob, the well-known agent of Marinoni, the press was put in motion, so that the visitor could get a proper idea of its capability, notwithstanding it was not supplied with a form. König & Bauer, and the Augsburg Works, both builders of four-cylinder machines, have none on exhibition.

The rotary newspaper machines represent the Augsburg Works, Marinoni, Reiszer (in the Pavilion of the *New Free Press*), built by Sigl, and the Victory Press.

Those who have read a description of the Walter press, in a previous number, can form an idea of the Augsburg machine, called The Endless, except that the parts are made on a smaller scale, to suit German wants and the sizes of certain papers, as, for instance, the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin *Börsen Zeitung*, and others. In other respects, the points of resemblance are marked, especially in the apparatus for taking the wet paper from the rollers, to obviate too much moisture, and subsequent liability to tear while being printed. The paper is then placed in a stand or frame, in position to lessen the distance to be traveled. The distributing rollers are covered with cotton cloth instead of felt (first introduced by Herr Lott, director of the *Presse*, on his Walter presses), and attention has been paid to the protection of the exposed cog-wheels from dust or foreign substances, by providing proper coverings. The entire build of the machine is pleasing, and its clean workmanship must commend it to the favor of the most unpracticed eye. Had we the good fortune to see it constantly at work, it would give us increased pleasure to note the precise motion of the different parts. A prospectus of the Augsburg Machine Works is being printed upon it, with frequent stoppages; and we are at a loss to understand why the form is printed without making ready. Nearly all the copies examined by us were too gray, and in parts scarcely readable. This is certainly not the way to dispel the doubts which commonly arise in regard to new machines. The press, including the driving-wheel and paper-roll, occupies a space 4 metres long, 2.7 metres wide, and 1.7 metres high; requires five-horse power, and it is claimed will print on both sides and cut 12,000 sheets per hour; it requires the attention of one man, and, as the machine piles the sheets, he need only exercise a supervision while the press is in motion.

About the Marinoni rotary press, for printing from rolls of paper, we have no need to speak at present; our description in a former number of this paper having been so exhaustive, that we can add nothing to it.

Reiszer's machine, as we have heretofore said, stands in

the pavilion of the *Neuen Freien Presse*, and is engaged in printing the newspaper for the Exhibition. About this also we have little to say, as we have already described it in a former paper, and noted the difference between it and the original Marinoni press. We wish to remark here, however, that the wetting apparatus on the Reiszer machine seems to be better adapted for the purpose than that attached to the Marinoni. On the latter the water is brought in contact with the paper by means of a metal cylinder, while the former is provided with a felt-covered roller for the same purpose, thus giving the paper a more uniform dampness. The press stands in the centre of the pavilion; is a large structure, and made still more imposing by the addition of a folding machine on each side, which do not, however, assist one in forming a favorable opinion of the press for rapid work—the folding operation being often impeded by the clogging of the sheets and necessitating the stoppage of the whole machinery. Besides, it is stated that the hydraulic machine, from which the press derives its power (it seems strange that no steam attachment was made from the main building), is not of sufficient capacity, and consequently only 4,000 per hour are printed and folded, while the press is calculated to do three or four times that amount of work. Whether the builder (Sigl, of Vienna,) is not in some measure at fault, cannot be determined by a mere casual observation. But the presumption is not altogether wrong, when we take a review of the fast presses delivered by this maker; but, be this as it may, it would indeed be a wonder if a machine of such ponderous and complicated mechanism would give complete satisfaction on a first trial.

We will pass, for a short time, from our review of machinery, step into the pavilion of the *Neuen Freien Presse* (New Free Press), and take a look into a printing office—such a one as would satisfy the ambition of many a printer, but which, to most, will only remain a pleasant dream. Light, pleasure, room—the three requisites so often looked for in vain in Gutenberg's workshops—are pre-eminent in this monumental structure, this Temple of Art. The last expression, which, in most cases, as applied to printing offices, has only an ironical meaning, can with truth be applied to this. Everything which can forward or lighten the labor has been furnished by Herr Reiszer, and the result is shown in productions of elegance and practical usefulness. The imposing stones are of white marble; the chases, of various sizes, and suited to the work in hand; the compositor can find all he needs, in complete order; the alleys are spacious; in short, everything seems adapted to make the labor of the compositor light and pleasant. On the other side of the pavilion is the stereotype department, one of Sigl's machines, a hand press, the water power machine, etc. At the entrance, alongside of the large machine, we find a collection of the numbers of the *Neuen Freien Presse*, bound in monthly parts; while on the wall two large maps show the location of places in both hemispheres. Places for editors, clerks, etc., take up the remaining space in the pavilion, which we pronounce, without fear of contradiction, to be one of the most interesting objects in the Exhibition.

We will now retrace our steps to the Machine Hall, where we find, before Pillar 10C, in the main naive, a Victory Press. A description of this machine has already been made known in German publications on printing, from articles in English trade papers, from which we were led to look for a press of large structure; we find, however, that in regard to size, this machine does not surpass our ordinary fast presses, its dimensions being 5 feet 6 inches high, 9 feet broad, and 12 feet long, English measurement; but the crotchet follows naturally, when we say that the above is only the surface measurement. The subterranean part covers the same space. The machine combines the printing and folding apparatus, the former in the upper, the latter in the lower part, and the build is of a substantial and serviceable character. Both ends of the machine are supplied with a coloring apparatus; at one end the apparatus is open to the view, while at the other it is covered with a table, over which, by means of several iron rollers, the paper is conducted from the rolls to the printing cylinder, which is set in the centre, while on each side repose the stereotype cylinders; between these and the coloring apparatus are two iron cylinders, on which the distributing rollers revolve, and carry the colors at the side of the form cylinder. Above the iron cylinder a roller is placed for regulating the color and taking off surplus ink. By this means all necessary precautions are taken for insuring a uniformity of color during the fastest movement of the press. The paper passes between the first stereotype and first printing cylinder, winding around the latter to the second stereotype cylinder, and after being printed, is conducted to the cutting cylinder; the sheets are then carried by means of bands to the folder, and are folded into quarto size. That these ends have been accomplished by no simple mechanism, is shown by the fact that on the side of the machine from which the motion is derived, there are more than twenty cog-wheels, neither of which are covered by a protecting plate or other safeguard, thus increasing the possibility of accidents.

The Victory press is open to the objection that it does not wet its paper, which, as is the case with the Bullock press, must be attended to beforehand. The wetting apparatus of the former is not unlike that of the latter. The paper passes from the roll over an opening in a hollow cylinder, containing water, in which a brush revolves, which throws the water through the cavity of the cylinder on to the paper in its onward passage. The paper is then wound up on the other side. If the offices in which the Victory press is used can always afford the time for wetting the paper in this manner, then there is still the objection that the whole roll must be wet, instead of the exact amount required to be used; and whether the damp paper,

in rolling up, preserves the proper tension when placed upon the printing cylinder, so as not to allow of any movement, is another question which we would not like to answer in the affirmative. The stereotype apparatus for making the semi-circular plates is not on exhibition, while the machine for shaving the plates is in position; it contains a plain trough, in which the plates are placed, face underneath, while the back is acted upon by a roller set with knives running diagonally, resulting in a shaving process which takes away all inequalities—a leading consideration on this, as on all presses requiring convex plates.

Mr. Milburn, a compositor in the London *Times* office, who produced a set of verses in honor of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, has received an autograph letter of thanks from the Empress of Russia.

An arbitration movement has been set on foot in Germany, by which the Master Printers' Association and the Compositors' Society respectively agree to uphold and abide by the prices established by them in May, 1873. The master printers promise, on their part, that nothing shall be done to cause a rupture; and the compositors, on the other hand, agree that no strike shall be resorted to by them, and that any grievances and troubles arising, they shall be submitted to an arbitration committee, composed of an equal number from both sides. There are to be twelve local committees, three of masters, and three of journeymen each; and one principal arbitration jury of twenty-four members, whose decisions will be final, will sit at Leipsic. It is said that this is the first arbitration movement of any magnitude in Germany, consequently it will be watched with considerable interest.

The printing trade in Edinburgh is reported quite dull, with no immediate prospect of an improvement, unless something unforeseen should arise, which is not anticipated. This slackness is particularly felt in the machine department of some of the offices, so much so, that many are only running on half-time, while others have been temporarily closed up. Quite a number of machine-minders lately seceded from the Edinburgh Typographical Society, in consequence of some unexplained grievances which they no longer wished to submit to. They intend taking some measure to form a Society of their own, but the others will give them no encouragement, and will discountenance any action looking to a separate organization. Had the step been taken at a different time, and under different circumstances, they would have received every encouragement. As it is at present, the disruption is looked upon as unwise and uncalled for. It is hoped, however, that some measure will be devised that will lead to an amicable settlement of the trouble, as it causes much anxiety and trouble on the part of those who desire to see the Typographical Society flourish and prosper.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

In the Senate of the United States, on April 13, 1874, Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, made the following statement:

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a memorial of certain employing printers of this city, have instructed me to make a report in writing; and as the allegations of this memorial affect the Congressional Printer, who is an officer in the Senate, and as he is charged with malfeasance which he could not have committed except in complicity with the judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and Senators and Representatives, I think it proper, with your permission, for me to briefly state the conclusions to which the Senate committee have arrived on those points.

The allegations of these memorialists are four in number. The first is that the Congressional Printer prints the records of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims where the United States is not a party, for which the memorialists say there is "no warrant of law," and that the Congressional Printer "has neither law nor justice" in proceeding to execute the work required. The law on this point is explicit. Repeated statutes require that all the executive, legislative, and judicial printing shall be executed at the Government Printing Office, and the appropriation bills contain items for printing for the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court. Of course the appropriation is administered by the judges themselves. The printer has no right to inquire into the propriety of the order of the court. I believe, although there has been some complaint made of the decisions of the court, there has been no appeal yet provided for from the Supreme Court to the Congressional Printer. And so far from violating the law in what he has done, he would have violated the law if he had done otherwise. Whether it is proper that the records in these cases should be printed at the public expense is a matter which he has no right to inquire into. This is discussed somewhat in the report, and provided for in a bill.

The second allegation is that the work for the Custom Houses and Post Offices throughout the country is executed at the Government Printing Office at 25 to 30 per cent. beyond the price that it could be done for at private contract. What the work could be done for at private contract I do not know. I presume that the work could be done by private contract, where the daily hours of labor are ten, instead of eight, cheaper than at the Government Printing Office; but it has not been done by private contract at anything like the present cost of the work. Some years ago the Committee on Printing had an investigation of this matter, which resulted in ordering all the binding for all the Departments and all the executive offices of the Government to be executed at the Government Printing Office, which ran up the cost of binding to more than three times the old amount. Every blank-book—the custom houses, post offices, internal revenue offices—is done at the Govern-

ment Printing Office. There is appended to this report a letter from the chief clerk of the Treasury Department to the Congressional Printer, in which he says that the work is 50 per cent. better and 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than it was when it was done under contract.

The third allegation is that the printing of the Patent Office can be executed by contract at 30 per cent. below the cost at the Government Printing Office. The printing of the Patent Office was transferred from contractors to the Government Printing Office after a very thorough investigation by the Committee on Printing of both Houses. We found great irregularities and extravagance, and it resulted in changing the whole system and abolishing the very expensive work which we had been printing, and that cost something like $200,000 a year, (I think $240,000), and it would have been at least $350,000 by this time. An *Official Gazette* has been substituted, which is printed weekly, and which brings the information down almost to the very day of publication; whereas, the old system only gave it from about twelve months to a year and a half after the patents had been granted; and this is issued in large part by subscription, not, as the memorialists say, at a dollar a year, but at five dollars a year, or, when only a single copy is taken at one Post Office, at six dollars a year. The idea of this *Gazette* was suggested by the present Commissioner of Patents, whom I regard as a very valuable and efficient officer; and it has made the Patent Office publications more accessible, more valuable, and a good deal cheaper.

The fourth allegation is that the Congressional Printer, contrary to law, prints the speeches of members of Congress. That is not contrary to law, but it is an express compliance with law. The memorialists evidently suppose that these speeches which are printed for members of Congress are printed at the public cost. I need not inform you, sir, that the very creditable punctuality with which the bills come in to us for those speeches, if they are any evidence of the way in which the Government Printer does his other work, shows that he looks out sharply for the public interest. The memorialists evidently suppose that these speeches are printed at the public expense to be distributed for our convenience. As every Senator knows, we pay for them ourselves at cost, and 10 per cent. in addition, as provided by law.

The memorialists have also brought to the attention of the committee two other matters. They say that the eight-hour law has had a damaging effect upon the printing business in this city. They also say that the prices of the Government printing are practically controlled by the men who perform the work; that there is in this city a Typographical Society composed entirely of the employés, who, without consulting the employers, fix the prices of printing as they see fit, and have fixed them, as the memorialists allege, at from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than anywhere else.

The law of Congress did once require the Congressional Printer to pay the same prices that were paid in private establishments in the city. That law has been repealed; but the memorialists allege, and the Congressional Printer in a reply to their letter admits, that the force of the Society is so strong that, although the law compelling him to adopt the prices that are paid by private establishments here is repealed, yet he has been obliged to do it. The memorialists say that more than half the members of this Society belong to the Government Printing Office, so that when the Society meets and the proposition is made to increase the rate of wages, although those who are employed in private establishments may not want to do it, they can be voted down by those who are employed at the Government establishments, they being the majority of all the printers here. They therefore fix the rate. That rate being fixed, the private establishments are obliged to submit to it, or else their printers all leave them; and the private establishments having submitted to it, then the Government Printer must pay the same rate.

These are the allegations which the memorialists make.

The cost of type-setting since I have been connected with this committee has increased, I think, from about twenty-six cents an hour to fifty cents an hour, and the amount of work has been increased by putting upon the Government Office all the printing of the blanks and all the blank books of the Treasury and all the other Executive Departments. The committee report a bill which I ask to have printed with the report.

AN ACT TO FURTHER REGULATE THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Congressional Printer to cause all work in the Government Printing Office to be executed in the best and most economical manner for the interests of the Government, and it shall not be lawful for him to pay higher prices for labor than the average of the prices that are paid in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for similar labor.

SEC. 2. That the Congressional Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall have authority to cause any printing and binding that he is lawfully directed to execute, to be done by private contract whenever he shall find it for the interest and convenience of the Government so to do. The Congressional Printer shall state in his annual report all contracts so entered into during the preceding year, the names of the parties thereto, the prices paid, the manner in which the work has been performed, and the advantage or disadvantage to the Government.

SEC. 3. That the Congressional Printer shall, on the second Monday of December of each year, submit to the Joint Committee on Printing a detailed list of prices for the printing and binding for the Executive Departments and the judiciary during the coming year, which list of prices, when approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be used in charging the work done for the Executive Departments and the judiciary during the ensuing year.

SEC. 4. That from and after the close of the present fiscal year the Congressional Printer shall print no records of cases pending in the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court unless the United States shall be appellant or plaintiff in error therein; but in cases wherein the United States is not appellant or plaintiff in error, the record shall be printed under the direction of the court at the cost of the parties bringing such record into court, which costs in the Supreme Court shall be taxed as any other costs in the case.

The bill was read and passed to the second reading.

IT is reported that the journeymen printers of Edinburgh will soon petition the Home Secretary for interference in the matter of the Factory Act, it being a dead letter in that city.

HAVE WE ANY MUDDLERS?

The following article, taken from a recent number of the London *Press News*, describes a curious race of job printers that has grown up in Old England. It is reproduced here simply as a warning, for of course no such "muddling" printers are to be found in this "great and glorious," etc. country.

A CHAPTER ON MUDDLERS.

Muddlers are a much more numerous class of people than many of us are aware of. They abound in all trades, large or small, and may be very easily distinguished by the peculiar characteristics which are most prominent in their every-day business transactions. It is the muddlers in the printing business that this chapter touches upon, and most of them will be found to be allied to the genus "Cock Robin." How often will it happen that an experienced and practical printer, who may not be at the time the proprietor of an office, prefers to put his jobs out to be done, and for that purpose will select some small establishment in a by-street, where it is written up in bold letters, "Cheap Printing Office." The first step into such an office, and the very first glance round, by an experienced eye, will at once tell the visitor that he is about to enter the precincts of Muddledom. This peculiar aspect is not a consequence of the office being a small one, because very many small offices are pictures of neatness, order, and regularity. But in the office of a muddler you will find everything to be quite the contrary; pi and disorder everywhere abound. For the want of a bulk or a board, jobs are dropped on the press, or on the back of a galley, or sometimes on the floor, or the stairs. Picking is the order of the day for almost everything that is wanted; and at times you may see a stereo. form, or one which has been worked in colors, dropped and picked without having ever undergone any cleansing process whatever. This, upon inquiry, would be found to be owing to the fact that there was no lye; or the brush was worn out, and the old hand-broom which used to do duty at times for the brush was also not to be found. Muddlers never have any time to clear away, but by dint of industrious picking, when most of the large letters, quadrats, leads, and reglets are taken away from a job, the rest is allowed to go into pi, to be cleared at the first opportunity.

Your inveterate muddler seldom or never gives clear instructions to any one, and when he receives an order for a job, has it set up and hurried to press, without having the time to enter it into an order-book; and the consequence is, that as Mr. Muddler has just been called out in a hurry to see his neighbor the grocer about some new show-bills, the job is worked off and lifted at a guess, and is half picked into the next, which is also in a great hurry, before Mr. M. gets home to find out that they have not printed the right number. As it will often happen that certain alterations are necessary in a job, and these are given verbally, all in a hurry, to the party who has to work it off, the consequence is that they are done wrong, and the job has to be worked over again, to the utter destruction of all profit.

A muddler will take any amount of work which may be brought to him, and promise it all as desired, without the slightest idea of keeping any of his promises. The consequence of this insane conduct is the loss of many a good customer through want of punctuality. It is not only in the mode and manner of doing their work that muddlers are notorious, but also in the way they hash-up their accounts. Seldom or never can you get an invoice with your work when it has been done by a muddler. Your customer asks for his account; you go to Mr. Muddler and tell him you must have his bill there and then. So, while he is perhaps working off a job at press, with his youngest errand-boy at the roller, he makes out your account very roughly on the back of a galley with a bit of chalk, all in a hurry, and gives you a total sum as the amount. When the job is paid for, he may by chance, while smoking his pipe after supper, just add up the items roughly with a bodkin on a lead, and find that he has forgotten one item, which is too much to lose on a small job, but which, being too late to charge, he is obliged to forsake with a sigh, as it carries all profit with it. He, however, consoles himself with the fact that the next time the same customer brings him a job he will put this item on to it, and so make it all right; but the result of this system of making even generally turns out to his loss, as the customer, by comparing notes with other printers, finds he is being charged too high, and so never goes to Mr. Muddler again, after insisting upon the removal of the excess.

Let all young beginners studiously avoid the muddling system; for it is like being tightly fixed in a groove, and if you once get into the fix, it is ten to one if you ever get out of it. Keep constantly before the eye the price of everything bought for the purpose of being used. Have a paper-book, and put down the cost of every ream of paper, so that in estimating for a job you may at a glance see the value of the paper it will require. In your work-book have columns ruled for paper, case, press, binding, and sundries, and keep these items posted up daily, so that as soon as a job is finished the total charges upon it appear all before you. By careful and punctual bookkeeping, and writing up all the charges incidental to a job, the accounts of a small printer might be so well kept that, on his sudden demise or illness, a friend could make out all his accounts if it was required. By all means, every week see how you stand, and jot down on one leaf the amount you have paid as wages, and on the other the amount earned for work, and when you have done this, and deducted all other charges against your earnings, you will see at a glance whether you are working hard at a loss, as too many muddlers do, whether you are merely gaining twenty shillings for every sovereign you receive, or whether you are paying your way and living out of debt. Whatever you may do, try and avoid the plan of constantly borrowing, for nothing gets a

man more into a muddle than this. It may so happen that, to meet an occasional emergency, a small tradesman might want to borrow a sum for a few days, with the prospect of having to collect more than the amount of the loan within the time promised. Such a timely assistance is often the saving of a man's credit, but it is wrong to perpetuate the system, and when a tradesman finds that he cannot meet his periodical payments without having recourse to artificial capital in the way of accommodation bills, or constant loans from friends, till they weary of him and his necessities, it is quite time for him to stop such a trade, which will only drag him down lower and lower into the depths of poverty, debt, and muddleism, as long as he continues it.

So much for muddling on a small scale. When the system is carried on in a large office it is very much worse, because the loss is greater. Muddlers often work by fits and starts, and in a large concern it will often happen that Mr. Muddler will absent himself from his business for a time, although, be it remembered, it prospers in such a case quite as well without his personal interference. A sudden whim seems to wake him up, and he takes a notion into his head that all is going wrong in his absence, because, perhaps, some doubtful customer, who ought never to have been trusted, is found to be in the *Gazette* some morning while Mr. M. is sipping his congou and skimming his *Times*. Off he rushes to the office in a pet, and a fret, and a fever, and then he begins at once to exercise his muddling propensities over everybody with whom he comes into contact. The counting-house fag—who does duty as clerk, collector, proof-reader, and special messenger—is bullied till his ears tingle, because he has not collected certain accounts, and is sent off post haste after them, on a threat of dismissal if he does not succeed. All the overseers come in for their share of the storm; perhaps there is too much overtime going on for the amount of work done, or the cost of gas and coal is ruinous; he will not have a man or a boy at work for anybody after regular hours, be the customer who he may; he declares he loses by night work all he earns in the day; gives positive injunctions that no one shall order a sheet of paper or an ounce of type in his absence; goes through the office discharging right and left for petty or imaginary offences; and when he has done his best to put everything into a sad muddle, he starts off home to writhe and torture himself into a fume of worry and vexation.

By such means as these it is very easy to put a large office into a regular muddle, but it is not so easy to put it right again, owing to the extensive nature of the machinery thus disorganized, and the number of hands thrown into a state of reckless confusion, all of which never comes right again until Mr. Muddler has had to retract all his insane orders, apologized to those he cannot afford to offend, and has also re-engaged the victims of his temper whom he had previously discharged. This class of muddlers, as it will be admitted, have the opportunity of doing more harm than the smaller ones, in the same way that a railway locomotive, in exploding, will injure more people than if a common kitchen tea-kettle was the article which collapsed.

Muddling is only another name for bad management, and of this there are plenty of instances on record in every trade and in every town. How often will it happen that a father builds up a fine business for his sons to kick down by their inveterate muddling, or snobbishness to old customers. In London alone such instances abound in nearly every street. Customers who have done their part to build up the business to a high reputation, and who have always been in the habit of being waited on by the principals, do not improve on the idea of having to transact their negotiations and instructions with a clerk, who may not be over-courteous or attentive. So it soon happens that their custom is transferred elsewhere.

There is no business under the sun which may so soon go wrong by muddling as that of a printer. Unless everything in connection with a job is properly valued and estimated for, the printer is bound to lose by it. The absence of a proper calculation when an estimate is given is the reason why so many small businesses come to grief, in which the proprietor, with one or two of his children, a cheap journeyman, and one or two grown-up lads, work like "niggers" all the week, and yet everything, somehow, seems to be at almost starvation point. The proprietor says he never worked so hard in all his life, and yet he can hardly keep the wolf from the door, try all he may. When a job is brought to him at somebody else's prices, he is asked if he can do 10,000 bills at some startling low price. He pauses, looks glum, and scratches his head, which the customer notices, and so adds by way of inducement, "Cash down, as soon as done!" This settles the matter at once, and the job is taken in and done. In some cool moment, however, Mr. Muddler goes into the cost of it, and finds that, as he gets his paper on credit at a high price, and works the job at press, instead of at job-treadle, as the previous printer did, he is the composition out of pocket by it. He consoles himself, however, by saying that it was a ready-money job, so he could not refuse it at the price. But it will soon be found out that even ready-money at a loss is not so good as credit at a good price. There is no filling up the vacuum caused by loss unless the loss is increased by so doing, and the evil day of reckoning is only postponed and not abolished. At the present prices paid for job work, no printer can get a decent living by buying his paper at long credit and pulling off his work at the hand-press; all that sort of thing has gone by forever, and may well be termed muddling, not printing, as any young journeyman will find out to his cost whenever he tries the experiment. Any one but a muddler would see this at once; but such persons, being always in a sort of fog and semi-delusion, go on blundering and floundering till they tumble head over heels in the mire, and are too much hurt ever to be able to get fairly on their feet again. By all means, then, have a proper horror of muddlers and muddling.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1874.

THE MODEL JOURNAL.

Desultory man, studious of change, has created an endless variety in the newspaper, while the attrition of events through war and peace, and good and evil fortune, has so added to the diversification that the original standard seems hard to find; but luckily, despite all the washings of the sea of time, high on the pinnacle of fame, still stands erect the first—the primitive journal—thanking the fates that it is not as other newspapers are.

King-Chau might be the name of a pickle, but it is in fact the title of the only newspaper that never has been in a pickle. In the language of the barbarians, it is known as the Pekin *Gazette*, but in the Flowery Land, its more august title may be translated as the *Court Transcript*.

For some inscrutable reason, the Chinese invented printing by movable types, having a language that needs no movable types, and a people that does not want printing. To complete the oddity of the matter, they carried the art immediately to its best and most obvious application—the newspaper, and bestowed a glorious gift on an ungrateful world.

Power everywhere eagerly accepted printing as a convenient method of trumpeting the mandates of the monarch. Chinese and Venetian despots, as well as English ones, were well pleased with seeing their sublime utterances sent abroad by a new slave, and sanctioned the *Gazette* with august approval.

Among the free peoples of the West, the kings were soon taught their error; the new servant proved insubordinate, and the royal "thus far and no farther," could not long bind the popular mind. In England, Dick Steele improved upon the idea of the *Gazette*, and at sundry times and at sundry places, other improvements were won and paid for by fines, imprisonment, and death.

But in China no modifications were demanded, and *King-Chau* is just what it ought to be—the *Gazette*, pure and simple, telling daily exactly what the Government chooses to tell, without any impertinence of comment. It preserves the pleasantly conservative shape of a pamphlet of seven by four inches, stitched into a cover of yellow paper, thus proving its orthodoxy by its tint, the true blue of the Flowery Land being a bright buff.

Barbarians accuse the Pekin *Gazette* of being slow—of never hearing of uprisings, revolutions, and other absurd dissatisfactions; but it performs its duty with a quiet conscience, and enjoys, not a green, but a yellow and mellow old age. As the official record, it announces changes in office, items of intelligence relating to the laws, taxation, or such events as the Government thinks fit to communicate. It prints in its columns memorials, remonstrances, and petitions, all couched in the most respectful and conservative terms, appending such neat answers as, "It is known," "It has been seen," or, "The request has been granted." Government orders are strengthened by the corroboration of the addenda, "Regard this;" or, in its fuller form, "Regard this as from the Throne."

Free permission is granted to reprint or transcribe the *Gazette*, without comment or alteration; and in the provinces of China, many persons are engaged in copying and abridging the original newspaper, in order to furnish it at a reduction of price.

Altogether, *King-Chau* must be regarded as a pre-eminently successful newspaper, and should be congratulated for escaping many of the sorrows that, in other lands, have been experienced by its less fortunate younger brothers.

PIED AGAIN.

The English authorities had at length agreed to accept the derivation of the typographic term "pi" from the name of the antique Church service-book known as the Pye.

This book, being printed by Caxton, and furnishing much employment to the early English printers, who found it very ill-arranged and difficult of reproduction, was presumed to have given to the profession the well-known term now descriptive of a confused mass of type.

This comfortable conclusion was only reached in order to be fatally disturbed by the unlucky recollection that the French printers use as an equivalent the phrase, *mettre en pâté*, this *pâté* being undoubtedly the work of a pastry-cook and not of a printer. The Germans also use *zwiebelfische*, or onion-fish, meaning a sort of *olla podrida* or hashed-up dish—a Salmagundi, with the spice omitted.

Under this weight of opposing testimony, it is probable that the more venerable and imposing derivation must be abandoned, and the more common one substituted of the plain pie, or mixed meat and spices baked in pastry. This pie must have, however, been a very good thing in its way, if we credit the savory description given by Walter Scott, of the midnight feasting of the Lion-hearted Richard with Friar Tuck.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 2.

At a meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held on April 18th, the following officers were elected:

President—Wm. B. Eckert.
First Vice-President—Thos. A. Hampton.
Second Vice-President—C. B. Ramsey.
Recording Secretary—Hugh J. Durborow.
Financial Secretary—Samuel D. Carter.
Treasurer—Charles Gelwicks.
Delegates to International Typographical Union—L. M. Meyer, Delos C. Hills, and John Crowe.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The International Typographical Union will convene in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, June 1st, and it is expected that the Subordinate Unions throughout the United States and the Canadas will be well represented. The business that will be brought before it will doubtless, as in former years, be deliberated upon with calmness and good judgment; and whatever will tend to enhance and benefit the craft at large will be taken up and acted upon with caution and prudence.

The Committee of Arrangements, appointed by Union No. 8, are doing all in their power in making arrangements for the reception of delegates, and to render their stay, while in the city, as pleasant as possible. With this object in view, nothing will be left undone that good management and foresight can accomplish.

Mr. W. R. McLean, of Washington, D. C., President of the International Union, has been re-elected a delegate by a large majority, having received the highest number of votes ever cast for any one delegate by No. 101. Mr. McLean may well feel proud of the honor thus conferred upon him. He is an able officer, and possessed of the qualities requisite to fill the office which he now occupies with such general satisfaction.

The following are the names of the delegates chosen as far as heard from. Owing to the failure of the several Secretaries to forward the names, we are unable to publish a complete list.

PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—L. M. Meyer, Delos C. Hills, and John Crowe.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Theo. S. Conklin, Thomas Burke, Michael Kivlin, and Wm. H. Bodwell.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—Henry White.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—C. B. Cobb, W. A. Hutchinson, and M. B. Mills.
PEORIA, No. 29.—John R. Griffith; alternate, John A. Willey.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—Samuel Woodman.
MACON, No. 84.—R. R. Ricks.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—Jas. H. O'Bannon.
NORWICH, No. 100.—Homer Bliss.
WASHINGTON, No. 101.—Wm. R. McLean, John M. Richards, and Allen Coffin.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—H. C. Collins; alternate, R. S. Stevens.
MONTREAL, No. 145.—P. A. Crossby and P. Griffard.
PRESSMEN'S UNION (Washington), No. 1.—W. D. Redfield.

SUMMER JAUNTS.

A French tourist, bent on philosophical investigation, was taught by a severe experience that as the American Summer is too hot to permit the people to stay at home—they all go traveling.

It is good to understand the meaning of things, and this explanation is perhaps sufficient.

Anyhow, everybody does go traveling, and the only matter left for decision is the question of where to go.

In seriously considering the attractions spread on every hand, there can be found no better route than that offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for its facilities render short jaunts or long journeys equally agreeable.

The busy man or woman, to whom shortness of time or of pocket denies the luxury of extended travel, can find every need of relaxation and of change satisfied within the bounds of our good old State of Pennsylvania. The varied scenery can gratify every taste with pabulum, whether it craves petroleum or the picturesque, mountains or mines, rivers or rolling mills.

Those who can, and want to, may go with Lord Dufferin after icebergs with a painter, or seek comfort in caravans with a camera; but common humanity finds enough to satisfy its needs of the picturesque, the majestic, and the magnificent, with the readier means of a locomotive between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and no further risk or trouble than the purchase of a ticket. The "Canoe and Saddle" have peculiar charms, but the "Rock-Saddle" will be a revelation to many, who, with eyes open and alert, can find in it a lesson that needs no repetition upon the Simplon.

Recreation is so necessary, that it is both health and happiness that are found in occasional change of place; and the readiest means of attaining it must be regarded as a blessing to the community. Therefore, it is apart from all its great industrial uses that the Pennsylvania Railroad deserves recognition for the arrangements by which the comforts and conveniences, with all the amenities of travel, are secured by the careful management, while its ramifying lines prevent many of those minor miseries of life in the changing of cars and unpacking of packages.

TO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The Committee of Arrangements of St. Louis Typographical Union, of which Mr. Geo. Clark is chairman, requests the Corresponding Secretaries of the different Unions to forward the names and number of delegates that will be sent to the International Convention, which meets in that city on Monday, June 1st, so that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation. The Lacledé-Bircher Hotel has been selected as the headquarters, satisfactory arrangements having been made with the proprietor for a reduction from the regular rates.

OUR esteemed and kind-hearted old friend, Mr. Frederick Bronstrup, so well and favorably known to the type-founders and printers of Philadelphia, as a manufacturer of lithographic presses, hand presses, and printer's chases, has recently left this city to revisit his relatives in the Faderland. By careful management and industrious attention to business, Mr. Bronstrup has been enabled to accumulate sufficient means to warrant him in retiring from active business, and enjoying the pleasure of revisiting the home of his childhood. We hope that his visit may prove a happy one, and that he will return to his Philadelphia friends rejuvenated in health and spirits.

ANOTHER inset sheet of Chromatic Designs, with the prices attached, is given in the present number.

A CURIOSITY.

In an old-fashioned wooden frame, bearing the inscription, "S. Brand, Carver and Gilder, No. 27 High Street, Edinburgh," but exhibiting no other marks by which its age could be decided, was recently found the following document.

Apart from any historic value which may be claimed for it, the description is perfect in its simplicity, and presents the picture which is painted by our imaginations, of what might have been the aspect of Jesus of Nazareth to the eyes of the generation that beheld him walking in their midst.

The epistle is said to have been taken by Napoleon I. from the public records of the city of Rome.

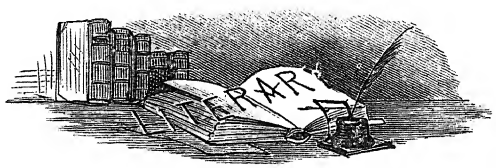
LETTER OF PUBLIUS LENTULUS
TO THE SENATE OF ROME,
CONCERNING
JESUS CHRIST.

IT being the usual custom of Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and People of such material things as happened in their Provinces; in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar, Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, wrote the following Epistle to the Senate, concerning our SAVIOUR:

"THERE appeared in these our days, a Man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living amongst us, and of the People is accepted for a Prophet, but his own Disciples call him THE SON OF GOD —He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases—A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear—His hair, of the colour of a chestnut full ripe, and plain to his ears, but thence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders—In the midst of his head is a seam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites—His forehead plain and very delicate—His face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red—His nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended—His beard thickish, in colour like the hair of his head, not very long, but forked—His look innocent and mature—His eyes grey, clear and quick—In reproving he is terrible—In admonishing, courteous and fair-spoken—Pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity—It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh—But many have seen him weep—In proportion of body most excellent—His hands and arms delectable to behold—In speaking, very temperate, modest, and wise——A MAN, for his singular Beauty, surpassing the Children of Men."

THE trial of the striking journeymen printers at Titusville, Pa., for conspiracy, resulted in their conviction. Each defendant was sentenced to undergo one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of forty dollars. Contributions amounting to $1,019·60 were received by Titusville Union from sister Unions, which, added to its own funds, enabled it to promptly defray all the expenses of the suit, which were $1,327·31.

MR. Alexander McLeester, of the type-founding firm of Collins & McLeester, and Mr. Thos. M. Coleman, one of the editors of the *Public Ledger*, took passage on board the steamship Ohio, which sailed for Liverpool from this port, April 23d. Quite a large number of friends congregated on the pier to see them off, and to bid them a pleasant voyage and a safe return.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Public Ledger Almanacs for the Years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia.

These annual publications have proved such a treasury of useful information, that their reproduction as a bound volume is exceedingly welcome. As a chronicle of home matters, the book is a most convenient epitome of the current history of Philadelphia, and embraces, besides, topics and tables much too numerous to mention.

The Proof-Sheet. Collins & M'Leester. Philadelphia. January and March.

"The Feast of Calendars" deserves all praise as perfectly fulfilling the poetic canon which orders that the sound should be the echo of the sense. For the sense, too, it might be said that many a true word is spoken in jest; and the criticism upon our American art is at once 'cute, caustic, and correct.

The American Exchange and Review. Philadelphia. April.

There is much good, solid instruction to be drawn from the well-written articles upon the Revival of Painted Glass Windows, the Arts and Manufactures of India, and Errors in Architecture. These treatises are each excellent for their clear, plain method of presentment, and bear the unmistakable marks of original thought, instead of that easy inaccuracy that so often reveals the yawning seams in the literary patchwork presented as useful information.

The Scottish Typographical Circular. Edinburgh.

The April number opens with a rather lengthy consideration of the question of Trades' Unionists and Piece Work.

The Paper Maker's Monthly Journal. Marchant Singer & Co. London.

The methods and materials used in the manufacture of paper are elaborately considered in this publication, with the reports of the Trade, and all matters relating to its special interests.

The Paper and Printing Trades Journal. London. March.

The latest number of this quarterly contains the prize essay upon The Influence of Cheap Printing. The silver cup was adjudged to G. F. Green, Fernside Paper Mills, near Monmouth. Fifty-seven essays were offered, and of these eleven have been presented with certificates of merit, two of the fortunate authors being women.

Hampton and its Students. By Two of its Teachers, Mrs. M. F. Armstrong and Helen W. Ludlow. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This pretty volume appears to be just what it ought to be. The story of Hampton College is well told by its teachers, while the condition of the colored people is fully illustrated by anecdotes of, and relations by the negroes themselves. By this means a complete picture is given, and the reader acquires a very thorough comprehension of the real condition of the institution, and the effect produced upon the students. A number of cabin and plantation songs, both words and music, give completeness to the volume, as exhibiting the former mental condition of the masses who are now so earnestly seeking education.

The Gem of the West. April. Chicago, Ill.

An excellent table of contents is given to the readers of this magazine in this number. The variety is large, and the selection shows a tasteful discrimination of that which is pleasing and entertaining. The many illustrations add additional beauty to its columns.

Godey's Lady's Book. May. Philadelphia.

A very clever method of describing Washington City and relating its gossip is adopted by this magazine, in a series of letters supposed to be written by a plain, old-fashioned Virginia woman, who keeps house in Washington to make her Senator-son comfortable.

Brief History of the Editors and Publishers' Association of the State of New York. With Annual Addresses, Poems, Memorials, etc. Compiled by the Secretary, etc. A. O. Bunnell. Dansville, N. Y.

A neat pamphlet, of seventy-six pages, records the sayings and doings of the Association. As a pleasant memento of pleasant times, it must be warmly welcomed by the participants of the occasions of festivity and social reunion, while it furnishes a valuable chapter to the history of our national typography.

The Carriage Monthly. I. D. Ware. Philadelphia. April.

To the paint and drug trades is ascribed the honor of making a much-needed new departure. The executive committee proposes that goods shall be marked or labeled according to their real value—by this law the word "pure" will regain its old dictionary meaning, and no longer serve as an adjective to the word—humbug unexpressed but understood.

The American Exchange and Review. May. Philadelphia.

Contains a valuable and instructive article upon the Mysteries of Memory, in which the strange peculiarities of that mental organ are considered with careful research.

Bollmeyer's Western Monthly, published at Ottawa, Ill., is a pretty little monthly of twenty pages, devoted to American and foreign miscellany. The contents are varied, and the reading excellent, good taste being exhibited in its selection.

The Schoolday Magazine. May. Philadelphia. J. W. Daughaday & Co.

Another instalment of Alexander Clark's new story, "Starting Out," is given, and increases in interest as it progresses. The illustrations and contents combined form an excellent feast for the juvenile readers.

The Printing Times. London. April.

The current news of the printing world is well condensed and presented under a variety of headings, which make the matter convenient for reference.

The Printers' Register. April.

A large number of articles furnish an unusual variety of profitable reading condensed to suit the requirements of business men.

Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine. Philadelphia. May.

The prudent care of the editor is shown by the scrupulously correct character of the contents.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. May.

Burning and Burying in the East, by Mrs. Feudge, gives a minute description of customs which are at this moment attracting much attention among us.

The Science of Health. May. S. R. Wells. New York.

The readers of this magazine are treated with an array of articles taking in a wide range of subjects relating to the human form divine, and ably discussed by eminent writers and thinkers, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the race. Should the knowledge thus furnished at so cheap a cost be practically utilized, may it not be said with safety, that a large amount of suffering could be avoided, and fewer doctor's bills have to be settled for?

Report of the Civil Service Commission to the President. April 15, 1874. Government Printing Office, Washington.

The Herald of Health. May. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

The Phrenological Journal. May. S. R. Wells. New York.

The Vox Humana. May. Cambridgeport, Mass.

Wood's Household Magazine. May. Newburgh, N. Y.

Press News. April. London.

Fleet Street Gazette. April. London.

The Lithographer. April. London.

THE *Georgia Grange* is the title of a large quarto published at Athens, Ga., by the Franklin Printing House. It is issued, as its name indicates, in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry. It has a large illuminated head, in two colors; and each number is embellished with engravings of farm scenes, fruits, flowers, etc.

OBITUARY.

Mr. R. H. Hayslip, editor of the *Echo,* and Postmaster at Guyandotte, W. Va., was shot dead, on Friday, April 24th. It is said that the shooting was accidental.

Mr. J. W. Call, of Augusta, Ga., died a few days since. Deceased had been connected with various newspapers in Georgia and South Carolina. He was a versatile writer.

Mr. Geo. Markland, a printer, of Boston, Mass., committed suicide in that city, by taking laudanum, on Thursday, April 23d. His wife committed suicide by drowning a short time previously.

Mr. Joseph Barber, a well-known journalist, of this city, died at his residence, on Tuesday, April 14th. At one time he was the editor of the Troy (N. Y.) *Whig,* and afterwards became assistant editor on *Noah's Sunday Times.* He also contributed to the *Round Table* and other periodicals, under the *nom de plume* of "The Disbanded Volunteer."

The Seville (Ohio) *Times,* of April 23d, appeared in mourning for the death of its editor, Mr. Wm. E. Coulter, which took place at his residence on Friday, April 17th, aged twenty-two years. He was a young man possessed of considerable ability, being the author of several fine poems. At the early age of seventeen, he opened a job printing office, and started a paper called the *Transcript,* which he carried on successfully; he subsequently purchased the *Times,* and became its editor, which he conducted with ability and success.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for subscription to the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR:

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THE PRESENT CASH PRICES OF PAPER.

The following table of prices of paper is corrected monthly by Chas. Magarge & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Nos. 30, 32, and 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

	May, 1874.		
Note paper, first class	35	@ —	per pound.
" super	27	@ 30	"
" fine	24	@ 26	"
Foolscap and Quarto, first class	31	@ 35	"
" " super	25	@ 28	"
Flat caps and folios, first class	30	@ 32	"
Fine flat cap	22	@ 24	"
Common news	12	@ 13	"
Good news, rag	13	@ 14	"
Fair white book	14	@ 15½	"
Extra book	15½	@ 16½	"
Sized and calendered book	16	@ 17½	"
Extra sized and calendered, book plate, and map	22	@ 26	"
Manilla wrapping	10	@ —	"
No. 2 Manilla	9	@	"
Hardware	10½	@ 12¼	"

NEW PAPERS.

The *Coming Event*, Philadelphia, Pa.; eight pages; weekly; devoted to the Nation's Centennial; Mack & Braden, publishers; A. Barrington Irvine, editor.

The *Prompter* (daily), Philadelphia, Pa.; eight pages; devoted to the interests of amusements; for gratuitous circulation; J. E. Jackson & Bro., publishers and proprietors.

The *Western Land-Owner*, Washington, D. C.; monthly; sixteen pages; Henry N. Copp, editor and publisher.

The *Democrat*, Paulding, Ohio; weekly; eight pages; Geo. W. Potter, editor and proprietor.

The *Herald*, Monticello, Ill.; weekly; eight columns; Republican; Scroggs & Peters, publishers and proprietors.

SUSPENSIONS.

Daily Standard, Pottsville, Pa.
Record, Duncannon, Pa.
Saturday Night, Detroit, Mich.
Independent, Greenville, Ky.
Touchstone, Washington, N. J.
Real Estate Bulletin, Clarksville, Mo.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Bethlehem (Pa.) *Times* and *Morning Progress* have been consolidated. The *Daily Times and Progress* is now published by Messrs. Godshalk & Ziegenfuss.

The *Messenger*, of Stratford, Conn., has been merged into the Milford *Telegram*.

The *Iron World*, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been consolidated with the *American Manufacturer and Trade of the West*, and the paper will in future be known as the *American Manufacturer and Iron World*.

The *Christian Star*, Wellsburg, W. Va., has been absorbed by the *Pan Handle News*.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Piedmont (Md.) *Independent* has been enlarged to twice its former size.

The *Herald*, Hornellsville, N. Y., with its issue of April 21st, came out in an enlarged form; Graham & Dawson, editors and publishers.

The Tamaqua (Pa.) *Daily Item*, on entering its second volume, April 20th, appeared in an enlarged and improved form.

On entering its third volume, April 18th, the Crisfield (Md.) *Leader* celebrated the event by adding one column to each page and widening the others. Hodson & Bock, publishers and proprietors.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* has been changed from a four to an eight-page paper, eight columns to the page, and is printed from new type. Mr. L. B. Glover has sold his interest in the paper, and Mr. H. R. Hobart has become one of the proprietors.

The *Chronicle and Advertiser*, of Manayunk, Pa., has been enlarged by the addition of one column to each page, thus making it an eight-column paper, and otherwise improved. James Milligan, editor and proprietor.

The Lewistown (Pa.) *Gazette* has donned a new dress, and enlarged its dimensions.

The *Register* (daily), of Williamsport, Pa., has been enlarged by the addition of about eight columns.

The *Daily Observer*, of Charlotte, N. C., has been enlarged to a twenty-eight column paper.

The Lonoke (Ark.) *Democrat* has increased its size, and adopted the patent outside.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Daily Journal* has been increased in size.

The Greenville (S. C.) *Enterprise and Mountaineer* has enlarged its borders, and been otherwise improved.

The *Valley Standard*, of Lebanon, Pa., has been increased in size, and is now a large nine-column paper.

The *Gazette*, of Delaware, Ohio, April 3d, commenced its fifty-sixth volume, printed in new type, and enlarged in size. The *Gazette* is four times as large as the first number issued, and contains ten times as much reading matter. It is now a large ten-column paper, and with its new dress, presents an attractive appearance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. R. Christian, late of the Thomasville (Ga.) *Times*, has purchased the *Times and Planter*, of Sparta.

The *Day*, of Reading, Pa., has suspended, and will shortly appear under the name of the *Patrons of Husbandry*.

Mr. Robert Blow, late of Brattleboro, N. C., has associated himself with Capt. Briggs in the publication of the Oxford (N. C.) *Herald*.

The Henderson (N. C.) *Tribune* has been purchased by Messrs. Skinner & Quincy, who have changed the name of the paper to the *Register*.

The Mifflintown (Pa.) *Independent*, destroyed last year by fire, has again made its appearance. Mr. J. W. Speddy is the editor and proprietor.

Mr. John C. Foley, a practical printer, has purchased a half-interest in the Peru (Ind.) *Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* has just closed its twenty-fifth volume.

The Littlestown (Pa.) *Press*, which suspended some months since, has been revived under the title of the *News*, under the proprietorship of Mr. P. O. Good.

Mr. J. N. F. Cooper has retired from the editorial department of the Salisbury (Md.) *Eastern Shoreman*, and his place is now occupied by Mr. A. L. Richardson.

The firm of Hess & Chase, proprietors and publishers of the Evart (Mich.) *Review*, has been dissolved, Mr. W. H. Hess retiring. Mr. Irvin Chase will remain sole proprietor.

The *Ledger*, of Pottstown, Pa., has just commenced its thirtieth volume. Mr. L. H. Davis, its senior editor, has been connected with the paper for the last twenty years.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Beadle & Weber, in the publication of the *Review and Chronicle*, St. Clair, Pa., has been dissolved, Mr. Beadle retiring. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Mr. J. J. Weber, as sole proprietor.

The Bedford (Pa.) *Gazette* has changed hands, Hon. B. F. Meyers, its late owner, having sold the same to Messrs. John M. Reynolds and E. F. Kerr, by whom the paper will in future be conducted. Mr. Meyers has gone to Harrisburg to devote his time and energies to the *Patriot*, of which he has been the principal owner for some time.

The *Centennial*, of this city, commenced its second volume with the April number. As its name implies, it is mainly devoted to the interest and advancement of the Centennial Exhibition. It is now published monthly, but the proprietor, Mr. H. W. Crotzer, contemplates issuing it as a weekly at an early day, or as soon as circumstances will warrant. The *Centennial* is an eight-page paper, well printed on fine white paper, from clear type, and each number contains illustrations of buildings, etc., of historic fame, thus rendering it additionally attractive to its readers.

Dr. W. T. Robinson has purchased the half-interest of his late partner, Mr. Wittmer, in the Hatboro' (Pa.) *Public Spirit*, and will conduct the paper hereafter as sole proprietor. Having recently purchased an improved press and other printing material, besides erecting a new building to facilitate his business, the Doctor intends to furnish his readers with a first-class family paper. Although reared and educated in another profession, he fills the editorial chair with an ease and dignity equal to those who have had years of experience, and seems to be perfectly at home in the editorial sanctum. The *Public Spirit* was started a little over six months ago, and its prosperity in that space of time has been such as to necessitate the recent improvements.

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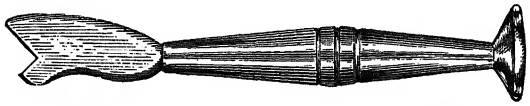

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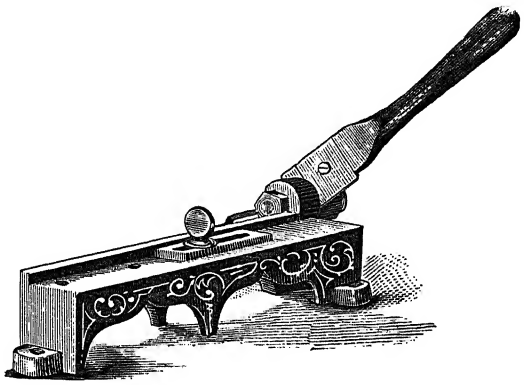

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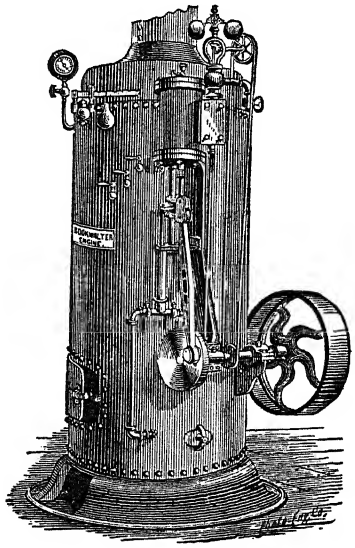

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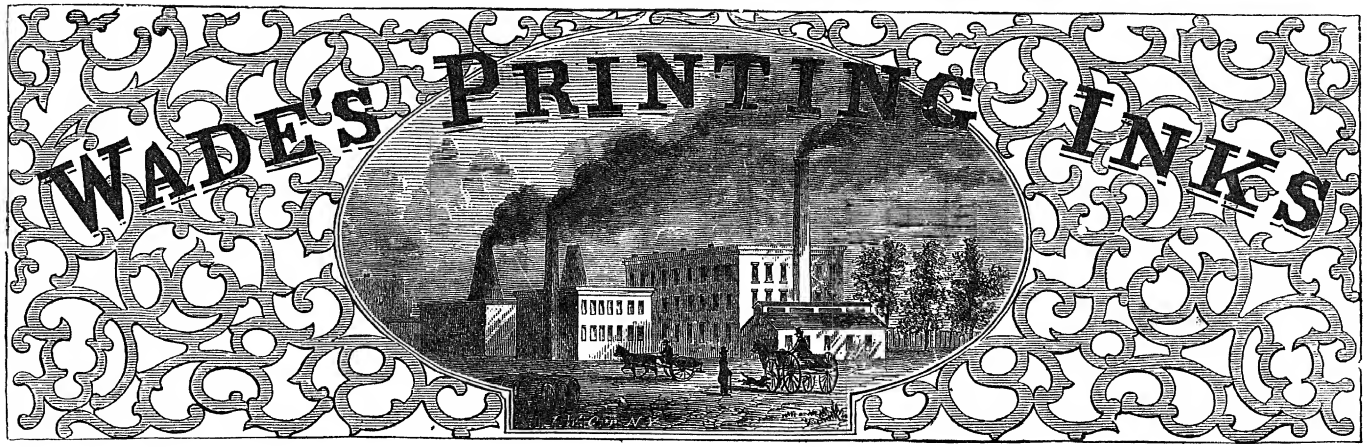

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Claret	"	5.00 10.00 16.00 24.00
Emerald Green	"	5.00
Aniline Blue	"	5.00

TO THE ABOVE PRICES ADD TWENTY PER CENT. AS PER ANNEXED KEY.

CARD PRICE	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
ADVANCE	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

KEY TO PRICES OF RED INKS.

LABEL PRICE	50	75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
ADVANCE PRICE	70	1.05	1.40	2.10	2.80	3.50	4.20

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50
" " 2	"	2.50
" " 3	"	2.00
" " 4	"	1.00
Blue, Green	"	3.00
Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50
White	"	1.25
Brown	"	3.00
Red	"	4.00 to 6.00
Lake	"	14.00
Carmine	℔ lb	18.00 26.00
Purple	"	16.00 24.00
Copperplate Ink	"	1.00 1.50 2.00
Varnish, No. 1	"	75
" " 2	"	65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb	55
" " 4	"	50
" " 5	"	45
" " 6	"	40
Varnish, Copperplate	"	40

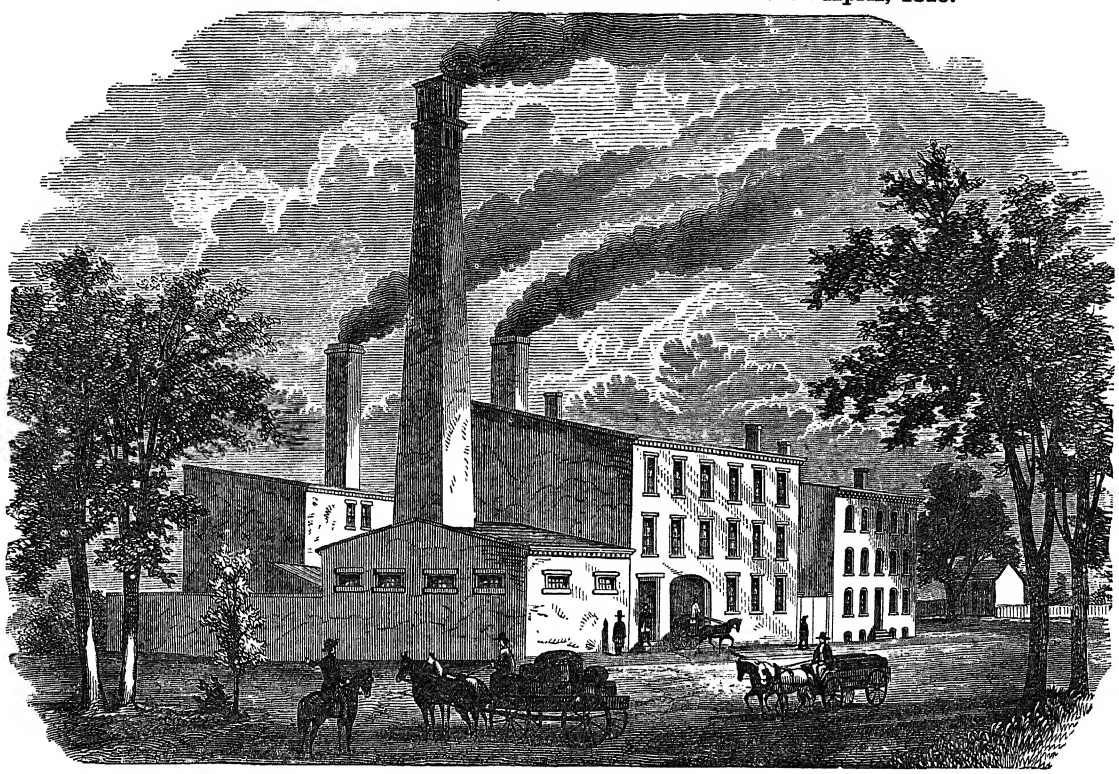
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.	*COLORED INKS.*	*COLORED INKS.*
Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00	Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00	Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1	Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00	Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.)	per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses,	"	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers,	"	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses,	"	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses,	"	25
Book Ink, No. 1,	per lb	30
" No. 2,	"	40
" No. 3,	"	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4,	per lb	75
" " " No. 5,	"	1 00
Wood Cut Ink,	per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink,	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb	30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	"	1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	"	1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1,	per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2,	"	60
Per Gallon		2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer,	per lb	75
Printer's Varnish,	"	30, 40, 50, 60
" "	per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters	per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, "	"	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, "	"	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	"	2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	"	3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	"	16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	"	5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	"	1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	"	50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	"	1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	"	75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	"	2 00, 3 00
White Ink	"	50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	"	75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	"	1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	"	50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	"	1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	"	1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle		75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce		25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work,	per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink,	"	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink,	"	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink,	"	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades,	"	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink,	"	50 to 1 00
Red Ink,	per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink,	"	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink,	"	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink,	"	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,	per lb	40 to 60
" " "	per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish,	per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink,	per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off...	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink.	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

CHEAP BILL-HEADS.

To meet an increasing demand for low-priced Stock, we add to our List of Printers' Stationery a full line of Bill-Head Papers of 14 lb. flat cap, perfectly ruled and cut, and put up in packages of 480, which will be labelled "SECOND QUALITY," at the following low prices, viz:

2 to Sheet	Narrow or Broad	per package,	.	$1.80	}	Price,
4	"	"	"	"	.	90	Per Ream of Flat Cap,
6	"	"	"	"	.	60	ruled into Bill-heads,
8	"	"	"	"	.	45	$3.60.

FIRST QUALITY FLAT PAPERS,

CAPS, LETTERS, FOLIOS, and DEMYS,

AT TWENTY-SIX CENTS PER POUND.

CHEAPER GRADES AT LOWER PRICES.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING JOB LOTS, WHICH WE CAN SELL VERY LOW.

Particular attention is invited to the REDUCED PRICES of our SPECIALTIES.

RULED BILL-HEAD PAPERS,

PERFECTLY RULED, CUT TRUE AND SQUARE, AND PUT UP IN PACKAGES OF 500, FULL COUNT, READY FOR USE.

SIZES OF RULED BILL-HEADS.	FIRST-CLASS WHITE CAP.			FANCY COLORS.	MONTHLY STATEMENTS *Are ruled, cut, and put up with same care as Bill-Heads—of following sizes:*					
	12 lb.	14 lb.	16 lb.	14 lb						
2 to Sheet, Narrow or B'd Fold	$4 00	$4 50	$5 00	$5 00	12 To Cap	9 To Cap	8 To Cap	6 To Cap	4 To Cap	8 to Demy, (½ Note.)
4 " " "	2 10	1 30	2 55	2 55						
6 " " "	1 45	1 60	1 75	1 75						
8 " Narrow Fold only.	1 13	1 25	1 38	1 38	*$1 00*	*$1 20*	*$1 25*	*$1 60*	*$2 40*	*$2 00*

BUSINESS LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,

Ruled on Half Sheets, with Blank Space at head for Printing.—First Quality Papers.

Size & Weight.	8 lb. Letter.	10 lb. Letter.	12 lb. Letter.	4 lb. Note.	5 lb. Note.	6 lb. Note.	7 lb. Packet Note.
Per Ream.	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00

PAPER RULING

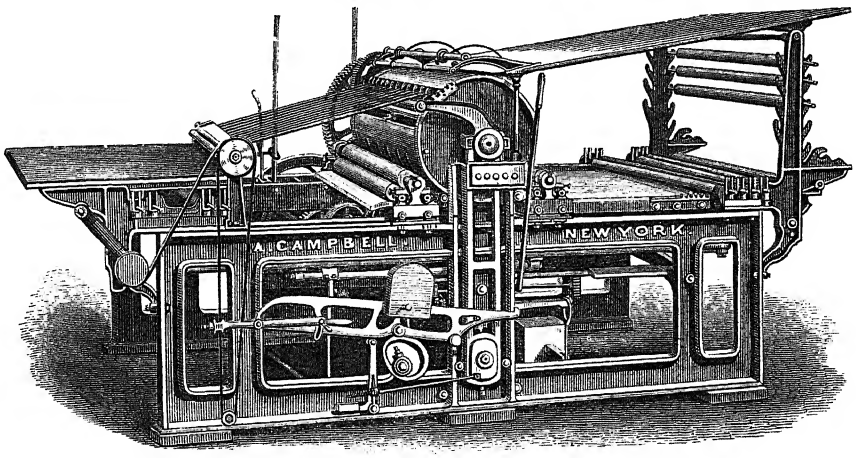
TO ORDER, ANY PATTERN, PROMPT AND CHEAP.

WHOLESALE PAPER, ENVELOPE and CARD WAREHOUSE,

No. 505 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS W. PRICE CO.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

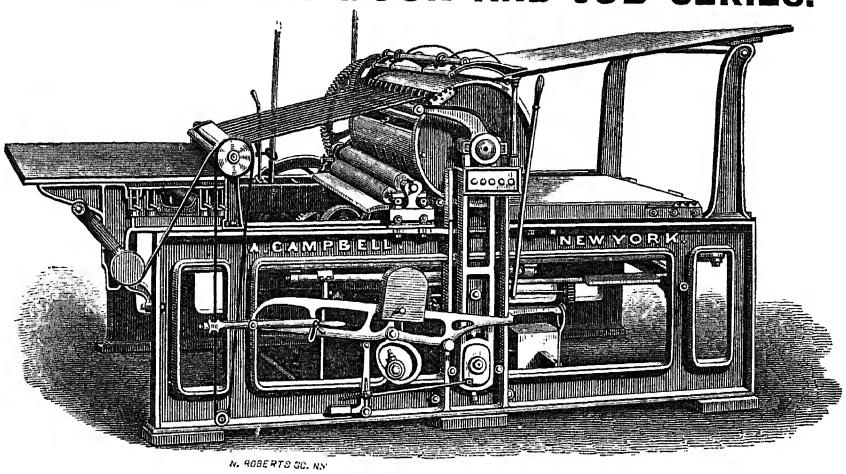
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price,
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

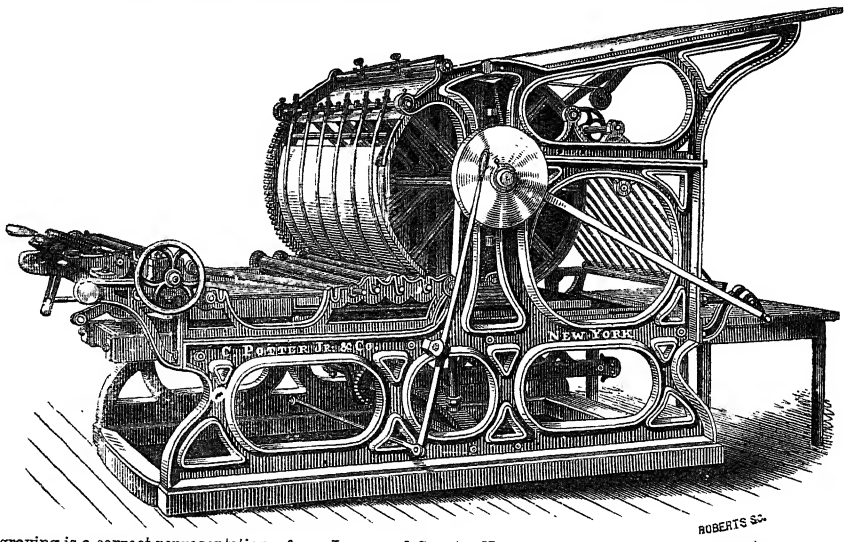
OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York.

A. CAMPBELL.

THE BEST COUNTRY PRESS EVER MADE FOR THE PRICE.

Potter's Improved Country Presses

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



The above engraving is a correct representation of our Improved Country Newspaper and Job Press. Its general superiority of build; its greatly increased weight and strength; the several patented features introduced within the past few years; the superiority of its distribution, and correctness of register; the ease and facility with which it is worked by hand power, and its general neatness as a Printing Press, taken together, leaves little to be said in its favor to the intelligent craft for whose special convenience it has been constructed. While getting up a press calculated to meet all the wants of the Country Publisher, at a price within his means, we have carefully preserved in their perfection the several working parts. The finger motion, the combined distributions, and the improved fountain, all work with the smoothness and reliability of the same parts in the highest-priced presses built, giving a clearness and evenness of impression that cannot be excelled, and our country friends can purchase with entire confidence.

In the following scale it will be seen that we build two sizes, in order to meet the requirements of smaller or larger newspapers; also, that we build all sizes with the rack and screw as well, thus enabling us to meet the views of those who prefer that distribution to the combined table and cylinder.

While the Press is made so as to be worth many hundred dollars more to the printer than heretofore—in its increased strength, its superiority of workmanship and consequent durability, its increased rolling and distribution, its perfection of register, and the greater perfection of all its parts—though adding largely to the cost of construction, *yet the price has not been advanced.* With all these improvements of construction and size of machine, we hope to meet the wants of the trade generally.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED OF OUR PRESSES IN USE.

SIZES AND PRICES:

TABLE AND CYLINDRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

	Hand Power.
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers.....	$1,350
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,450

RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.

	Hand Power.
No. 3, 32 x 46 inches inside Bearers.....	$1,550
No. 4, 32 x 50 " "	1,650

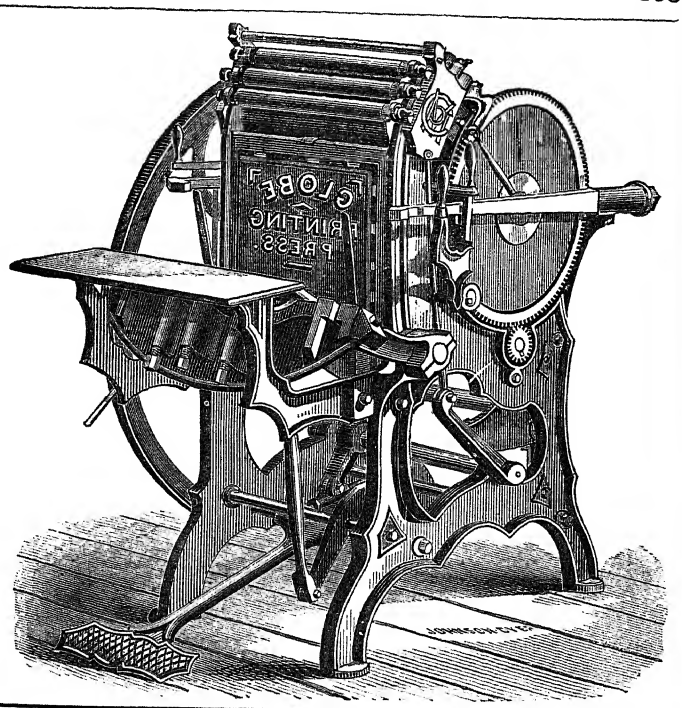
FOR STEAM POWER, EXTRA, $50. BOXING AND CARTAGE, FREE.

Each Press is furnished with Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, and nine Roller Stocks for Table Press, and Two Stocks for Rack and Screw.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

Terms Cash. *No. 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.*

LATEST IMPROVED "GLOBE" PRESS.



FIRST PREMIUM
Silver Medal,
AT
CINCINNATI.
1873.

FIRST PREMIUM
GOLD MEDAL,
AT
BOSTON,
1869.

FIRST PREMIUM
Silver Medal,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK,
1872.

Manufactory,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

FOR PARTICULARS, CIRCULARS, TERMS, &c., &c., ADDRESS

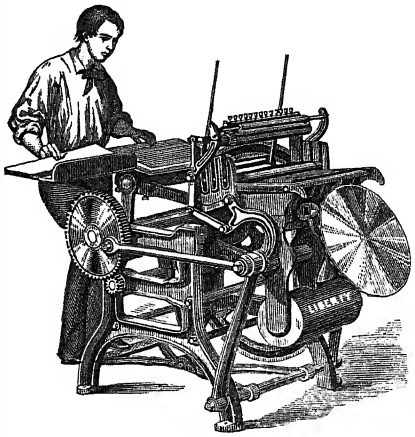
These Presses are now recognized as the BEST by all good judges of Printing Machinery.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.,
13 Spruce Street, New York.

TEMPORARY REDUCED PRICE LIST OF

DEGENER & WEILER'S

"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



Liberty Card and Job Presses are strong, run with ease, and do the finest class of work.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, Paris Exposition, 1867, and Vienna Weltausstellung, 1873.

The following are the advantages of this Press over all others:

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, and Strength of Build, in which the best materials are used; Ease in Running; the Ability to Print a Form as large as can be locked up in the Chase; Convenience of "Making Ready," Adjusting, or Cleaning; Facility of Correcting a Form without Removing it from the Bed, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in stationary fixtures, without springs, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

Size No. 2 has a Special Arrangement for Printing Cards, by which means Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the inking rollers are always in sight. The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out. The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the press.

SPEED FROM 1,000 TO 2,000 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS

No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase..... $235.....Boxing, $6 00
No. 3.—Quarto-medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase..... 350..... " 7 50
No. 4.—Half-medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase..... 450..... " 10 00

Steam Fixtures for each Press, $20; Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for either size, extra, $25.

Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press.

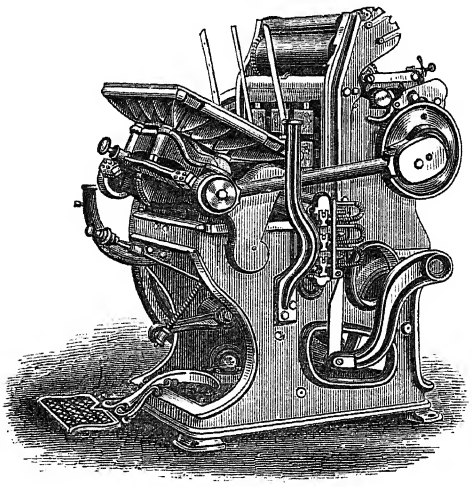
DEGENER & WEILER, 23 Chambers St., New York.

PRICES REDUCED

OF THE

UNIVERSAL PRINTING MACHINE,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.



Half Medium,	$450
Boxing,	10
Quarter Medium,	350
Boxing,	7
Eighth Medium,	250
Boxing,	6

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

No. 25 Park Place,

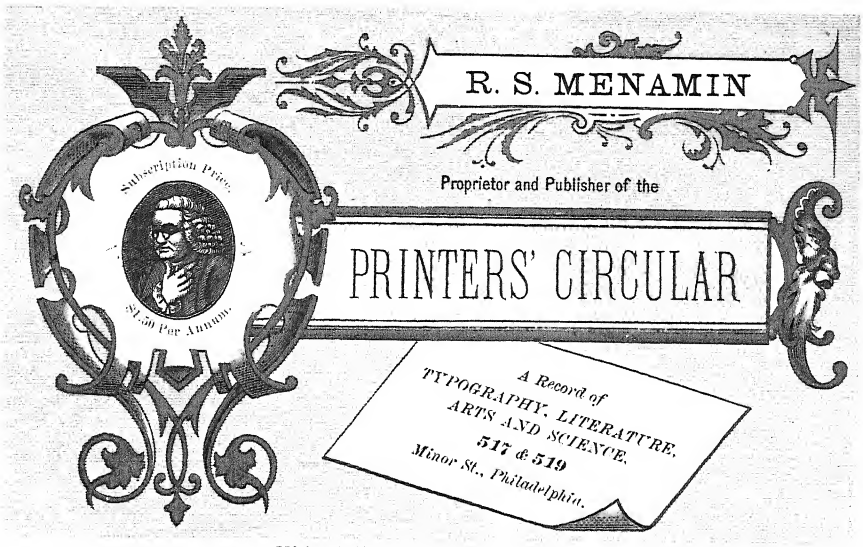
NEW YORK.

CHROMATIC

FOR ILLUSTRATING
BALL PRINTING,
Programmes,
Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
R. S. MENAMIN,
517 & 519
Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIGNS



DESIGN NO. 48—4 PLATES, 4 MORTISES—$8.00

DESIGN NO. 40—3 PLATES, MORTISED—$3.00

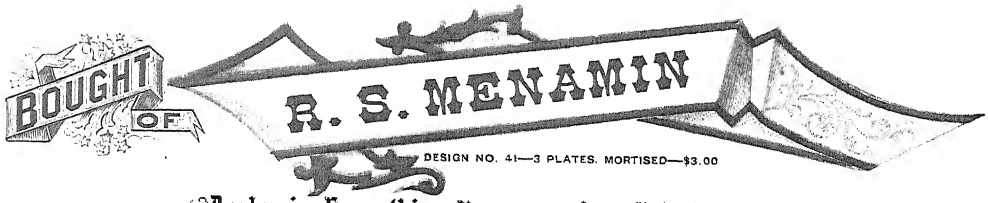
In ordering, do not mutilate this sheet, but send the NUMBER of the design, with Post Office Order or Check for the amount, and the order will be promptly forwarded.

OFFICE OF THE

PRINTERS' CIRCULAR

Philadelphia, ... 187

M. .....



Dealer in Everything Necessary in a Printing Office

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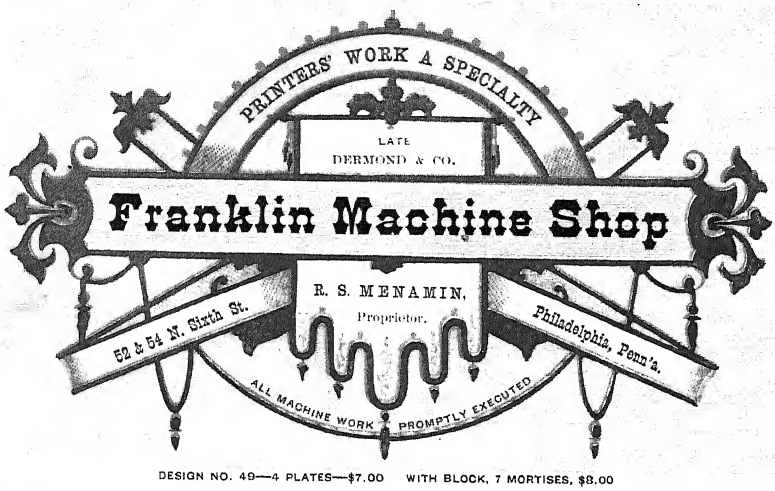

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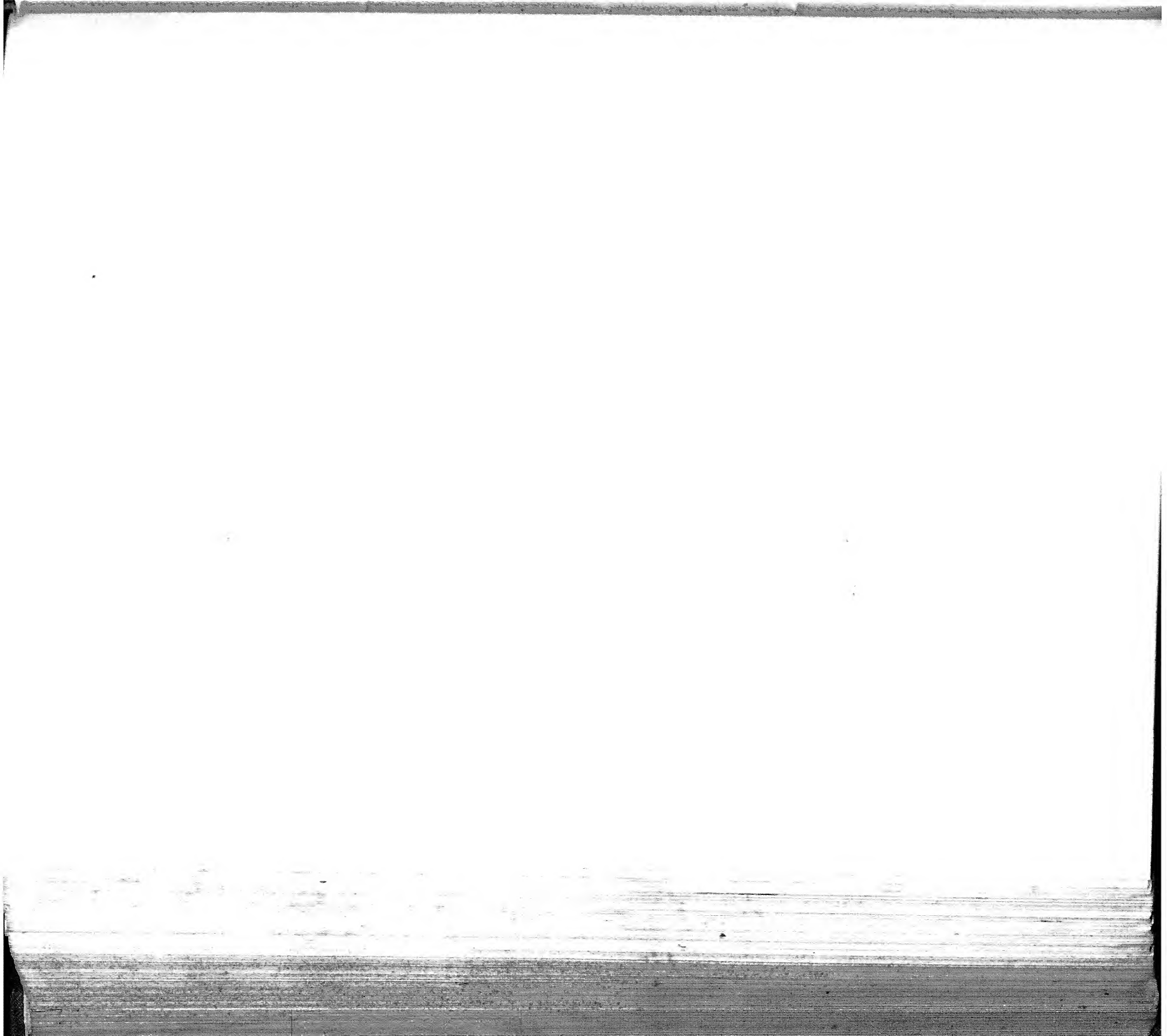

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R. S. MENAMIN,
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE, 1874.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

The twenty-second annual session of the International Typographical Union met at St. Louis, Mo., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, June 1st, in Jones' Hall, on Fifth Street, between Olive and Locust.

The President, Mr. W. R. McLean, of Washington, D. C., called the Union to order, and after the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms, Messrs. Conklin, Scully, Pride, O'Bannon, and Coulter were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

While the Committee were preparing their report, the members of the body were seated by lot, first choice being given to Mary A. Danielson and Lizzie F. Fennly, the lady delegates from New York.

The Committee on Credentials being ready to report, presented the following:

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1, 1874.

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Credentials have examined and found correct credentials from the following Subordinate Unions, and would respectfully report in favor of admitting the persons named below to seats in this body:

Indianapolis, No. 1.—E. H. Kimberly and Wm. A. Musser.
Philadelphia, No. 2.—L. M. Meyer, John Crowe, and D. C. Hills.
Cincinnati, No. 3.—John Collins and James Scully.
Albany, No. 4.—P. S. Steele and G. W. Walker.
New York, No. 6.—Wm. H. Bodwell, Thomas Burke, Michael Kivlen, and Theo. S. Conklin.
St. Louis, No. 8.—J. D. Vaughan and Wm. Hosea.
Louisville, No. 10.—C. W. Stevenson.
Memphis, No. 11.—Henry White.
Baltimore, No. 12.—C. Huzza and Jas. H. Heddinger.
Boston, No. 13.—F. B. Egan and A. H. Brownell.
Harrisburg, No. 14.—Wm. H. Hoopes.
Chicago, No. 16.—C. E. Cobb, W. A. Hutchinson, and M. B. Mills.
New Orleans, No. 17.—Wm. H. Bell.
Detroit, No. 18.—Jas. H. Kelly and M. H. Marsh.
Elmira, No. 19.—M. J. Sullivan.
Nashville, No. 20.—Charles E. Loomis.
Dubuque, No. 22.—M. D. Negle.
Petersburg, No. 26.—F. T. Strallman.
Galveston, No. 28.—Wm. A. Shaw.
Peoria, No. 29.—John R. Griffith.
Davenport, No. 32.—A. J. Weinsheimer.
Evansville, No. 35.—John M. Wilson.
Jackson, No. 37.—Jas. A. Cantwell and John S. Bassett.
St. Joseph, No. 40.—E. L. Lewis.
Augusta, No. 41.—Jas. Saensimon.
Leavenworth, No. 45.—J. S. Coulter.
Atlanta, No. 48.—D. G. Wilson.
Denver, No. 49.—Jas. M. Culver.
Burlington, No. 50 —George E. Garrett.
Troy, No. 52.—Charles C. Giles.
Cleveland, No. 53.—N. S. Dubois.
Raleigh, No. 54.—Jas. C. Birdsong.
Syracuse, No. 55.—Thomas Bailey.
Quincy, No. 59.—M. Kirtley.
Toledo, No. 63.—Wm. Beatty.
Keokuk, No. 68.—George Purdey.
Lancaster, No. 70.—Francis Brecht.
Trenton, No. 71.—Bishop W. Mains.
Terre Haute, No. 76.—Chas. H. Goodwin.
Fort Wayne, No. 78.—W. E. McDermot.
Kansas City, No. 80.—S. Woodman.
Alexandria, No. 83.—Geo. T. Whittington.
Macon, No. 84.—R. R. Ricks.
Hannibal, No. 88.—M. V. B. Cagney.
Richmond, No. 90.—Jas. H. O'Bannon.
Little Rock, No. 92.—David Oliphant.
Norwich, No. 100.—Homer Bliss.
Columbia, No. 101.—Wm. R. McLean, John M. Richards, and Allen Coffin.
Vicksburg, No. 105.—Wm. J. Smith.
Des Moines, No. 118.—W. H. Colescott.
Topeka, No. 121.—J. M. Margrave.
Wilmington, No. 123.—W. S. Pride.
Schuylkill, No. 135.—F. L. Spiegel.
Titusville, No. 144.—Thomas O'Brien.
Charleston, No. 146.—R. P. Warren.
Bridgeport, No. 157.—D. E. Brewer.
Women's, No. 1 (New York).—Mary A. Danielson, delegate, and Lizzie F. Fennly, alternate.
Pressmen's, No. 1 (Washington, D. C.).—W. D. Redfield.
Pressmen's, No. 2 (Detroit).—Chas. M. Rousseau.

We find that the credentials of the delegates from Grand Rapids, No. 39; Hartford, No. 72; Lawrence, No. 78; and London, No. 133, are irregular, from the fact that the seals of their Unions are not attached to the same.

In conclusion, we would ask that Miss Lizzie Fennly, of Women's Union No. 1, be accorded a seat in the body.

T. S. CONKLIN,
W. S. PRIDE,
J. H. O'BANNON,
JAMES SCULLY,
J. S. COULTER,
} Committee.

The Union decided that those not having properly certified credentials, should be allowed to take their seats after proper explanation.

Mr. Whittington, of Alexandria, moved that the Union proceed to an informal ballot for President, which was carried.

Messrs. Walker, Kelly, and Huzza were appointed tellers.

An informal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Bodwell, 41; McLean, 31; Whittington, 1; White, 1; Heddinger, 1.

The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot

FOR PRESIDENT.

The votes being counted, it was found that Bodwell received 41 votes, McLean 34, and Mrs. Danielson 1. On motion, Mr. Bodwell was declared unanimously elected President.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Messrs. Henry White, J. D. Vaughan, Wm. H. Hoopes, and W. G. Redfield; and, on a ballot being taken, it was found that White received 29; Redfield, 18; Vaughan, 17; Hoopes, 8; Kelly, 3; Scott, 1; Heddinger, 1. No choice.

A motion was made to adjourn until 2.30. Lost.

Mr. Hoopes withdrew his name as a candidate, leaving Messrs. Redfield, Vaughan, and White in the field. A second ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: Vaughan, 34; White, 33; Redfield, 17.

A motion that the name of the lowest candidate be dropped prevailed. Mr. Vaughan then retired in favor of Mr. White. The Secretary, on motion, was instructed to cast the vote of the body in favor of Mr. White, for First Vice-President, which was done.

On motion of Mr. Conklin, E. C. Winter, the representative of the German Typographical Union, was accorded a seat on the floor.

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,

the following were placed in nomination: Messrs. W. T. Redfield, Homer Bliss, B. W. Mains, James H. Kelly, Thomas O'Brien, and J. D. Vaughan.

The first ballot resulted in Redfield receiving 28 votes; Mains, 21; Bliss, 15; Kelly, 7; O'Brien, 3; Ryan, 1. No choice.

Mr. Kelly withdrew, and, on motion, the names of all but the three highest candidates were dropped.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Redfield, 35; Mains, 22; Bliss, 14; Negle, 1. No choice.

The names of Bliss and Negle were withdrawn.

A third ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: Redfield, 41; Mains, 29; Bliss, 1.

Mr. Redfield was declared elected, and his election was made unanimous.

The credentials of Mr. W. B. Doblebower, of Lafayette, having been passed on by the committee, that gentleman was admitted to his seat.

FOR SECRETARY.

Nominations for the office of Secretary and Treasurer being in order, Messrs. John Collins and W. A. Hutchinson were announced as candidates.

On the ballot being taken, Hutchinson received 45 votes; Collins, 33; Whittington, 1.

Mr. Hutchinson was declared duly elected.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The following gentlemen were nominated for this office: Messrs. Coulter, Pride, Birdsong, Meyer, Stevenson, and Otis.

Mr. Meyer declined the nomination.

The ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Coulter, 17; Pride, 22; Birdsong, 17; Stevenson, 4; Oates, 3; Meyer, 4; Brownell, 1; Danielson, 1; Collins, 1. No choice.

The names of all but the three highest were dropped.

The second ballot was taken, with the following result: Pride, 34; Birdsong, 23; Coulter, 19. No choice.

Mr. Coulter withdrew his name.

The third ballot was then taken, and resulted in the election of Mr. Pride, he having received 45 votes, and Mr. Birdsong 32.

Mr. Pride's election was made unanimous, on motion of Mr. Birdsong.

An invitation was received and read from the proprietors of the St. Louis *Times*, inviting the Union to visit and inspect the *Times* building, after adjournment.

An invitation was also received and read from Mr. Geo. Clark, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, on behalf of St. Louis Typographical Union, inviting the Convention to visit Lafayette Park, Tower Grove Park, Shaw's Garden, and the Fair Grounds, on the following afternoon.

Both invitations were accepted with thanks.

The Union then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. on the following day.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Union met at the appointed time, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. McAnally, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

After the reading of the minutes, the credentials of Mr. Paul Greenwood, of Jefferson City, were received, and he took his seat.

The annual reports of the retiring President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary were read, and showed that the Subordinate Unions throughout the jurisdiction were in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the depression that had prevailed in all branches of industry. The funds of the International Union were represented as being in a healthy condition.

The installation of officers being next in order, Messrs. Mills and Coulter were appointed to conduct the newly-elected officers to the President for installation.

The obligation was then administered, and the newly-elected officers took their position.

President McLean, on retiring, in a few brief words welcomed his successor to the chair, and hoped his duties as presiding officer would be found both pleasant and agreeable.

Mr. Bodwell, on assuming his position, thanked Mr. McLean for his friendly remarks, and also the members of the Union for the honor they had conferred upon him. He said he would fill the office and perform its duties to the best of his ability.

The President then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Appeals.—Messrs. Culver, Cobb, Steele, Brownell, Smith, Birdsong, Dubois, McLean, Bowes, Burke, and Hills.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Vaughan, Mills, Marsh, Meyer, Mains, Loomis, Egan, Shaw, Kimberly, Lewis, and Conklin.

Committee on Subordinate Unions.—Hoopes, Brewer, Giles, Coulter, Richards, Stevenson, Mrs. Danielson, Brecht, Woodman, Kinnure, and Kivlen.

Committee on Returns.—Messrs. O'Bannon, Collins, Walker, Hosea, White, Heddinger, Bell, Musser, Griffith, O'Brien, and Redfield.

Committee on Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Oliphant, Oates, Rousseau, Bailey, Crowe, Margrave, Pritchard, M. Wilson, Purdy, Kirtley, and Colescott.

Committee on New Business.—Messrs. Kelly, Coffin, Beatley, D. T. Wilson, Goodwin, Ricks, Cagney, McDermot, Sullivan, Saensimon, and Doblebower.

Committee on Female Labor.—Messrs. Bliss, Huzza, Weinsheimer, Whittington, Bassett, Spiegel, Warran, Scully, Garrett, and Greenwood.

Committee on President's Address and Report of Corresponding Secretary.—Messrs. Richards, Meyer, Cobb, Bell, and Coulter.

Mr Mills, of Chicago, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That to Mr. John Collins, the retiring Secretary and Treasurer, for the able and efficient manner in which he has served this International Union as such officer, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered, and that it is a sufficient guarantee of the opinion in which Mr Collins is held by the members of this Union, that he has held the position for six successive years.

Mr. Burke, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. W. R. McLean, our retiring President, for the impartial and courteous manner in which he has performed the duties of his office during the past year.

Several proposed amendments to the By-Laws and Constitution were appropriately referred.

Mr. Whittington, of Alexandria, moved that the protest of J. B. Park, of New Orleans, be referred to a special committee of three, with instructions to report on the same in one hour. Messrs. McLean, Collins, and Kinnure were appointed said committee.

Mr. Culver, of Denver, moved that, in order to facilitate the business of the Union, all questions be referred to appropriate committees without debate. Adopted.

Mr. Bliss, of Norwich, offered a resolution that the Secretary be empowered to procure and furnish some elaborate emblem or certificate suggestive of membership to all who who may desire to commemorate their connection with the Union. Adopted.

Mr. Conklin, of New York, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions:

WHEREAS, At the annual session of the International Union, held in the city of Albany, in June, 1869, a charter was granted to Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, of the city of New York; and

WHEREAS, It was one of the conditions upon which the said charter was granted, that said Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, should adopt a scale of prices, and submit the same to the approval of New York Typographical Union, No. 6; and

WHEREAS, Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, has failed to comply with this requirement, and is working without any fixed scale of prices, greatly to the detriment of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, being frequently the cause of throwing Union men out of work, or preventing them from getting work; therefore

Resolved, That the charter granted to Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, of the city of New York, by the International Union at its annual session in Albany, in 1869, be and the same is hereby revoked and annulled.

Resolved, That the Secretary notify Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, and all other Subordinate Unions, of this action.

Mr. Musser, of Indianapolis, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions:

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union does hereby recommend the Subordinate Unions to so arrange their scales of prices that they will be as near uniform as possible in reference to the rules governing the allowance of "fat," such as the daily market reports and commercial matter generally, together with cuts, maps, etc., so that the same rules will obtain throughout all the Unions within the jurisdiction of the International Union.

Mr. Redman offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That this body recommend to Subordinate Unions the adoption of a regular form of initiation lectures, etc., to be used in their initiation ceremonies, for the purpose of trying to elevate the rising members of the craft, both morally and socially.

The following, presented by Mr. Bliss, of Norwich, was received and referred:

Resolved, That it is desirable to extend the jurisdiction of this International Union so as to include all typographical societies on the North American Continent; and to that end the Corresponding Secretary is hereby instructed to ascertain whether any such Unions exist in any of the Republics adjoining the United States, or islands adjacent thereto.

A resolution asking that a committee of five be appointed to draft a Uniform Constitution for Subordinate Unions was referred.

Mr. Kirtley moved that Section 1 of General Laws be amended by the addition of the following: Subordinate Unions shall furnish certificates of membership free of charge, and Unions shall collect dues only from their own members. Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

The following was offered by Mr. Redfield, and referred to Committee on Unfinished Business:

Resolved, That the International Union recommends the chartering of Pressmen's Unions wherever the interests of the trade warrant it; and that wherever such Unions shall become established, the interests of compositors and pressmen being mutual, it shall be considered the duty of each Union to sustain the other in maintaining and enforcing the laws of the International Union.

Resolved, That for the purpose of clearly defining the privileges and responsibilities of Pressmen's Unions, chartered by the International Union, the term "printers," wherever employed in the Constitution of the International body, shall be held to include pressmen.

Mr. G. W. Bowes submitted the following, which was referred:

Resolved. That this International Union consider the propriety of adding to the annual report of the officers of Subordinate Unions to the International Union the names and descriptions of all "rats" who have proved themselves so, and the publication of the list in the proceedings of the International Union for convenience of reference by Subordinate Unions.

Mr. Bliss presented the following, which was referred to Committee on New Business:

WHEREAS, The custom of striking from the roll of permanent members the names of printers retiring from the business, is unjustifiable, and practically places them in the same category with rats and other unfair printers;

Resolved, That this custom be discontinued forthwith, and the Secretary be instructed to publish hereafter, in the minutes, a full list of the members so retired.

The following, offered by Mr Rousseau, of Detroit, was referred to the Committee on New Business:

Resolved, That the Typographical Union recommends that in all cases of a violation of the general laws of this Union, it shall be the duty of all members of Subordinate Unions in one locality, whether compositor, male or female, or pressman, to sustain one another against any or all violations.

A large number of resolutions of minor importance were offered, and referred to the appropriate committees.

A protest from Mr. R. V. Shurley, of Dubuque Union, asking that the accusation of dishonesty and ratting against him be withdrawn, was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

A resolution asking that the term of apprenticeship be fixed at five years, was referred.

A proposition offered by Mr. Giles, to amend Section 1, Article I. of the Constitution, by inserting after the word "business," in the last sentence, the following, "and who have arrived at the age of twenty years," was referred to the Committee on New Business.

A resolution offered by Mr. Birdsong, that the scurrilous and libelous language sometimes employed in publishing unfair printers be forbidden, was referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions

A long series of resolutions offered by Mr. M. V. B. Cagney, looking towards establishing a newspaper by the Union, was referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions.

A communication from Charles Turner, appealing from the decision of Denver Union, was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoopes, Birdsong, Scully, Giles, and Brownell, was appointed to draft a uniform obligation for Subordinate Unions.

The thanks of the Union were extended to the members of Titusville Union for having upheld the principles for which the body is combined.

The following, offered by Mr. Bliss, was referred to the Committee on New Business:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to adopt some measure or measures calculated to abate or reduce the difference between the two kinds of circulating medium now in use in the United States, and thereby encourage and promote the great agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country, which have been so nearly

paralyzed for several months; and by that means create a greater demand for the laboring element of all classes, especially that which we represent.

Mr. Marsh offered a resolution, which was referred, to the effect that the delegates to the International Union favor the formation of an international fund; also, that the delegates endeavor to have the plan for District Unions so amended as to make each State a district.

The committee to whom was referred the protest of J. B. Park against the action of New Orleans Union No. 17, in giving the certificate of election as delegate to this body to Wm. H. Bell, reported that they had considered the subject, and that while they find some irregularities in the election of Mr. Bell, the subject is one which entirely affects the New Orleans Union, and should not have been brought here.

Mr. Bell has been seated as a delegate in this body, and if the views of the protestant should prevail, the only effect would be to unseat Mr. Bell, and not give the position to Mr. Park, who at no time received a majority of the votes of the New Orleans Union; and having no credentials is, therefore, not competent to act as a member of this body.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The committee appointed at the annual session, held in Montreal last year, to consider the advisability of the International Typographical Union participating in the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, recommended the publication of a paper in the Exposition Building there at that time. One side of the paper it is proposed to make a *fac simile* of some journal published in 1776, and the opposite pages to be printed in the best style of the "art preservative" at the present time. They also recommend that the charter of the International Union be hung in the Memorial Hall, and that a brief history of the rise and progress of the organization be prepared for the occasion, and that both ancient and modern machinery and furniture of a printing office be exhibited. It was referred to the Committee on Unfinished Business.

Mr. Coulter moved the appointment of a special committee to consider

THE DISTRICT UNION PLAN,

as reported at Montreal. By this plan it is proposed, among other things, to divide the jurisdiction of the International Union into twenty-six districts, as follows:

District No. 1 comprises all the Unions of British North America, with two delegates

District No. 2, those of New England, except Boston and Cambridge, two delegates.

District No. 3—Boston and Cambridge, two delegates.

District No. 4—The city of New York, three delegates.

District No. 5—All of Eastern New York State, outside the city, two delegates.

District No 6—Western New York, one delegate.

District No. 7—Unions in New Jersey, one delegate

District No. 8—The City of Philadelphia, two delegates.

District No. 9—Eastern Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, one delegate.

District No. 10—Western Pennsylvania, one delegate.

District No. 11—Maryland and Delaware, one delegate.

District No. 12—The city of Washington, two delegates.

District No. 13—Virginia and North Carolina, one delegate.

District No. 14—The city of New Orleans, one delegate.

District No. 15—Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, except Atlanta, one delegate.

District No. 16—Austin and other Unions in Texas, one delegate.

District No. 17—Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Atlanta, two delegates.

District No. 18—Missouri (except Kansas City and St. Joseph), and Illinois (except Chicago) two delegates.

District No. 19—Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Ohio and Louisville, Ky., two delegates.

District No. 20—Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Terre Haute, one delegate.

District No. 21—The city of Chicago, two delegates.

District No. 22—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Cleveland, Toledo, Fort Wayne, and Jackson, one delegate.

District No. 23—Dubuque, and Unions on and near the Upper Mississippi, except St. Paul, one delegate.

District No. 24—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and remainder of Wisconsin and Minnesota, one delegate.

District No. 25—San Francisco, Salt Lake, and all west of the Rocky Mountains, one delegate.

District No. 26—St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Denver, Omaha, Lawrence, Kansas City, Topeka, and Atchison, one delegate.

The previous question was called by Mr. Shaw on the matter of reference, and the yeas and nays were asked for, with the following result—yeas 33, nays 40.

Mr. Birdsong's motion to lay the matter on the table was lost, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Unfinished Business.

An appeal from John A. Schern, of Burlington, Iowa, after debate, was ordered to be returned to that gentleman.

An invitation from St. Louis Union, asking the delegates to take an excursion on the harbor on Wednesday afternoon, was accepted.

The Union then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

The Union assembled at 9 o'clock, A. M., and after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Luther, was opened for the transaction of business, President Bodwell occupying the chair.

The proposition to form an international fund was reported on by the Finance Committee, who recommended that the subject be referred to the Committee on New Business. The recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Subordinate Unions submitted the following report:

Mr. Shaw's resolution on unfair printers, as well as Mr. Musser's resolution asking a uniform scale of prices, the *per capita* tax resolution of Mr. Warren, and the resolution in reference to extending the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, were submitted without recommendation.

The committee recommend the adoption of Mr. Giles' resolution in regard to sealed circulars, and Mr. Brewer's on printing a complete list of Subordinate Unions.

Mr. Bowes' resolution in reference to publishing unfair printers in the annual proceedings was disapproved of.

The Committee on Unfinished Business made the following report:

We recommend the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Redfield, in reference to the establishment of Pressmen's Unions.

We have examined the report of the Committee on Standard of Type, appointed at the twenty-first session of this body, and recommend that it be referred to a special committee on standard of type, to report at this session.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the subject of participating in the Centennial Exposition has been duly considered, and, in accordance with the suggestions contained therein, we recommend the appointment of a special committee on Centennial Exposition, to report some decisive plan of action in the matter.

We recommend the adoption of the report of the Committee on Digest of Laws, and favor the suggestions of that committee regarding the publication of the laws and decisions of this body.

The committee has carefully considered the paper in reference to the establishing of District Unions, and are of the opinion that the plan of establishing such Unions is inexpedient. We therefore recommend that it be not adopted.

The President announced the Committee on Standard of Type, as follows: Messrs. Conklin, Coffin, Crowe, Mills, Brownell, Walker, Bell, Marsh, Weinsheimer, Garrett, Greenwood, Oates, and Bowes.

The Committee on Centennial Exposition was also announced, with Mr. McLean, of Washington, as chairman.

Mr. Vaughan, of St. Louis, announced the presence in the hall of Mr. E. C. Winter, of the German Typographical Union, who was desirous of addressing the Union for a few minutes, relative to German Unions. He was accorded the privilege.

Mr. Winter said that a separate organization of the German

printers was superfluous, and yet the situation of German printers is so different from that of the American printers, that the International Union would, of necessity, have to grant them a Constitution of their own. A call for a convention of German printers was made from Philadelphia last year, and an organization was effected. The Convention even went further, and connected with the organization a mutual benefit fund. The St. Louis Society now comprises the entire Northwest, and the efforts of the various societies in securing country members have been, to a very great extent, successful. At the second meeting of the organization, held in Cincinnati, eleven societies were represented, and since then a twelfth has been formed in Milwaukee, the hot-bed of apprentices. The Society publishes an eight-page monthly, which has done a great deal of good. In order to explain how entirely different the German district plan is from that of the International Union, Mr. Winter stated that the district of St. Louis comprised members in Indianapolis, Evansville, Collinsville, Highland, and even Davenport. The speaker desired the Union to agitate for the abolishment of night work—a herculean task, but one which had been fought to a successful issue in Germany.

Mr. Dalton, President of the New York Union, asked the speaker if the German Society were going to ask for a charter from the International Union, and reissue charters to their Subordinate Unions.

Mr. Winter said he was not in a position to answer the question. All he asked at present was that the International Union should recognize their working cards, and grant them their moral support.

Mr. McLean stated that there was a paragraph in the President's Report regarding this matter, and a chance to discuss it fully would be given when the Committee on Subordinate Unions made its report.

It was recommended that each Subordinate Union should furnish the proprietor of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, of Philadelphia, with a full list of their officers immediately after the election of the same.

Mr. Lawson Barry, of Tennessee, one of the oldest printers at case, was invited to take a seat on the floor during his stay in the city.

Mr. Culver offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the International Union recommend a uniform rule for the measurement of tabular matter, to be submitted to Subordinate Unions for approval.

The resolution of Mr. Bassett, enjoining upon all Subordinate Unions to strictly carry out the card system, was referred to the Committee on Subordinate Unions.

Mr. McLean introduced Judge E. A. Lewis, the first Vice-President of the Union, and one of the organizers of that body, to President Bodwell, who, in a few remarks, introduced him to the Union. The following were the

REMARKS OF JUDGE LEWIS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION:—Language utterly fails me to express the feelings which crowd upon me on such an occasion as this. The complimentary reception tendered to me by your President carries me back to the early days of this organization, and a slight reminiscence now floats across my memory. In the year 1852, I was editor and part proprietor of a morning daily in this city. My relations with the gentlemen who ran the intellectual part of the machine—I mean the compositors—were very friendly. When other proprietors were in trouble, I found myself arrayed with the journeymen printers—a body of men who know their rights, and, knowing, will maintain them; men who ask for nothing but their rights. At that time the subject of organizing for the protection of the craft had been inaugurated, and I advocated it, not for the protection of capital against labor, but for the protection of capital against capital, for the reason that brains constitute capital. The result of the stand taken by me was that, in 1852, I was elected a delegate to the convention which met in Cincinnati. The proudest recollection of my life, which has been a varied one, is the presentation by me at that convention of the resolution which was the cause of this organization being effected. [Applause.] I desire to speak of another little incident. After the meeting in Cincinnati, I fell into financial trouble. I was then proprietor of the old *Intelligencer* office, on Third Street, and it would have done your hearts good to see my men rally around me, when supposed friends had proved traitors, and pull me through my difficulties. It is in remembrance of that fact that I consider the presentation of the resolution referred to the proudest recollection of my life.

The announcement of the deaths of the following members was made, and appropriate resolutions were passed: James Young, A. T. Callon, S. P. Basset, Wm. J. Mansfield, H. F. Reese, Francis Swain, Thomas Murnane, Charles F. Towne, Henry M. Failing, and George F. Townsend.

The following report, from the Committee on New Business, was read and temporarily laid over:

The resolution of Mr. Bliss, regarding the publication of a monthly journal under the auspices of the International Typographical Union, we recommend for adoption.

Mr. Weinsheimer's resolution on the appointment of Presidents of Subordinate Unions to compose the International Executive Committee, we deem inexpedient.

Mr. Birdsong's resolution, discountenancing the use of undignified and scurrilous language in publishing lists of unfair printers, we recommend for adoption.

Mr. Cagney's resolution in regard to the adoption of a uniform constitution for Subordinate Unions, we recommend to be adopted, and that a committee of thirteen be appointed to frame said constitution.

Mr. Cagney's resolution in regard to making special efforts for the resuscitation of defunct Unions, and for the organization of new Unions where none have previously existed, we recommend for adoption.

The Committee on Subordinate Unions reported against the resolution from the New York Union, asking for the revocation of the charter of Women's Union, No. 1.

The report caused considerable discussion, and was still pending, when the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and went into secret session on the state of the trade, which was represented to be, generally speaking, in a good condition.

At 10 o'clock the session was made public.

Mr. McLean offered the following resolution, which was adopted, as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Subordinate Unions in relation to Unions Nos. 1 and 6, of New York:

Resolved, That in consequence of the conflicting statements between Typographical Union No. 6 and Women's Union No. 1, of the city of New York, a committee of three be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate the matter, and report at the next annual session of the International Typographical Union; and in the meantime, Women's Union No. 1 forward its scale of prices to Union No. 6.

Several committee reports were taken up, and their suggestions, in the main, were adopted.

After the transaction of other business, the Union adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

The business of the Union was suspended for the day, in order to allow the members to participate in an excursion to Castlewood Division of the St. Louis Park of Fruits. The excursion was given by Union No. 8, whose members and their families, with the delegates and a number of invited guests, were the participants.

The party left the Seventh Street depot shortly after 9 o'clock A. M., and arrived at the Park about 11.30. Over the entrance to the Park was a piece of white bunting, with the word "Welcome" across the top; in the centre was a representation of the seal of the Union, upon one side of

which was a rude sketch of the old Ramage press, surmounted by the word "Past;" and upon the other a picture of a ten-cylinder press, over which was the word "Present."

As the excursionists entered the grounds they were met by Mr. Haven, who welcomed them on the part of the Park Association.

Being formed in line, and headed by an excellent band, they walked down to the "ramble," where they regaled themselves with refreshments furnished by Union No. 8. Here the party enjoyed themselves for about two hours, in singing, dancing, strolling around the grounds, etc.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the party marched up to the hotel on Mount Hope, and partook of a sumptuous banquet provided for the occasion. After ample justice had been done to the many good things furnished, a number of toasts were given and appropriately responded to, the whole being presided over by Mr. Phil. Coghlan, President of St. Louis Union.

The day being far advanced, the excursionists left the grounds for the depot, where the train was waiting to receive them, and returned to the city highly pleased with the trip.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

The Union met at 9 o'clock, President Bodwell in the chair.

The consideration of President McLean's report was resumed, and all his rulings were approved. Many of his decisions were of such a practical character, that they were ordered to be incorporated in the general laws of the Union.

The Union then went into secret session for the purpose of considering the Finance Committee's report on the accounts of the late Treasurer, Mr. Collins, which were represented to be in a deplorable condition, and which were subsequently referred to Messrs. Mills, Cobb, and Hutchinson, of Chicago, Scully of Cincinnati, and O'Bannon of Richmond.

After coming out of executive session, the President announced that a special committee of thirteen was appointed to receive subscriptions for the furtherance of the proposed monument to the late Horace Greeley, consisting of Messrs. Burke, Coulter, Weinsheimer, Brownell, Coffin, O'Bannon, Bliss, Kelley, Culver, Mills, Walker, Smith, and Birdsong.

A committee on Uniform Constitution for the Government of Subordinate Unions was announced, consisting of Messrs. Conklin, Bliss, McLean, Mills, Lewis, Birdsong, Brownell, Hosea, O'Brien, Hussey, Stevenson, and O'Bannon.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that all appeals hereafter presented to the International Union be printed and properly certified by the officers of the local Union, accompanied by the seal of the Union.

The names of the unfair members of the International Union were ordered to be published.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the office of Corresponding Secretary, was voted down unanimously; and the amendment changing the time of electing officers from the first to the last day of each session was carried by a nine-tenths vote.

The motion to issue certificates of membership to all delegates and ex-delegates, was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the International Union, no Subordinate Union can admit as a member a person whose traveling card has expired, without the consent of the Union which issued it, and no Union can renew a card to a person working within the jurisdiction of another Union without the consent of such Union.

The Union again went into secret session, and on re-opening the doors, the Executive Committee for the ensuing year was announced.

At noon the Union adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Whittington, of Alexandria, Va., a vote of thanks, prefaced by complimentary remarks, was passed upon the President of the organization.

At 2 o'clock the Union reassembled, and the Committee of Thanks submitted the following

REPORT.

WHEREAS, It is meet and proper, in closing the proceedings of the twenty-second annual session of the International Typographical Union, that we express our heartfelt thanks for the many courtesies shown us by the citizens of St. Louis, and

WHEREAS, The greatest kindness and courtesy have been extended to us by all classes of citizens during our sojourn among them: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, to whose generosity this body is indebted for a delightful carriage drive to Lafayette, Tower Grove Park, Shaw's Garden, Fair Grounds and a sail and excursion on the Mississippi, has won the highest esteem and regard of the membership of this body for the hospitable manner in which they have received and entertained us. And the thanks of the International Typographical Union are especially due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. George Clark, H. T. McMurray, Wm. Cochran, H. J. Beckwith, E. S. Pike, J. M. Caldwell, F. F. Coghlan, John Fitzgerald, J. K. Page, and Wm. Mill.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Union are tendered to the St. Louis Times Company, through the Presidents, Hawkins & Marks, for a very pleasant visit through the establishment, and the refreshments partaken of on the occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due to the city authorities of St. Louis for the free use of the harbor boat Rhea to Granite City on excursion on the harbor front, and a visit to the Vulcan Iron Works (Carondelet), and particularly to Capt. James Engle, Harbor Master.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Union also be tendered and are due to the Lafayette Park Commissioners, Fair Ground Association, Henry Shaw, Esq., and the proprietors of the Lucas Place Hotel, for the many courtesies extended to us during our stay in the city.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the press of St. Louis, the *Democrat*, *Times* and *Globe* and to their efficient corps, for the fair and impartial reports of our proceedings which they have given to the public.

Resolved, That in closing the report, we deem it expedient and proper that the thanks of the International Typographical Union are due to our retired President, Wm. H. H. Lewis, of Washington, D. C., for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of President of this body during the past year, and he is also

Resolved, That to Mr. George Hawkins, our retiring Corresponding Secretary, the thanks of this Union are also tendered for the able and complete administration of the affairs of his office.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the St. Louis Lithographing Company for their very excellent compliment and prize specimen of typography displayed in the bill of fare on the occasion of our excursion to Bellefountaine.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Union adjourned to meet in Boston, Mass., on the first Monday in June, 1875.

A papyrus manuscript, found in an Egyptian tomb, has lately been translated by a scholar of Heidelberg, who pronounces it to be the address of Rameses III to all the nations of the earth, detailing minutely all the causes which led to the exodus of the Jews from the land of Pharaohs.

It is said that Miss Emily Faithfull is about to issue a weekly paper to be devoted to women and women's work, and to the entire class of females at present employed in trades and professions throughout England.

[Written for the Printers' Circular].

THE AMERICAN ANNALIST.

BY JESSIE E. RINGWALT.

On a hillside near our National Capitol stands a monumental stone, bearing, carved in solid marble, nine ponderous volumes. A scroll proclaims them to be the American Archives, and beneath them is inscribed the name—Force.

In as imperishable characters is the same name written upon the history of his native land.

The laborious collection and collation of original documentary evidence must be a labor of love; and as such Peter Force pursued his chosen work, despite every obstacle raised by that popular inattention and inertness which belongs to a nation as yet too young to feel an enthusiasm for its past history.

The youthful associations and training of Peter Force but reiterate the ever-recurring story that successful literary labor is the result of experience, and of those assured habits of mind arising from propitious circumstances, aided by the promptings of natural taste, and strengthened by the motor powers of industry and enthusiasm.

Our American Annalist was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who was exceedingly fond, in his older days, of telling how fields were won and lost, with all the eloquence and exactitude of personal adventure. He was fond, too, of his ancient comrades-in-arms, and gladly gathered them around his hearthstone to fight their battles o'er again, with all the charms of dangers passed and glories won.

The boy, from his earliest memory, had been accustomed to the society of these aged veterans, and had listened with burning enthusiasm to the oft-told tales of heroic adventure and endurance. His earliest recollections were of these groups of old soldiers sitting around the evening fire, and his memory was so thronged with their stirring narrations, that the first exercise of his childish pen was the arrangement of these oral traditions into a volume, which he aptly entitled "The Unwritten History of the War in New Jersey." His manuscript was unluckily lost when nearly complete; but as an exercise in authorship it must have furnished excellent preparative training for his future work.

By birth Peter Force was a Jerseyman, being born near Passaic Falls, on the 26th of November, 1790; but the family removed to New Paltz, in the State of New York, during his infancy, and again to the city of New York before he had reached his fourth year; and his life was passed in that metropolis until he made the home of his manhood in Washington City.

What was esteemed a good private school, at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, offered to Peter Force precisely the studies for which he had no fancy; and at ten years old he made an opening for himself by running away, and by persuading his father to apprentice him in a printing office.

This establishment was that of William A. Davis, in Bloomingdale, where Force applied himself with such zeal that he soon mastered the technical details and practice of an occupation which became the favorite employment of his life.

In Bloomingdale, young Force was surrounded by the Dutch, whose manners and customs he observed with an interest that made him an intent reader of a work then in course of publication in the office, entitled "A History of New York, from the Beginning of the World to the end of the Dutch Dynasty. Being the only Authentic History of the Times that Ever Hath Been or Ever Will be Published."

One day, while carrying these proof-sheets from the office to the author, the lad sat down on the roadside to read and laugh at his ease; and while carefully scanning a list of the Knickerbocker families, summoned courage to annote upon the margin some omissions which his own familiarity with New York had supplied.

These additions, from an unknown hand, Washington Irving immediately incorporated in the text, and with his characteristic good nature expressed his thanks upon the margin of the proof. Years afterwards, Peter Force had the pleasure of recalling the incident to the memory of Irving in a personal interview, and of receiving the author's thanks for this wayside help.

Intent upon the interests of his profession, Force became an active member of the New York Typographical Society, which was organized upon the 4th of July, 1809; and he was only twenty-two years old when he was chosen its President, holding the office until he left the city in 1815.

His interest in military matters was first shown in active exertion in 1814, when the printers of New York, with other trades and professions, volunteered to work upon the city fortifications.

In his diary, under date of August 16th, 1814, he relates his serving as Marshal of the day, bringing his brother typographers into line behind a bright blue banner gleaming with a golden printing press, and returning less gaily under a heavy shower of rain, to enjoy, with sharpened appetite, the good things provided by the booksellers, Isaac Riley and Stephen B. Gould.

During the Autumn of this year he officiated as Assistant Adjutant and Sergeant Major, and although he saw no active service, his campaign in camp gave him much practical knowledge directly in the line of his historic studies.

The interest in military matters, which he had learned at his father's knee, remained with him through life; and in 1860 he received the commission of Major-General of the militia of the District of Columbia.

A contract for the Congressional printing had been obtained by William A. Davis, and under an arrangement with him, Peter Force established himself in Washington in 1816. This accident of business thus placed him in the very circumstances best fitted to strengthen his fancy for historical pursuits, as well as to furnish him the amplest opportunities for research.

His first direct step in the line of his special work was in 1820, when he commenced the publication of the National Calendar, an annual volume of statistics, which he continued uninterruptedly until 1836, with the exception of the period from 1824 to 1828. It was at this time that he became actively engaged in politics, publishing, from 1823 to 1830, the *National Journal*, a daily newspaper, which was the official organ of the administration of John Quincy Adams.

All the duties devolving upon a citizen were also performed by him with hearty energy; and he acted as a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen, as well as officiating, with great distinction, as Mayor of Washington, from 1836 to 1840.

During these years of active employment, a plan of future labors was gradually taking shape in his mind; and as early as 1822 he drew up a scheme of work, which the pressing engagements of a busy life postponed for more than ten years.

In 1831 he formulized this scheme into a letter to Edward Livingston, then Secretary of State, describing his contemplated publication as a collection of authentic records, State papers, debates and letters, and other notices of public affairs, the whole forming a documentary history of the origin and progress of the North American Colonies, of the causes and accomplishment of the American Revolution, and of the Constitution and Government for the United States, to the final ratification thereof.

This work was to be divided into six series, commencing with the discovery by Columbus, and ending with the establishment of the Federal Constitution, and was to be included in about twenty folio volumes.

To the description of his plan, Force added the personal request for permission, in pursuit of his labors, to copy the papers in the State Department.

Mr. Livingston warmly approved of the projected publication, and promptly accorded the permission; John Quincy Adams also adding his commendation.

As a further explanation of his intention, Force appended to his Calendar for 1832, a collection of documents, embracing a history of the Stamp Act, as a specimen.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1833, passed an act authorizing the work, and empowering the Secretary of State to make a contract with Mr. Force for the publication. This contract was concluded promptly, and at the succeeding session an appropriation was made for the purpose, the publication being, however, considered as a private enterprise to which the Government acted as a patron.

In order to secure public attention and general approval, the fourth series was first prepared for the press. This, embracing the controversy upon the Stamp Act, might be considered as appealing more directly to the popular interest than the other epochs, and was completed in six volumes by the year 1844.

The commencement of the next, or fifth series, was also published in three volumes, bringing the history down to the momentous year of 1776, when the work was unexpectedly brought to a close by the refusal of Secretary Marcy to furnish his approval to the volumes submitted for his inspection.

Peter Force was sixty years of age when this sudden blow fell upon him; and from the friendly hand of Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, we have a matchless picture of the venerable student sitting among the accumulated treasures of many years, beholding his vast library and his mighty masses of manuscript left as a useless burden upon his hands.

He made no effort to find redress, though urged to demand reparation from the Government. With the dignity of a stoic he bore his burden, cheered by no hope of recompense, struggling with debt, yet laboring every day amid his books, ever ready to give freely, and without stint, of his overflowing wealth of information to all who asked.

The value of his library was well known, and purchasers offered him the means of relief; but his books were the treasures of his life, and he steadily refused every inducement.

That such a collection should ever be scattered would have been indeed a national calamity, and to prevent the possibility of such a disaster became the fixed determination of Mr. Spofford.

To secure it for New York, one hundred thousand dollars had been offered and refused; but for the same sum its venerable owner was induced to relinquish it to our great national treasure-house—the library of the Capitol.

Nowhere else could it find a fitting resting-place, and proudly may it be recorded that its purchase was warmly recommended by the public press, while not a single dissenting voice disturbed the ready action of Congress.

Still full of life and vigor did the owner watch the transfer of his treasures to the library of the nation, and returned to his own empty rooms. Twenty years of life seemed yet promised to his hearty frame and ever-youthful intellect; but, as if his work was done, he faded away, and in a few months he was lying at rest. The fair hillside is as peaceful and as beautiful as his well-spent life, and over his grave float the sweet sounds of the organ of an ancient church, while above him rests the monumental memorial of his accomplished work.

Of his magnificent library much might be written, and of the energy, industry, and liberality by which it was garnered upon his shelves. He possessed, to an eminent degree, that union of enterprise and prudence which enables the quick-sighted collector to buy a forgotten volume for a penny, and purchase its treasured mate for hundreds of dollars; now finding a rare manuscript at a rag-shop, or acquiring it by an unlimited bid against all comers.

When transferred to the Capitol, the collection numbered 22,529 volumes, without including the pamphlets, which amounted to about 40,000, many of them of great rarity.

Among the works was a large number of specimens of early printing, two hundred of them ranging in dates from 1467 to the close of the fifteenth century. It is important to add that, despite a most careful study of these volumes, and a general consideration of the subject, Mr. Force freely announced that he had been unable to arrive at any settled conviction upon the subject of the origin of printing, and had been led by his researches to doubt all the theories which have been presented for the settlement of this much discussed question.

[Communicated.]

OLD SPECIMEN BOOKS.

To the Editor of the Printers' Circular:

SIR:—Mr. De Vinne's interesting article on "Old Specimen Books," in the April number of the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR, prompted me to look up a copy of an American Specimen Book in our possession.

It is a pamphlet of 42 pages; size of page 5½x9, of matter 3x6¼ inches. It is printed with remarkably black ink, most of the letters giving a clean, sharp impression.

The title reads, "Specimen of Printing Type, from the Letter Foundry of James Ronaldson, successor to Binny & Ronaldson, Cedar, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Philadelphia. 1816." Following the title is a card:

To the Printers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN:

In 1812, Binny & Ronaldson presented to you a specimen of their Foundry, the result of more than twenty-five years labour, greatly benefitted by your patronage; in return for which, it was their study to advance the general prosperity of Printing in the United States, and, for this end, they spared neither labour nor expense. In all their transactions it was their wish to promote the interest of their friends along with their own; and it is no small source of gratification, that a long and extensive correspondence with the Printers has been attended with a good understanding.

How far this establishment has contributed to destroy the dependence of the United States on Foreign Nations, for Books, let others judge; but all will agree, that your activity and enterprise have finished this important work.

In August last, my friend, Archibald Binny, retired from the establishment. On laying before you the following specimen, so much the product of his genius and labour, it is due to his character and talents to state, as my humble opinion, that the Letter Foundry owes more of its improvement and simplification to him than to any other individual, since its invention; and the difficulties incident to transferring this business to America will not be duly appreciated but by bearing in mind that at least seven prior establishments had failed.

In the course of the past thirty-five years, Printing and Letter Founding have very much improved. The new form given to the figures, and discarding the long f, has not only benefitted the appearance, but removed the perplexity that grew out of confounding f and f. Some of these alterations took effect about the same time in America and Europe. In the spirit of improvement, some things were carried beyond propriety: but experience alone could discover what was nearest perfection. To your polite attention B. & R. were indebted for specimens of the European improvements as fast as they came to the United States. The example of that quarter, having great influence, and, in some cases, strong partialities in its favour, it became necessary for B. & R. to imitate the Europeans, and, in some instances, contrary to their own judgment: examples of this exist in Long Primer No. 2, and Small Pica No. 2.* Experience showed that these were suited only for works of fancy, and led the way to others, in which care has been taken to combine elegance with durability; making the least possible sacrifice of these important properties to each other.

If the following Specimen; the general organization of this Foundry; and the manner in which its business has hitherto been conducted, meet your approbation, and a continuance of those favors I shared in the concern of B. & R., I shall only remark, that, as it has been, so it shall continue to be, my endeavor, in all transactions, to execute your orders in such a manner as may promote your interest as well as my own. I am, very respectfully,

JAMES RONALDSON.

Philadelphia Letter Foundry,
Cedar-Street,
April 30, 1816.

In a note following the above, is added: "On account of the expense of transmitting it to distant places the whole has been as much condensed as possible: but there are a number of interesting articles that could not be got ready for this Specimen. They will be added hereafter, and printed in the same measure, so as to bind with the present, which it is expected will be found worthy of preservation."

The list of types comprises: Nine bodies and seven faces of two-line letter, from Two-line Nonpareil to Two-line Great Primer (the Two-line Bourgeois, Two-line Brevier, and Two-line Minion having the same face); one face each of Fourteen-lines Pica and Ten-lines Pica, both with lower case; one face of Seven-lines Pica, with lower case and italic; one face of Five-lines Pica, with lower case; one face each of American Canon, Two-lines Great Primer, Two-lines English, Double Pica, Great Primer, English, Columbian, all with italic; two faces of Pica; three faces of Small Pica; one face of Small Pica on Long Primer body; three faces of Long Primer; one face of Bourgeois; one face of Bourgeois on Brevier body; one face each of Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, all with italic; Long Primer and Nonpareil Saxon; Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, and Nonpareil Greek; Double Pica, Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier Hebrew; Canon and Double Pica German Text; Two-lines Great Primer, Double Pica, Great Primer, English, Pica, and Long Primer Black; Double Pica, Pica, and Long Primer German; four bodies of Ornamental Letters; one face of Double Pica Script.

Of flowers or borders, there are: One face of Five-lines Pica, three each of Canon and Two-lines English, ten of Two-lines Great Primer, eight of Double Pica, one each of Two-lines Long Primer and Great Primer, twenty-four of English, eight of Pica, six of Small Pica, twenty-eight of Long Primer, eighteen of Brevier, five of Nonpareil, four of English Dashes.

As this foundry was located in your city, you may be able to obtain other information regarding it.

Yours truly, HERBERT PORTER,
(Firm of Smith & Porter, Printers, Spring Lane).

BOSTON, MASS., May, 1874.

* The Long Primer No. 2 has a face in size and character similar to the Brevier Condensed Title No. 3, and the Small Pica a face similar to the Long Primer Condensed Title No. 3, made by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan.

BY an order of the Emperor of China, a collection of Chinese poems, from the earliest times to the present, is to be made. It is expected that the collection will fill two hundred volumes.

MEMORIAL OF THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 689, TO FURTHER REGULATE THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND TO REDUCE THE WAGES OF PRINTERS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The printers of Washington City, having read and duly considered the bill (S. 689) to further regulate the public printing, respectfully represent that, in their judgment, the first section thereof ought not to be enacted into law.

In the report of the Senate Committee on Printing accompanying the bill (S. 689), we find that the committee have been memorialized by a committee of the employing printers of Washington, who have also been heard in person. The committee of employing printers made *four specific charges* in regard to the public printing, which the Senate Committee on Printing, on investigation, found to be as specifically groundless.

After having found all of the *specific charges* of the employing printers at fault, we think that the Senate Committee on Printing should have placed less reliance upon the *general allegations* of the employers. The consideration of the subject-matter by the Senate Committee on Printing was not open to the public, and the printers of the city are taken by surprise in a matter most vitally affecting their interests.

If the Senate Committee on Printing had notified Typographical Union No. 101 (of whose existence it had been informed by the memorialists) of the general allegations against the journeymen printers of the city, we would gladly have availed ourselves of the opportunity of satisfying the committee that the *general allegations* were as *generally* at fault as the *specific* charges.

Having had no opportunity of appearing before the Senate Committee on Printing in reference to the subject-matter of the bill (S. 689) to further regulate the public printing, the printers of Washington ask leave to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives a statement of facts in regard to the aforementioned bill, and the memorial and statements of the employing printers, upon which said bill appears to have been based, before action is had thereon by your respective Houses.

First—The allegation that "the cost of printing" in Washington is greater "than anywhere else in the country" is not true. In seven important cities to the south and west of us, including Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson (Miss.), Vicksburg (Miss.), Denver (Colorado), and Salt Lake City (Utah), a higher rate of wages is paid than in Washington, according to the reports made at the last annual session of the International Typographical Union. (See Proceedings, pp. 15–17.)

These cities have all been carefully excluded from the list of cities presented by the memorialists in their attempt to show an increased percentage in Washington prices over other cities. The great city of New York is also omitted from their list, because the increased percentage is inconsiderable. It is, nevertheless, true that a higher rate of wages is paid in Washington than is paid in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, cities to the north of us. Yet this difference in prices has prevailed for years, the result of inexorable law, over which the printers of neither city have any control, and which we do not believe legislation can regulate. We might work in Washington for the wages paid in New York, if we could purchase the same for the amount received; but as we cannot, wages must inevitably be higher here if they shall possess the same purchasing power.

The statement of decreased percentages of week work in the cities selected by the memorialists is of no force, since the character of the work performed in those cities bears no comparison to the character of the work performed in Washington. If much of the work done in the Government Printing Office by the week were paid for by the piece, even at the price of the lowest city mentioned by the memorialists, its cost would be far in excess of present prices. The bulk of the work performed in the cities enumerated is paid for by the piece, just as it is in Washington outside of the Government Office; the character of the work in that establishment rendering it more economical for the Government to have it paid for by the week.

The difference in the decreased percentages of piece-work in the cities cited is a most forcible argument against the possibility of establishing a uniform rate of wages for the several cities of the United States. The difference shown between Washington and Chicago is 13 per cent.; between Washington and Buffalo, 70 per cent.; or, in other words, that work cannot be performed in Chicago at Buffalo prices, as there exists a difference of 57 between the decreased percentages of those cities, nearly double the difference claimed between Washington and either of the other cities mentioned by the memorialists.

Secondly—That the eight-hour law has been a disadvantage to the printing business of Washington, we do not admit. As previously shown, most of the work outside of the Government Office is performed by the piece, and the piece-price is now the same that it was previous to the enactment of the eight-hour law.

It is also true that printers can be found to perform all the labor made necessary during the session of Congress, even to the extent of ten or twelve hours a day, at a corresponding increase of wages. Would the Senate Committee on Printing have it otherwise? Printers do not work the extra time of their own volition. They do not often apply for extra work. The extra force is detailed by the foreman; and when the detail is made, substitutes are always in demand. That there is no difficulty in obtaining a force equal to the pressing demands of the Congress, at extra and unseasonable hours of the day and night, may be fairly considered as an additional argument in favor of the equity and reasonableness of the printers' demands.

It has never been claimed by intelligent advocates and defenders of the eight-hour law that as much work can be performed in eight as in ten hours, as erroneously represented or wantonly misrepresented in and out of the halls of Congress, although such a result might be approximated. But we contend that, with the aid of the many labor-saving machines and improved implements of production now in use, it is unnecessary for more than eight hours' labor in each day to be performed in order to accomplish results equal to ten or twelve hours' daily labor half a century ago. By the many wonderful inventions employed in this era of progress, God never intended that their entire benefits should flow into the hands of capitalists. It ought to be no part of patriotic legislation to declare that, in consequence of such advantages, only eight-tenths of American laborers shall be employed, and the other two-tenths allowed to starve. Labor-saving machines, rightfully considered, are helps to labor, aids to civilization, promoters of education; and, under judicious legislation, cannot but advance the material prosperity of the country, and contribute to the permanent well-being and happiness of the laboring masses.

The eight-hour law, as a humane enactment, takes its place in the same category with the free school laws in the most favored sections of the globe. The spirit of the law which says that no child shall grow up in ignorance, or be overworked for the greed of capital, is incorporated in the eight-hour law. It says that, as far as the Government is concerned, human needs shall be considered, and no burdens imposed upon the industrial forces of the country which may hinder their proper development, or retard the intellectual and moral advancement of the millions who toil.

One great mission of our Government, within the sphere of constitutional limits, is to protect labor—the source of our wealth and the mainspring of our national prosperity. Capital deserves no special legislation, inasmuch as it is but the accumulation of labor performed by others—often fraudulently obtained, always legally protected.

The enactment of the eight-hour law by the Federal Congress has always been considered by skilled mechanics as an unmistakable sign of a better dispensation. Its repeal, or practical annulment, by resorting to the "straw-contract system," would seem like blotting from the statute-enactments of this epoch, made memorable by great events in human progress, a beneficent law now held as a symbol of the worth of American workmen and as the herald of a better day.

Thirdly—That there exists in Washington a society of printers who claim the right to regulate certain matters concerning their own labor, as stated by the employing printers, we admit. This organization traces its origin back to the year 1815. It has, possibly, been in existence a longer period than any other labor organization in the country devoted especially to the interests of the trade. During its existence it has had enrolled among its members many men of genius, of learning, and of eloquence, who have contributed valuable additions to the literary and political history of the nation, while some have gone out from us to adorn other stations in life, even your own Senate Chamber and Representative Hall.

Most of the present employing printers have been honored members of the organization and enjoyed its benefits. Affixed to one of the exhibits in the report of the Senate Committee on Printing is the name of an employing printer, which, in 1866, was affixed to a memorial from the Printers' Society against the provisions of a bill for the reorganization of the Government Printing Office, involving the questions of compensation and hours of labor. It was an irrefutable argument then, and Congress made no attempt to reduce wages by legislation. It is unanswerable testimony now in favor of continued prices. No learning or wisdom or shrewdness which he can command as an employing printer will enable him to refute his logic as a working printer. (It may be found among the documents presented to Congress in December, 1866.)

We also deny the statement that the employés of the Government Printing Office, being in a majority, ever increased the rate of wages for printers employed in private establishments against their desire. By reference to the Constitution of Typographical Union, No. 101 (Art. XI.), it will be seen that a two-thirds majority is required to change the scale of prices. The Government Printing Office never had a two-thirds majority in the Union until the *Congressional Record* was ordered to be done there. The present rate of wages was adopted ten years ago.

The rates of advertising in the city have advanced in a far greater ratio than printers' wages, and the difference between Washington and New York is 50 per cent. greater than the percentage of difference in printers' wages.

Compared with the salaries paid other employés for services performed in Washington, the wages paid to printers have not been exorbitant, especially when it is remembered that many of them, during a portion of the year, have worked ten and twelve hours a day.

We refer to the latest schedule of wages prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, for proof that wages paid to the printers in Washington are not in excess of wages paid to skilled mechanics in the city of New York.

The Printers' Society was formed for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of the craft. Our rules, like the Gold Exchange, the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange, and the Coal Exchange—organizations existing in all the great cities of the country—are protective in their character, and consequently arbitrary; but that they are especially oppressive or unjust we deny. Before the lawyer can be omitted to practice he has to undergo an examination; before a physician can be omitted to the medical associations he must produce a diploma; before a printer can be admitted to our Union he must furnish evidence that he has served a regular apprenticeship. This "exclusive phase" insures a greater degree of efficiency. There

are certain kinds of work turned out in Washington which, in point of elegance, cannot be excelled in the world. Comparisons of like work, executed for the Governments of Prussia, France, and England, warrant this assertion. Has Congress no national pride? Will it suffer national degradation by sending to the nations of the world its reports and statistics printed in an indifferent and inferior style, which will result from having its work done for an insufficient compensation?

If we claim the right to fix the price of our own labor without consulting the employing printers, we do no more than the lawyer or the physician, who always fix their own charges; certainly no more than members of Congress, who have always fixed their own salaries, and increased them about as often as the printers. We cannot be singled out as a baneful example. But the fact is, that no important changes have ever been made in prices without consultation with some of the employing printers, and always acquiesced in by them. The present price for piece work was suggested by a former public printer, after consultation, it being less than the printers had suggested. No request has ever come to the Printers' Union from the employing printers or the public printer that has not been considered and generally acquiesced in.

The rule regulating the number of apprentices in offices may not be defended upon any broad principle of justice and equity, yet we believe it works no great injustice to anybody. In fact, not many years since the employers requested that a rule should be adopted in regard to apprentices. We recall no instance in which an employer has asked to deviate from this rule and has been refused. Two of the public printers, at different times, have expressed a desire to increase the number of apprentices at the Government Printing Office, and their respective requests were granted. We are pained to learn, for the first time, through the Senate Committee on Printing, that the employing printers regard the rule applying to apprentices as unjust.

Fourthly—The Senate Committee on Printing appear to be laboring under the erroneous idea that the Printers' Society of Washington is the only one existing in the country, and that it regulates wages here, while the law of supply and demand is left to regulate prices elsewhere. We desire to dispel this idea by stating that there are in the country one hundred and fifty Typographical Unions, under the jurisdiction of the International Union, which exercise the same control over the wages in the several cities where they exist as does the Typographical Union in Washington. We believe, however, that the great law of supply and demand ever has and ever must settle the price of labor, as well as the price of every article that enters into the consumption of the workingman's family. Whatever control the Unions may exercise pertains more particularly to the details of labor, subject always to the law of supply and demand.

Not long since it was admitted in the Parliament of England that the Government of the United Kingdom had always been compelled to pay one-third more than private parties for the same service performed. It is not for us to say where the Government of the United States shall have its work done. If it can be done in New York for a less price than in Washington, let it be done there. But let not the Congress seek by legislation to have its work done in Washington at New York prices. The percentage of difference in prices, it is true, is inconsiderable, while the percentage in the cost of living is far greater.

Having shown, as we think, other things considered, that printing is executed in Washington as reasonably as in other large cities, and that the operation of the late eight-hour law has worked no injustice to private employers or the Government, we protest against any legislation to further interfere with the hours of labor or the rates of compensation.

Allen Coffin,	E. W. Oyster,
William R. McLean,	N. Watkins,
Alfred Thomson,	S. Haldeman,
Wm. L. Jones,	J. M. Richards,
Geo. W. Howland,	J. H. Boner,
G. A. R. McNeir,	J. L. Anderson,
Charles B. Hough,	Geo. C. Jackson,
John T. Halleck,	*Committee.*

TWO OPPOSITES.

How happy must that editor feel who penned the following on retiring to private life: "My editorial experience has been extremely pleasant. I have received every encouragement from the people, and have been honored by the press far more than I deserved. The number of those whom I have slaughtered and cremationized is not great. I have never been horse-whipped, revolvered, knifed, licked, bricked, pummeled, or cussed for anything I have said, written, done, or left undone as an editor, and in ceasing to be one I am filled with a melancholy sadness."

Now compare the following, which was written by a New Jersey editor, on retiring from his editorial career, and see what a melancholy picture he presents in contrast with the above: "I retire from the editorial chair with a complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour I first occupied the position of editor to the present time, I have been solicited to lie on every given subject, and can't remember ever having told a wholesome truth without diminishing the subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for myself, I retire in order to recruit my moral constitution."

How sad a thing it is to contemplate that an editor has to retire in order to recruit his "moral constitution." It is evident that he possessed a tender conscience, but allowed himself to widely inflate the truth, under the hope of success. Failing in this, he retired, convinced, no doubt, that all is vanity. Well, an open confession is good, and a wonder arises, that when his "moral constitution" is thoroughly recruited, whether he will go back to the same business again.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The North Carolina Press Association held its annual session at the Capitol Building, at Raleigh, on Wednesday, May 13th, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Major Engelhard, of the Wilmington *Journal*, President of the Association, took the chair, and called the assemblage to order. A prayer was then offered up, invoking Divine blessing upon the business about to be entered into by those assembled, by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church. The presiding officer then addressed the Convention at some length, in which he reviewed the journalistic events for the past year, the many natural advantages of the State, and said that the press should do all in its power to foster emigration. During his remarks, he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. McDiarmaid, late of the Lumberton *Robesonian*, who was present at the last session, and who was drowned near his home shortly after its adjournment. In concluding, the speaker warmly welcomed the members, and expressed the wish that their deliberations would be characterized with good feeling and friendly interchange of opinions upon all subjects coming before them for consideration.

The Association being ready for business, a motion was made by Mr. Cameron, of the Hillsboro *Recorder*, which was unanimously carried, that Mr. Boulden, of the Danville (Va.) *Times*, who was present, be invited to take part in the deliberations of the body.

The roll being called, the following gentlemen answered to their names: W. S. G. Andrews, of the Wilmington *Journal;* S. M. Carpenter, of the *Newbernian;* J. S. Manix, of the Newbern *Times;* G. W. Nason, Jr., of the Newbern *Republic-Courier;* E. R. Stamps, of the Tarboro *Southerner-Enquirer;* J. A. Williams, of the Wilson *Advance;* H. E. T. Manning, of the Weldon *News;* W. W. McDiarmaid, of the Lumberton *Robesonian;* D. Bond, of the Enfield *Times;* Col. L. L. Polk, of the Polktown *Ansonian;* G. S. Baker, of the Louisbury *Courier;* Mr. Knight, of the Wadesboro *Argus;* W. A. Davis and J. A. Robinson, of the Oxford *Torch-Light;* W. P. Drake, of the Statesville *American;* A. K. Murchison, of the Statesville *Intelligencer;* Major J. A. Engelhard, of the Wilmington *Journal;* S. J. Skinner, of the Henderson *Register;* S. D. Pool, of the Newberne *Our Living and our Dead;* J. D. Cameron, of the Hillsboro *Recorder;* J. O. Robertson, of the Cherokee *Herald;* Chas. R. Jones, of the Charlotte *Daily Observer;* J. Bragg, of the Raleigh *Sentinel;* J. Stone and E. C. Woodson, of the Raleigh *News;* J. S. Hampton, of the *Evening Crescent;* M. V. B. Gilbert, of the Raleigh *Era;* H. Whitaker, of the *Friend of Temperance;* C. B. Denson, of the *State Agricultural Journal;* T. H. Pritchard, of the *Bibical Recorder;* Mr. Lockyear, of the *Spirit of the Age;* and J. R. Morris, of the Charlotte *Tobacco Leaf and Planter's Journal.*

Mr. J. D. Cameron moved that a committee be appointed to prepare the business for the Convention. During the retirement of the committee, the Secretary read the programme adopted by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the President of the State Agricultural Society, acting with and in the interest of the Press Association Committee. With some modifications, the report was adopted.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

Early in the afternoon the members, accompanied by the Board of Trade, took carriages and proceeded to the Lunatic Asylum, where they were welcomed by Dr. E. Grissom and assistants. The building was thoroughly interviewed and minutely inspected, and after some time spent in examining the various departments, they were led to the dining-room, invited to partake of a bountiful repast hurriedly prepared for them, and to which ample justice was done by those who participated. On retiring, the editors expressed themselves highly gratified with the visit. Other points of interest were visited.

At 8 o'clock the Convention again met, and after transacting a small amount of business, adjourned to meet the following day at 10 o'clock A. M.

On Thursday, 14th, the Convention convened, Major Engelhard, the President, occupying the chair.

An election of officers for the annual term was then entered into, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—Major J. A. Engelhard, of the Wilmington *Journal.*
First Vice-President—C. N. B. Evans, of the Milton *Chronicle.*
Second Vice-President—P. F. Duffy, of the Greensboro *Patriot.*
Third Vice-President—G. W. Nason, Jr., of the Newbern *Republic-Courier.*
Secretary—R. T. Fulghum, of the *Agricultural Journal.*
Corresponding Secretary—J. D. Cameron, of the Hillsboro *Recorder.*
Treasurer—R. T. Fulghum, of the *Agricultural Journal.*
Executive Committee—J. Stone, of the Raleigh *Daily News;* H. E. T. Manning, of the Weldon *Roanoke News;* R. M. Furman, of the Asheville *Citizen;* J. S. Mannix, of the Newbern *Times;* and J. B. Hussey, of the Piedmont *Times.*

The next business entered into was the selection of a place to hold the next annual session. Several cities were proposed, when Wilmington was finally chosen.

After the transaction of some other business, the Convention took a recess, and proceeded in a body to the Executive Office, and paid their respects to Gov. Caldwell, who received them with a hearty welcome. Refreshments were set out for the visitors, and courteous expressions of good feeling were interchanged. They then retired and visited several other places of interest around the city, under the pilotage of Mr. Stone, of the *Daily News.*

Having spent some time in visiting, the Convention again reassembled at 1 o'clock, to transact the remainder of the business. Resolutions were adopted looking to the further advancement of the State, also requesting the editors to adhere to the advertising system inaugurated at their last meeting, and also tendering thanks to each and every person who was in any way connected with the many places visited that assisted in rendering their visits pleasant and agreeable.

The Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Printers' Circular

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1874.

THE NEWSPAPER CODE OF HONOR.

The annals of typography are crowded with instances in which the printer or publisher has refused to reveal the secrets of authorship confided to his honor, and the right to do so has been claimed as one of the dearest-bought privileges of the order.

A series of legal proceedings, still incomplete in New York, is bringing again before the public the question of this privilege as assumed by the press. The case has become complicated during its course, but may be briefly stated as follows:

An editorial in the New York *Tribune*, of 30th August, 1873, contained charges of malfeasance and corruption against some of the officials in Brooklyn. It being claimed that the matter was of a libelous character against Judge McCue, W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, was summoned before the Grand Jury of Kings County upon the 22d of October.

On being asked who was the author of the editorial in question, he declined answering, because he was instructed, as one of the editors of the paper, not to give the names of writers of articles published in it, it being one of the office regulations, founded on the principle that the paper and not the editor is responsible.

On motion of Winchester Britton, then District Attorney of Kings County, Mr. Shanks was immediately committed to Kings County jail for contempt.

On the following day he was taken to New York, in custody of a Deputy Sheriff, to testify in the case of Edward S. Stokes, then on trial for the killing of James Fisk, Jr.

While in the city, in custody of the Deputy Sheriff, the counsel of Mr. Shanks applied to Judge Fancher for a *habeas corpus*. This was granted by the Judge, who, after a hearing, discharged Mr. Shanks, on the ground that the commitment upon which he had been imprisoned was void upon its face, and committed him to the custody of his counsel.

On behalf of the *Tribune*, Mr. Shanks subsequently made several charges before the Governor of New York, against Mr. Britton, for his conduct in the case, accusing him of falsifying the Sheriff's return.

Judge Spier was appointed by the Governor as a Commissioner to take the testimony in relation to these and other charges; and after this report was received, counsel were heard in defence of Mr. Britton and in support of the charges.

The Governor rendered his decision on February 20th, and removed Mr. Britton from his office as District Attorney of Kings County.

While the case was before the Governor, an appeal from Judge Fancher's decision was taken by Mr. Britton to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The argument of Mr. Britton was heard in March, but the counsel of Mr. Shanks being engaged in another trial, was permitted to postpone his argument until the May Term, and it was accordingly submitted on May 26th.

In the original charge against the *Tribune* before the Kings County Grand Jury, by Judge McCue, for an alleged libel, the jury indicted the editor of the *Tribune*. The libel suit was transferred to the New York courts.

A civil suit was then brought by Judge McCue against the *Tribune*, for one hundred thousand dollars. This suit is still pending, and in its course another effort has been made to induce Mr. Shanks to reveal the authorship of the editorial article in question. His counsel made a motion to vacate the order requiring him to give such deposition before the referee to whom the case was referred, but Judge Tappan denied the motion.

An appeal was carried to the General Term, which affirmed the decision of Judge Tappan. The prosecution moved that Mr. Shanks should be committed for contempt in refusing to answer these questions; but the motion has not been argued, and the matter has been adjourned by agreement, and is on the calendar for June.

In the argument of Henry L. Clinton, Mr. Shanks' counsel, presented May 26th, it is stated that the original commitment upon which Mr. Shanks was imprisoned, known as "Exhibit A," was declared void by Judge Fancher as not containing the prescribed punishment, either of a fine of $250, or imprisonment for thirty days, and for in fact making the imprisonment perpetual.

It is further stated that after Judge Fancher had adjourned the *habeas corpus* proceedings from the 23d to the 24th of October, committing Mr. Shanks into custody of his counsel, Mr. Britton, aware of the error in the commitment A, substituted another commitment, known as B, limiting the imprisonment to thirty days. This document was offered as a part of the Deputy Sheriff's return, but was repudiated by that officer as spurious.

To Mr. Britton's point, that Judge Fancher, sitting at Chambers, had no authority to bring the prisoner before him on a *habeas corpus*, Judge Fancher makes answer that the law in question relates only to prisoners confined in the common jail in New York County on a criminal charge.

On the other hand, Mr. Britton declares that the decision of Judge Fancher strikes a blow at the very foundations of society; practically abolishes grand juries, and establishes universal immunity from crime. That if the rules of the newspaper office may enable the concealment of one crime, it may for another; and if it can conceal libel, it might also conceal murder.

The practical lesson of this complicated proceeding, apparently, is that the laws do not shield an editor or an *attaché* of a newspaper from punishment if he refuses to comply with a legal demand to divulge the name of a writer; but that, on the other hand, attempts to punish such a refusal are apt to prove more injurious to those who make them than to the editors who are prosecuted. In view of the fact that lawyers, doctors, and priests are all authorized by the laws of New York to keep an impenetrable veil of secrecy over confidential communications, there is no just reason why editors should not have a similar privilege; and eventually it will be secured to them by a continuation of battles like that waged by the *Tribune*.

JEOPARDIZED JAPAN.

The paper mania has broken out in Japan, where the rulers well know that it is a disease easier caught than the pestilence, and that the taker runs presently mad.

Apparently well read in the history of the distemper in other countries, the Government has promptly taken measures to prevent it spreading rapidly through the community, and has published a sanitary code of laws thereupon.

Just the same question that worried poor Queen Anne one hundred and fifty years ago, is now troubling the Tycoon, and we are anxious to know what he will do with it.

Of course it is instantly enacted that the journals must not criticise officials during their term of office, nor publish any comments upon their official conduct. It is equally essential that no remarks should be made upon any subjects relating to foreign intercourse.

The editors are also advised, in a tone rather resembling that of a Dutch uncle than a fond parent, not to interfere with the present wholesome condition of inertness in the public mind by discussing the constitution of the Government or the laws. Any invidious admiration or description of how public affairs are managed in other countries, is particularly to be avoided, as having a dangerous tendency.

Mild and moral matters of moderate interest, such as marriages and manufactures, births and burglaries, deaths and deluges are, of course, permissible, with the due and deliberate consideration of all the possible bearings of such facts upon the temper and necessities of the Government. As a gentle reminder to the editors of what may be expected, the long list of restrictions is further enforced upon their attention by the warning that they must hold themselves, at all times and upon all occasions, ready to furnish ample explanations upon any topic which the Government considers worthy of investigation.

The newspaper conducted upon these principles is the primitive *Gazette*, pure and simple, the editorship of which set poor Dick Steele nearly crazed with suppressed wit and wisdom, and furnished to us the foundation of the free journalism of the present time.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Twenty-second Session of the International Typographical Union was held in the city of St. Louis during the first week in June.

Five days of business were pleasantly varied by the pleasures of sight-seeing, the hospitable St. Louisians having exhibited the beauties of their city and its vicinity to the members of the Union, with great cordiality and liberality.

Among the items of business of general interest should be mentioned the resolution recommending the adoption, by the Subordinate Unions, of a uniform scale of prices in reference to the rules governing the allowance of "fat," such as the daily market reports and commercial matter generally, together with cuts, maps, etc.

It was also decided that the prevailing custom of striking the names of retired printers from the roll of permanent members had the effect of classing them with unfair printers, and that the practice should be discontinued. A full list of the members so retired was ordered to be published in the minutes.

Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the request of New York Union, for the revocation of the charter of Women's Union No. 1. The grounds for this request were stated to be the fact that the charter was granted upon the condition that the Women's Union should adopt a scale of prices, which was to be submitted to the approval of New York Typographical Union, No. 6. It was urged that this requirement had not been complied with, and that the Women's Union had continued to work without a scale of prices, and had been frequently the cause of throwing Union men out of work. The Committee on Subordinate Unions reported adversely to this request, and it was finally decided that a committee should be appointed to investigate the conflicting statements, and report to the next annual session. Meanwhile the Women's Union was directed to forward its scale of prices to Union No. 6.

A formal participation in the Centennial Exposition was considered, with the most suitable form in which it could be presented. The question of a Standard of Type was also held under consideration.

The Subordinate Unions were recommended to furnish the PRINTERS' CIRCULAR with a full list of their officers immediately after their election. We hope this recommendaquest will be complied with. We make corrections in our List of Officers as soon as they are furnished to us; and in all cases heretofore, when our published list failed to note changes, the error was caused by no fault of our own, but by the neglect of somebody to furnish us the requisite information.

The next annual session will be held in Boston, Mass.

OF a daily average of fifty-eight and a half tons of matter sent from New York, over forty-nine tons are newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books, and transient printed matter.

THE INDIANA EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

On Thursday afternoon, May 20th, the Indiana Editorial Excursion party, which was making a tour through the principal cities of the East, arrived in this city from Baltimore. On their way hither, they visited Cincinnati, Washington (paying their respects to the President), Mount Vernon, and other points of interest. The party numbered about one hundred. Many of them were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

On arriving at the Baltimore depot, they were taken in charge by Mr. W. V. McKean, of the *Public Ledger*, and escorted to the Continental Hotel. Here the party partook of dinner, after which they visited Independence Hall and the *Ledger* building. Here carriages being in waiting to receive them, they were conveyed to the Park, where they had the pleasure of witnessing the military review then in progress. It was something they did not anticipate, but it nevertheless afforded them considerable pleasure in connection with the other attractions which surrounded them. The party finally returned to the hotel, and, after partaking of supper, many of them visited several of the theatres. They were accompanied to the Park and the theatres by Messrs. McKean, Burk, Cook, and Ramsey, of the *Ledger*, and Henry L. Taggart, of the *Sunday Times*.

The following day (the 21st), the excursion party were shown around the city, visiting many places of interest. The first place visited was the Mint, where they were cordially welcomed by Governor Pollock, the Superintendent, and taken through the several departments of the building, having every object of interest explained as well as could be done during their short stay. Having expressed themselves pleased with the visit, they were thence escorted to the Masonic Temple, but a short distance away. The party was warmly received by Capt. H. G. Clark, the Grand Tyler, who took the greatest pains to exhibit to the visitors the manifold beauties of the building, conducting them through the Grand Lodge Rooms, Chapter Rooms, etc., explaining to them the occult meaning of the architecture and furniture of the Lodge Rooms. Those who were members of the Order were greatly surprised at the magnificent structure, and the ladies were particularly delighted with the beauty of the interior and its costly furniture, etc.

The party having finished their visit, took carriages, which were in waiting, and were driven up Arch Street, thence over Chestnut Street Bridge to Darby Road, past the University of Pennsylvania, and thence to the site of the Centennial buildings, and to George's Hill. Here the excursionists halted for a few moments to gaze upon the magnificent landscape that unfolded to their view, for here nature and art are so beautifully blended as to render this spot one of the most attractive in the Park. From George's Hill they were driven to Belmont, where another gorgeous panorama rose up before their astonished gaze; and many were the exclamations of delight expressed by the party at the magnificent scenery by which they were surrounded on every side. After partaking of refreshments, they returned by way of Lansdowne, Sedgely, Lemon Hill, and the Green Street drive, in time to take an early afternoon train for New York.

The party were in charge of Mr. C. W. Ainsworth, of the *Record*, Plainfield, Ill., who acted as manager.

During their short sojourn in the city, they were taken in charge by Mr. McKean, of the *Ledger*, assisted by others of the editorial staff. Before leaving the city, the excursionists expressed themselves in unbounded praise for the hospitable reception extended to them.

TAUCHNITZ EDITIONS.

All readers of what is popularly known as English light literature, are familiar with the Tauchnitz editions of British authors. The little paper covered volumes, only five inches by seven, are so convenient, so attractive, so beguiling. They can be thrust into the pocket, or read on a rocking-chair with ease, and the price is so trifling that there need be no special sorrow if they are forgotten in the hasty movements of travel.

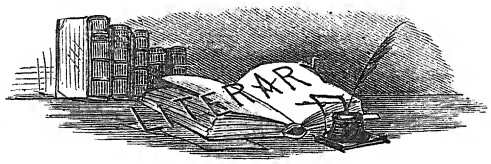
These editions were commenced in Leipsic in the year 1842, with Bulwer's Pelham, and the form of the book has not been altered since. For more than thirty years the volumes have been flowing forth in an uninterrupted flood, familiarizing the whole tourist tribe with the best novels written in the English language, and revealing the multitude, for whom they are published, by the simple and familiar headline, "Each volume 1 Thaler 24½ Sgr. Rhen. — 2 Francs 15 Cts."

Peculiar in his method of publishing, Tauchnitz confines himself to the reprint of books which have achieved success, and in 1869 his edition of English and American authors numbered one thousand works. This literary event was celebrated with a thank offering in the shape of a reprint of the authorized English version of the New Testament. Of its accuracy and perfection much has been said, and it has reached a sale of more than fifty thousand copies.

The head of this vast business has been raised to the dignity of a German baron, and also serves as her Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Leipsic.

The New York Editorial Excursion Party, who have been on a tour through several of the Southern States, arrived in this city, on Monday, June 1st, on their way home. The party consisted of between forty and fifty persons, many of them being ladies. During their short stay in the city, they visited quite a number of places of interest, including Fairmount Park. They were under the charge of Col. M. H. Muckle, business manager of the *Ledger*.

Particular attention is called to the insert sheet of Chromatic Designs in the present number. As a specimen of work in seven colors, it will bear examination.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

The Outlaw's Daughter; or, Adventures in the South. By Emerson Bennett. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Philadelphia. Cloth, $1·50.

A quarter of a century of authorship has won for Mr. Bennett a high reputation, well warranted by his historic accuracy, good taste, and sound morals. The incessant and laborious care with which he maintains his fidelity to fact, entitles him to high honor in a field of literature where the temptations of a facile pen lead so many writers astray into scenes only existing in their own imaginations. The reading public will welcome warmly the handsome and permanent form in which these popular novels are now presented. The opening volume contains a portrait, in which John Sartain has given an admirable representation of the author.

Villeta Linden; or, The Artist's Bride. By Emerson Bennett.

This is the second volume of the handsome series of Mr. Bennett's novels now appearing from the house of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. The many readers of these books will be gratified with the sketch of the author's life prefixed to the volume.

L'Arte della Stampa opens its new year with a very handsome title-page in colors. It contains a friendly account of the recent anniversaries held in this country in memory of Franklin.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. June.

T. Adolphus Trollope, in an agreeable article, explains how and why so many pleasant people find it pleasant to reside in Rome. Francis Asheton finishes a singular and powerful story.

Godey's Lady's Book. June. Philadelphia.

Marion Harland commences a good story inculcating the advantages of a practical training for young girls.

Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine. Philadelphia. June.

Mr. Arthur announces that his magazine is increasing so rapidly in its circulation, that he has determined to concentrate all his attention upon it, and has therefore sold the *Children's Hour* to *St. Nicholas.*

With the June number of *The Children's Hour,* the career of this pretty little magazine closes, and it will be henceforth merged in the all-conquering *St. Nicholas,* which seems to be intent on absorbing all competitors into its own handsome self.

Chivalrie. West & Lee Game Co., Worcester, Mass.

This new game is intended to eclipse croquet in the affections of the people, and is offered to suit all tastes and all purses, in styles varying in price from eight to one thousand dollars.

The Phrenological Journal. June. S. R. Wells. New York.

On the first page of this valuable monthly will be found an admirable portrait of Dr. Dio Lewis, who recently became so popular as the prime mover in the movement which was recently started and is still being carried on against the liquor traffic. With it is a short sketch of his life that will be found interesting to read. It also contains the likeness with a brief but entertaining sketch of the life of Mrs. Bella French, a lady who has become well known in literary circles as an author, poet, and publisher. Many other articles, eminently instructive, will be found in its pages. The current number closes its fifty-eighth volume.

The Herald of Health. June. Wood & Holbrook. New York.

The contents of this magazine present a number of articles on various subjects, and to read them is to gain information that will doubtless be found of value as well at the present time as in the future. Ably edited and well conducted in all respects.

The Schoolday Magazine. June. Philadelphia. J. W. Daughaday & Co.

This number contains another instalment of "Starting Out," a story of the Ohio hills, which increases in interest as it progresses; and the short stories, illustrations, rebuses, etc., happily combine to render this magazine a welcome visitor to the young folks.

American Odd Fellow. May. New York.

After an absence of many months, this magazine once more appears on our table. We see it gives to the members of the Order the same large amount of interesting matter for the same low figure of $2·50 a year. Every one connected with the Order should endeavor to become a subscriber to it, and become "posted" upon what is going on outside of their immediate locality. To do this, it will be necessary to consult its columns, for they contain a large amount of correspondence from various sections of the country.

The Gem of the West. May. Chicago, Ill.

A very excellent likeness of John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press,* is given in this number. The poetry, miscellaneous articles, etc., besides several fashion plates, form a pleasant repast to entertain its readers.

Buchdrucker-Beitung presents a picture of the exterior of the rotunda of the Palace of Industry at Vienna, made by the process of photo-zincography and printed on a tint block.

The Vox Humana. June. Cambridgeport, Mass.

This number, like its predecessors, comes up to its usual standard of excellence. Six pages of music, and original and selected matter, unite to make it quite interesting to its readers.

The Lancaster Farmer. May. J. B. Devlin. Publisher and proprietor.

The American Farmer. Baltimore, Md. Sands & Son.

Southern Musical Journal. Savannah, Ga. Ludden & Bates.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of Columbus (Ohio) Typographical Union, No. 5, held on Saturday evening, May 2, resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted in memory of Mr. James O'Donnell, a member of that body, whose death occurred in that city a short time since.

Mr. Robert Morris, an old journalist of this city, died a short time since. Deceased was born in this city in the year 1810, and before he arrived at the age of manhood, he became an editorial writer for the *Pennsylvania Inquirer,* then published by the late Jesper Harding, and continued to write for its columns till 1857. He was the author of a domestic play called "Temptation," and a volume of "Songs for the Loyal." Mr. Morris was a pleasant writer, and his contributions to literature are quite numerous. He was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Major T. H. Schenck, night editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Morning Herald,* died suddenly in that city on Wednesday morning, May 6th, in his thirty-eighth year. He was a native of Auburn, N. Y. He graduated at Hobart College, and had just entered upon the practice of the law when the war broke out. He entered the Third New York Volunteers in 1861 as Captain. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and held the office till his regiment was mustered out in 1865. Returning to Auburn, he became the managing editor of the *Morning News.* The failure of that paper as a Republican journal led him to seek employment elsewhere. He was engaged for a while on the New York *Times* as an associate editor. He came thence to Utica. Here his modest demeanor and many excellent qualities won for him the love of all who knew him.

Hon. Jas. M. Weakley has resigned his position as editor-in-chief of the Carlisle (Pa.) *Herald,* in order to devote his time to the practice of the law. The Board of Managers of the Company has appointed Mr. O. L. Haddock to fill the vacancy, who has accepted of the same. The *Herald* is in its seventy-fourth year of publication.

NEW PAPERS.

The *Insurance World*, Philadelphia, Pa.; sixteen pages, semi-monthly; devoted to insurance matters; Caverly & Bergstresser, publishers.

The *Electrotype Journal*, Chicago, Ill.; quarterly; published by A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers and stereotypers.

The *Brunswick Advocate*, Lawrenceville, Va.; weekly; six columns; Conservative; J. A. H St. Andrews and R. E. Blakey, editors and proprietors.

The *Tribune*, Giddings, Texas; weekly; five columns; D. C. Cunningham, editor and publisher.

The *Enterprise*, Hamburg, Ark.; weekly; six columns; Lawson & Prather, publishers and proprietors.

The *Head Light*, Elroy, Wis.; weekly; seven columns; Stookey & Conn, proprietors and publishers.

The *Hibernian*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; weekly; eight pages, six columns to the page; E. Donnelly, M. D., J. P. Tracey, M. D., and T. N. Stack, proprietors; T. N. Stack, editor.

The *News*, Farmington, Ill.; weekly; seven columns; in politics, Independent; J. D. Hurd, editor and publisher.

SUSPENSIONS.

Independent, Thornton, Pa.
Enterprise, Clinton, Wis.
Herald, Yonkers, N. Y.
Medical Cosmos, Philadelphia, Pa.
Volksblatt, Pottsville, Pa.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of Richmond, Va., has been absorbed by the *Commercial*, of same city.

The *Courier*, of Jackson, Tenn., and the *Herald*, of same place, have been united under the name of *Courier-Herald*.

The Stockton (Ill.) *Tribune* has been merged into the *Journal*.

ENLARGEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Camp News*, of Philadelphia, national organ of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, entered upon its eighth volume June 1st, and appeared enlarged from eight to sixteen pages. James K. Helms and H. J. Steger, editors and proprietors.

The Evart (Mich.) *Review*, with its issue of May 21st, appeared in an enlarged form. Mr. W. G. Cameron recently assumed editorial control of its columns.

The Towanda (Pa.) *Journal* has been enlarged by the addition of eight columns to its former size.

The Hallettsville (Texas) *Herald and Planter* has donned a new dress.

The Easton (Pa.) *Free Press* has changed its form to an eight-page paper, with a new head.

The Sharon (Pa.) *Times*, on entering its seventh volume, enlarged its borders by adding one column to each page, and lengthening the others, and donning a new dress. Mr. Geo. D. Herbert is publisher and proprietor.

The *Daily News*, of Birmingham, Ala., has been enlarged to nearly double its former size.

The Georgetown (Col.) *Miner* has been increased in size, and is now published by Messrs. Cree & Patterson, a change having recently been made in its proprietorship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Intelligencer*, formerly published at Statesville, N. C., has been moved to Salisbury.

The Altoona (Pa.) *Sun* has changed hands. It is now conducted by Barclay Bros., the former proprietor retiring on account of ill health.

The Seville (Ohio) *Times*, of May 21st, contains the salutatory of Mr. J. T. Graves, on assuming the editorial management of that paper.

The *Crop Reporter*, formerly published at Jacksonville, Ill., has been removed to Indianapolis, Ind., from which city it is now issued.

Mr. Wm. H. Welch has sold his interest in the Baltimore (Md.) *Gazette*, to Mr. Chas. J. Baker, President of the Gazette Publishing Company.

Mr. B. D. Kidder has withdrawn from the *Gazette*, Susquehanna, Pa. It will in future be published by Mr. C. E. Whitney alone, his late partner.

Mr. O. D. Goodenough, the editor and founder of the Mansfield (Pa.) *Advertiser*, has sold the paper to Mr. D. A. Farnham, of Elmira, N. Y., who will publish it in future.

The Buchanan (Mich.) *Record* has changed hands. Mr. D. A. Wagner has sold his interest to Mr. John C. Marble, and the paper will in future be published under the firm name of Messrs. Kingery & Marble.

Mr. J. M. Wells has purchased a part interest and assumed editorial control of the Meridian (Miss.) *Gazette*, and it is now published under the firm name of Cooper & Wells. The semi-weekly has been discontinued.

Mr. L. P. Ort has sold the Ironton (Ohio) *Commercial* to Mr. Albert Lawson. The new proprietor announces that no change will be made in conducting the paper, and that it will remain neutral on all great questions and politics as heretofore.

The Port Tobacco (Md.) *Times* commenced its thirty-first volume with its issue of May 1st. Mr. Elijah Wells, the present proprietor, commenced its publication thirty years ago, and has published it, without interruption, down to the present time.

The fourth number of the *Prompter*, published by J. E. Jackson & Bro., 112 S. Eighth Street, presents on the first page an excellent likeness of the late great American tragedian, Edwin Forrest. Its pages are well filled with a fine selection of literary matter relating to the stage, etc.

The *Merchant and Banker*, published at New York, is devoted exclusively to financial and commercial affairs. The broker, the banker, the merchant, and others, will find this journal very reliable and trustworthy in all things relating to financial matters. For correctness of figures in its various weekly market reports (a very important item) it has earned for itself an excellent reputation. The paper, therefore, becomes invaluable to other business men outside of the city in which it is printed.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, of May 6th, contains the valedictory of Mr. H. G. Smith. Mr. Smith has been connected with the paper for the last ten years, and it is mainly due to his untiring industry and ability that the *Intelligencer* has been placed on the firm footing that it now enjoys. An able writer and an excellent manager, he has made the paper wield considerable influence throughout that city and elsewhere. Mr. Smith sold his interest to Mr. W. U. Hensel, and the paper in future will be conducted by Messrs. Steinman & Hensel. The *Intelligencer* has reached a ripe old age, it being in its seventy-fifth year; nevertheless, it displays more vigor and vim than it enjoyed in its earlier days.

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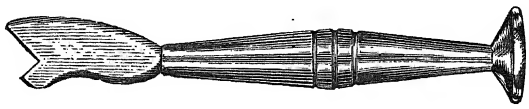

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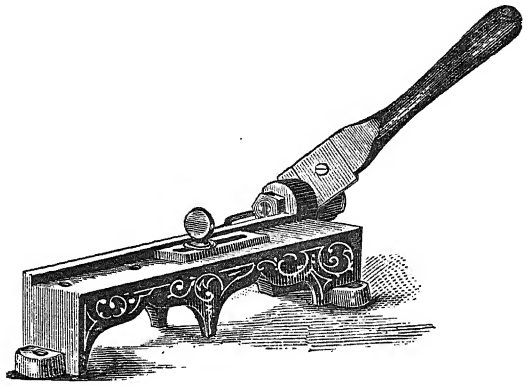

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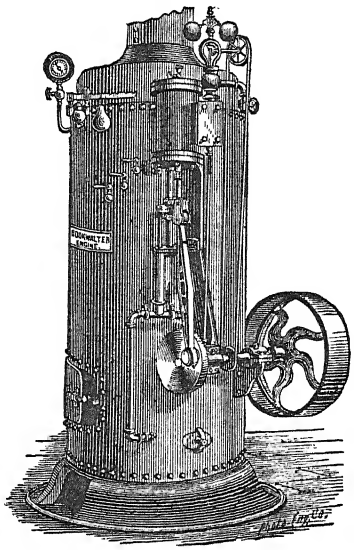

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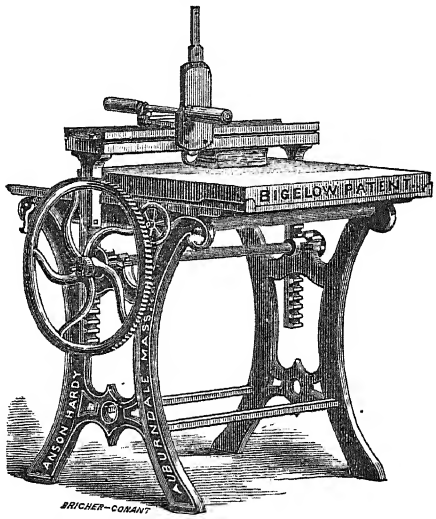

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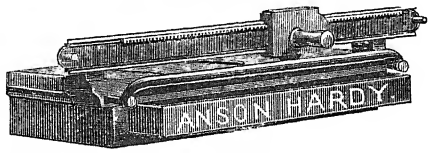

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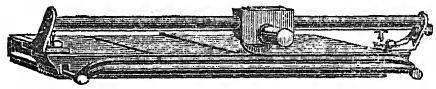

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REDUCTION OF 25 PER CT. ON FORMER PRICE

This Compound is the Invention of a PRESSMAN OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE. It is composed of India Rubber, Gelatine, Chemicals and Saccharines, which make a Perfect Roller in every respect.

It recasts readily and is easily prepared. Cleaned like other Rollers. Warranted to work *all kinds* of ink on *all kinds* of Presses, in *all kinds* of weather, and to recast. It is the cheapest material for Rollers that can be manufactured. Printers who try the India Rubber Roller Compound once will use no other. The special advantages claimed, and demonstrated by its use, daily, are, that it

IS FAR MORE DURABLE, AND SHRINKS LESS THAN ANY OTHER.

Retaining its suction and elasticity always, and can be recast when the Roller becomes old, thus replacing it with a new one as good as the original. Rollers cast at the Manufactory at 40 cents per pound, and Rollers of our make recast at 15 per cent. deduction. There are numbers of our Rollers now in use in Philadelphia, more than one year old. This result can be attained by any careful pressman. The facility with which it is recast, and its extraordinary durability, render this material

40 TO 45 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.

References:

THE PRINTERS, GENERALLY, WHO HAVE USED IT.

We are now manufacturing Rollers and furnishing Compound for NEARLY ALL THE PRINTING HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA, besides supplying a very large demand throughout the continent, and have voluminous testimonials of the great satisfaction our material has given since December, 1868, the date of our last improvement.

GODFREY & CO.

June 1st, 1869.

325 WALNUT STREET, PHILAD'A.

AGENTS

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON, Franklin Type Foundry, Cin.
WM. HALLEY, Ontario Type Foundry, Toronto, Canada.
COE, WETHERILL & Co., 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
C. P. KNIGHT, 95 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.
C. T. PALSGRAVE, Montreal and Toronto Type Foundries.
COLLINS & MCLEESTER, 705 Jayne Street, Philadelphia.
HALLEY & NEWMAN, Niagara Type Foundry, Buffalo.
R. S. MENAMIN, "Printers' Circular," 517 Minor St., Phila.
G. S. NEWCOMB & Co., 144 Seneca St., Cleveland, Ohio.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, 3 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
MARDER, LUSE & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, Chicago.
MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, 606–614 Sansom St., Phila.
PEARSOL & GEIST, "Evening Express," Lancaster, Pa.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.

A. M. COLLINS, SON & CO.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

Cards and Card Boards

FOR PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ORNATE CARDS, New Styles.

ORIENT CARDS, Nine Different Designs.

BAVARIAN CARDS, Eight Designs.

TRIANCLE CARDS.

WHITE CLOTH LINED CARDS

FOR

TAGS, CLOTHING TICKETS, BANDS, ETC., ETC.

LINE OF

ROUND TOP CARDS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, COLORED AND WHITE,

TWENTY-TWO AND TWENTY-SIX CENTS PER 1,000.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, latest styles.

WILSON'S WHITE AND COLORED GUMMED PAPERS,

FOR

LABELS AND PASTERS.

WAREHOUSE, 18 SOUTH SIXTH STREET AND 9 DECATUR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Price Lists furnished when requested, and orders promptly attended to.

CHEAP BILL-HEADS.

To meet an increasing demand for low-priced Stock, we add to our List of Printers' Stationery a full line of Bill-Head Papers of 14 lb. flat cap, perfectly ruled and cut, and put up in packages of 480, which will be labelled "SECOND QUALITY," at the following low prices, viz:

2 to Sheet	Narrow or Broad			per package,	.	$1.80	Price,
4	"	"	"	"	.	90	Per Ream of Flat Cap,
6	"	"	"	"	.	60	ruled into Bill-heads,
8	"	"	"	"	.	45	$3.60.

FIRST QUALITY FLAT PAPERS,

CAPS, LETTERS, FOLIOS, and DEMYS,

AT TWENTY-SIX CENTS PER POUND.

CHEAPER GRADES AT LOWER PRICES.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING JOB LOTS, WHICH WE CAN SELL VERY LOW.

Particular attention is invited to the REDUCED PRICES of our SPECIALTIES.

RULED BILL-HEAD PAPERS,

PERFECTLY RULED, CUT TRUE AND SQUARE, AND PUT UP IN PACKAGES OF 500, FULL COUNT, READY FOR USE.

SIZES OF RULED BILL-HEADS.	FIRST-CLASS WHITE CAP.			FANCY COLORS.
	12 lb	14 lb.	16 lb	14 lb
2 to Sheet, Narrow or B'd Fold	$4 00	$4 50	$5 00	$5 00
4 " " "	2 10	1 30	2 55	2 55
6 " " "	1 45	1 60	1 75	1 75
8 " Narrow Fold only.	1 13	1 25	1 38	1 38

MONTHLY STATEMENTS

Are ruled, cut, and put up with same care as Bill-Heads—of following sizes:

12 To Cap	9 To Cap	8 To Cap	6 To Cap	4 To Cap	8 to Demy, (½ Note.)
$1 00	*$1 20*	*$1 25*	*$1 60*	*$2 40*	*$2 00*

BUSINESS LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,

Ruled on Half Sheets, with Blank Space at head for Printing.—First Quality Papers.

Size & Weight.	8 lb. Letter.	10 lb. Letter.	12 lb. Letter.	4 lb. Note.	5 lb. Note.	6 lb. Note.	7 lb. Packet Note.
Per Ream.	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00

PAPER RULING

TO ORDER, ANY PATTERN, PROMPT AND CHEAP.

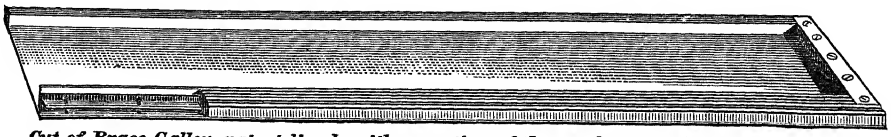
WHOLESALE PAPER, ENVELOPE and CARD WAREHOUSE,

No. 505 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS W. PRICE CO.

PATENT

Newspaper, Book and Job Galleys.



Cut of Brass Galley, patent-lined, with a portion of the wood removed from side-frame, showing manner of attaching side-lining.

This Patent Galley is the strongest and most durable brass-lined Galley manufactured. The improvement consists in soldering a tongue of metal to the brass lining, letting the metal tongue into the wooden side (which is slotted), and fastening, at one and the same time, by means of the screws in the bottom of the Galley, the lining, side and brass bottom, making a Galley which presents, inside, a perfectly smooth side-surface; by this means dispensing with the heads of the screws in the side lining, which in the old-style Galleys sometimes project and make "pi." There is also a strip of brass across the head of the Galley, that strengthens it, and prevents the head and sides from warping or becoming loose.

PRICES OF BRASS GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

Single Column, 3 5-8 x 23 1-4,	$2 25	Double Column, 6 1-4 x 23 1-4,	$3 00

SIZES AND PRICES OF BRASS JOB GALLEYS, PATENT-LINED.

6 × 10	$2 25	12 × 10	$4 50
8¾ × 13	3 00	14 × 20	5 25
10 × 16	3 75	15 × 22	6 00

ALL THE REGULAR SIZES OF BOOK, JOB, AND NEWSPAPER GALLEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

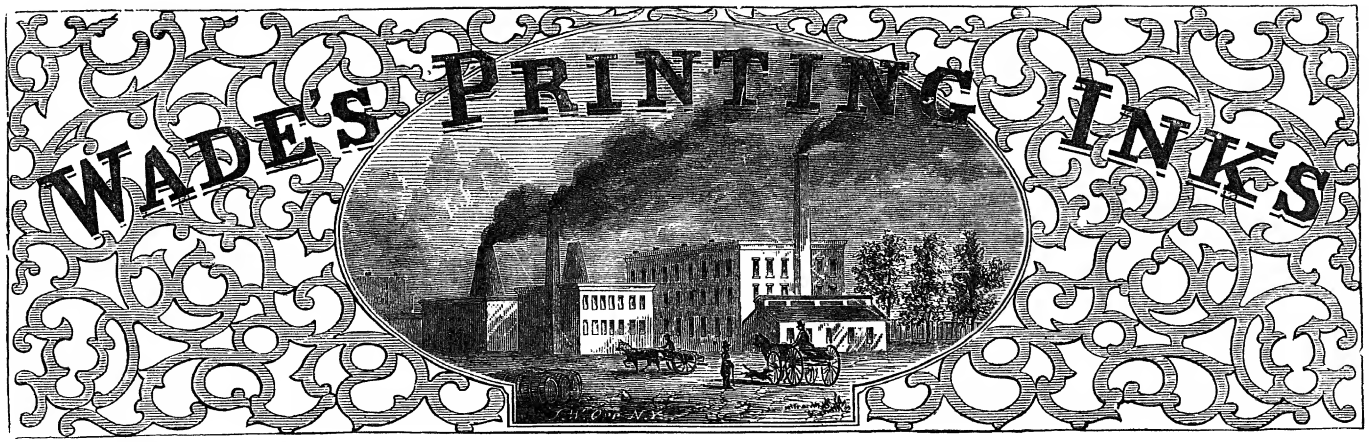
FOR SALE AT

R. S. MENAMIN'S

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

517 AND 519 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTING MATERIAL BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED—OFFICES FITTED OUT AT SHORT NOTICE.



H. D. WADE & CO., 111 FULTON AND 50 ANN STS., NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST OF INKS, etc.

News Ink, Power Press	℔ lb	16	20	Lake Ink	℔ lb	3.00	5.00	10.00	Yellow Gold Size	℔ lb	1.00	1.50	2.00
News Ink, Hand Press	"		20	Carmine Ink	"	16.00	32.00		Orange Gold Size	"	1.00	1.50	2.00
Extra News Ink, Power Press.	"	20 to 25		Scarlet Carmine	"		16.00		White Size, for dry colors	"		1.50	
" " Hand Press	"		25	Chinese "	"		32.00		Flock Size	"		1.50	
Book Ink, No. 3	"		30	Ultramarine Ink, Poster	"	50	75	1.00	Flock Varnish	"		75	
" " 2	"		40	" " Fine	"	1.50	2.00	3.00	Sienna Ink	"		1.50	
" " 1	"		50	Light Blue Ink	"	50	75	1.00 1.50	Sepia, Raw Sienna	"		2.00	
" fine	"		75	Dark Blue Ink	"	50	75	1.00 1.50 2.00	Raw Umber, Olive Ink	"		1.50	
" extra fine	"		1.00	Paging Blue Ink	"		1.50		Bronze Ink	"		2.00	
Pictorial News or Book	"	30	40 50	Bronze Blue Ink	"		2.00		Tints, of various shades	"	1.00	1.50	2.00
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper, will not set off	"	50	75 1.00	Light Green Ink	"	50	75	1.00 1.50	Bronze Powder	℔ oz	50 to 1.50		
Extra Fine Ink, for cards	"		1.00	Dark Green Inks	"	50	75	1.00 1.50 2.00	Silvering Solution	℔ bottle	75 to 1.50		
Superfine Ink, "	"		1.50	Deep Dark Green Ink	"		2.00		Gloss Varnish			1.00	
Extra Sup. Ink, "	"		2.00	Brown, Poster Ink	"		50						
Super Job Ink, "	"		1.50	Light Brown Ink	"	75	1.00	1.50 2.00 3.00					
Wood Cut Ink	"	1.00	1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00	Dark "	"	75	1.00	1.50 2.00 3.00					
Printers' Varnish	"	30	40 50	Bismarck and Russet Brown.	"		2.00						
Red Ink, for paper	"	50	75 1.00 1.50	Yellow, Poster Ink	"		50						
Scarlet Red	"	1.50	3.00	Lemon Yellow Ink	"	75	1.00	1.50					
Deep Red	"	1.00	1.50 2.00 3.00 5.00	Orange Yellow Ink	"	75	1.00	1.50					
Fine Red, for Cards or Paper.	"	2.00	2.50	Deep Orange Ink	"	75	1.00	1.50 2.00					
Extra Fine Red	"	3.00	5.00 10.00	White Ink	"	50	75	1.00					
				Brown Gold Size	"	1.00	1.50	2.00					

ANILINE INKS.

Royal Purple	℔ lb	16.00	24.00	
" Bluish	"	16.00	24.00	
Purple Ink	"	5.00	10.00	
Magenta, and Solferino	"	5.00	10.00	16.00 24.00
Mauve, Bluish and Reddish	"	5.00	10.00	16.00 24.00
Claret	"	5.00	10.00	16.00 24.00
Emerald Green	"		5.00	
Aniline Blue	"		5.00	

TO THE ABOVE PRICES ADD TWENTY PER CENT. AS PER ANNEXED KEY.

CARD PRICE	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
ADVANCE	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

KEY TO PRICES OF RED INKS.

LABEL PRICE	50	75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
ADVANCE PRICE	70	1.05	1.40	2.10	2.80	3.50	4.20

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Black Ink, No. 1	℔ lb	3.50		Lemon Yellow, Orange do.	℔ lb	2.50		Carmine	℔ lb	18.00	26.00
" " 2	"	2.50		White	"	1.25		Purple	"	16.00	24.00
" " 3	"	2.00		Brown	"	3.00		Copperplate Ink	"	1.00	1.50 2.00
" " 4	"	1.00		Red	"	4.00 to 6.00		Varnish, No. 1	"		75
Blue, Green	"	3.00		Lake	"	14.00		" " 2	"		65
Varnish, No. 3	℔ lb		55								
" " 4	"		50								
" " 5	"		45								
" " 6	"		40								
Varnish, Copperplate	"		40								

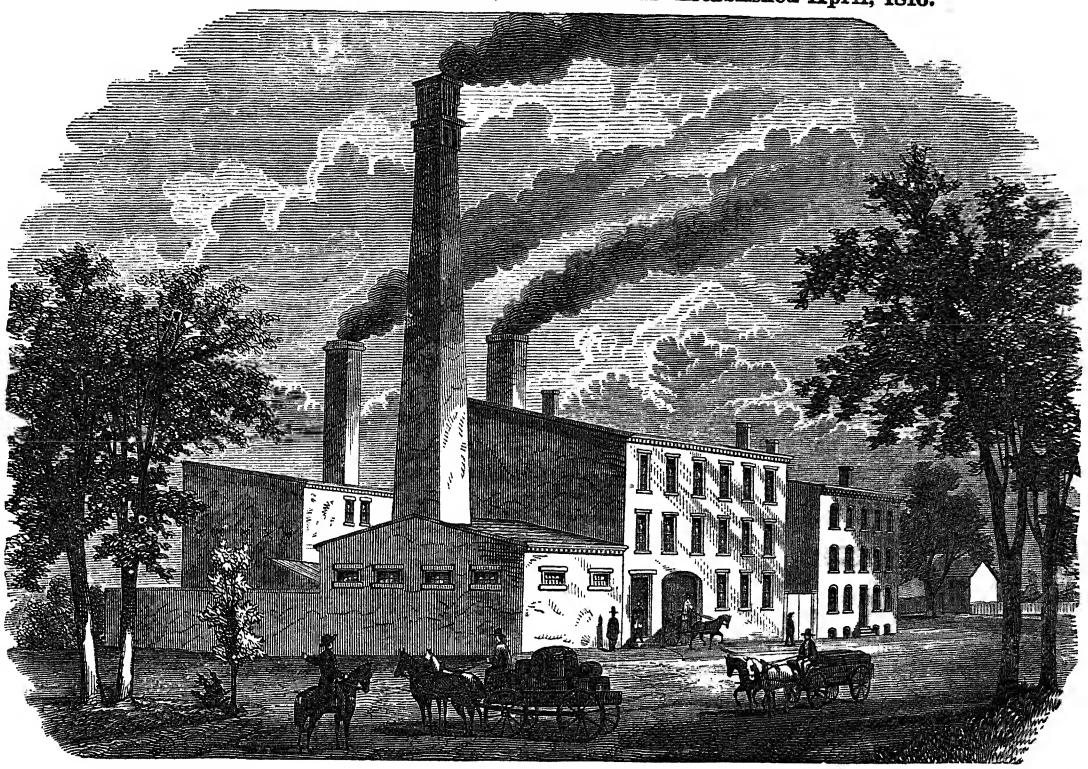
NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INKS, AND VARNISHES, in kegs or large quantities, will, as heretofore, be subject to special net rates. ☞ The quality of our INKS will be kept at the same uniform standard, and the Card Prices will designate that quality, as heretofore.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS'

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, &c.

OFFICE, 60 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK—Established April, 1816.



BLACK INKS.	*COLORED INKS.*	*COLORED INKS.*
Card or Wood Cut Ink, ℔ lb. $1, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00	Carmine Ink, ℔ oz.....$1, 2.00	Ultramarine Blue.....50c., 75c.
Job Ink.....50c., 75c., $1	Purple Ink, ℔ oz.....50c., $1.50, 2.00	Green, poster.....50c., 75c., $1
Adams or Power Press Cut Ink...75c., $1, 2.00	Lake, ℔ lb.....$5, 10.00	Green, Fine Light and Dark.....$1.50, 2.00
Book and Fine Book Ink.....40c., 50c. 75c.	Fine Red, ℔ lb.....$3, 5.00, 10.00	Yellow, Lemon, Deep, or Orange....$1.50, 2.00
Extra News Ink.....30c.	Red, for paper.....$2, 2.50	" " " " for posters. 75c., $1
News and Poster Ink.....20c., 25c.	Red, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1, $1.50	Gold Size, White or Gold Color.....$1, 2.00
Printers' Varnish.....50c. to $1.00	Blue, for posters.....50c., 75c., $1	Tints of all Shades.....$1, 1.50, 2.00
Printers' Poster Varnish, ℔ gal...$2.50 to 3.50	Fine Light and Bronze Blue.....$1.50, 2.00	Brown and Sienna Inks.....$1, 1.50, 2.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

Lithographic Inks, ℔ lb....$2, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 | Lithographic Varnish.....60c. to 80c. | Lithographic Colored Inks at fair prices.

Add 20 per cent. to the LABEL Price of all Inks. The following scale will show the Label Prices and the Selling Prices:

LABEL PRICE...	25	30	40	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
SELLING PRICE..	30	36	48	60	90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	6.00	12.00

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.

J. M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co. C. E. ROBINSON. J. G. ROBINSON.

PRATT & ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Black and Colored Printing Inks,

VARNISHES, SIZES,

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION, &c.

ROBINSON & PRATT,
3300 Gray's Ferry Road,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

[Our Label Prices are the SELLING PRICES without any percentage added.]

BLACK INKS, VARNISHES, &c.

News Ink, No. 1, Power Press (in bbls.) per lb	14
" No. 2, Fast Presses, "	16
" No. 3, Small Daily Papers, "	18
" No. 4, Hand Presses, "	20
" No. 5, Extra Hand Presses, "	25
Book Ink, No. 1, per lb	30
" No. 2, "	40
" No. 3, "	50
Fine Book or Job Ink, No. 4, per lb	75
" " " No. 5, "	1 00
Wood Cut Ink, per lb	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00
Card Ink, "	1 00, 2 00, 3 00, 5 00

QUICK DRYING INKS.

Book Ink	per lb 30, 40, 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Job Ink	" 75, 1 00, 1 50
Sized and Calendered Paper Ink	" 1 00, 2 00, 3 00
Book Binders' Ink	" 2 00, 3 00, 4 00
Paging Ink, Black	" 1 50, 2 00

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For Poster Inks, Nos. 0, 1, per lb	50
For Card and Fine Inks, No. 2, "	60
Per Gallon	2 50, 2 75, 3 00
Robinson's Dryer, per lb	75
Printer's Varnish, "	30, 40, 50, 60
" " per gal	2 00, 2 50, 3 00

COLORED INKS, SIZES, &c.

Red Ink, for Posters per lb	50, 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Red, " "	1 00, 1 50
Scarlet Red, " "	1 50, 2 00
Fine Red	" 2 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Lake Ink	" 3 00, 5 00, 8 00, 10 00
Carmine	" 16 00, 24 00, 32 00
Purple Ink	" 5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Violet Ink	" 5 00, 8 00, 10 00, 16 00, 24 00
Ultramarine Ink	" 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Ultramarine	" 1 50, 2 00, 3 00
Light and Dark Blue	" 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Blue	" 1 50, 2 00
Light and Dark Green	" 50, 75, 1 00
Fine Light and Dark Green	" 1 50, 2 00
Orange and Lemon Yellow	" 75, 1 00, 1 50
Deep Orange Yellow	" 75, 1 00, 1 50
Light and Dark Brown	" 75, 1 00, 1 50
Fine Light and Dark Brown	" 2 00, 3 00
White Ink	" 50, 75, 1 00
Gold Size, any shade	" 75, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Umber and Sienna Inks	" 1 00, 1 50
Tints of all shades	" 50, 1 00, 1 50, 2 00
Foil Ink, Blue and Orange	" 1 50
Paging Ink, Blue	" 1 50, 2 00
Silvering Solution, per bottle	75, 1 50
Bronze Powders, per ounce	25, 50, 75, 1 00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, &c.

Black Ink, for Transfer Work, per lb	1 50 to 2 00
" for Crayon Work, "	3 00 to 5 00
Light, Medium, and Dark Blue, "	1 50 to 3 00
Ultramarine Blue Ink, "	2 00 to 3 00
Light, Medium and Dark Green Ink, "	1 50 to 3 00
Lemon, Medium and Orange Yellow Ink, "	1 50 to 2 50
Brown Ink, various shades, "	1 50 to 3 00
White Ink, "	50 to 1 00
Red Ink, per lb	2 00 to 10 00
Lake Ink, "	3 00 to 10 00
Carmine Ink, "	16 00 to 24 00
Purple Ink, "	3 00 to 24 00
Varnishes, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, per lb	40 to 60
" " " per gal	2 00 to 3 50
Siccatif (quick drying) Varnish, per lb, 75c.; per gal	3 50 to 4 00
Copper-plate Black Ink, per lb	1 00, 1 50, 2 00

COPPER-PLATE COLORED INKS MADE TO ORDER AT LOW PRICES.

QUICK DRYING REDUCING PREPARATION.

For reducing the strength of Printing Inks without dissolving them, or destroying the tenacity, gloss, and adhesive qualities requisite for producing well-finished printing. This preparation is an article which printers have long felt the want of, and for which ordinary varnishes and balsams furnish a very indifferent substitute. We offer it with confidence, it having been thoroughly tested and approved of by competent practical printers.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA PRINTING INK WORKS.

MANUFACTORY,
TENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
[ESTABLISHED JANUARY 7, 1804.]

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
Cor. Tenth and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, and 59 Gold St., New York.

BLACK INKS.

	Per Pound.
News Ink, for Fast Cylinder Presses	14c. to 16c.
" for Drum Cyl'r Presses	15c. to 20c.
" for Hand Presses	20c.
" " " " best	25c., 30c.
Book Ink	30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Illustrated Cut Ink, soft	40c., 50c., 75c.
" " heavy	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Scientific American	40c.
American Agriculturist	40c.
Job Ink, for dry and cal'd paper; will not set off	50, 75, $1. 1.50, $2
Job Ink, extra quick dryer	$1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Card or Wood Cut Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00
Printer's Varnish, weak, med., str'g	30, 40, 50

COLORED INKS.

	Per Pound.
Red Ink, fine, for cards or paper	$2, 3, 5, 10
Scarlet Red Ink	$1.50
Deep Red Ink	$1, 1.50
Lake Ink	$5, 10
Carmine Ink	$16, 32
Ultramarine Ink, fine	$2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue "	2.00
Light Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue "	$1.50, 2.00
Green "	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green " deep dark	2.00
Yellow Ink (Lemon or Orange)	$1.00, 1.50, 2,00
White Ink	50c., 75c.
Brown Ink	$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00

ANILINE INKS.

	Per Pound.
Purple Ink	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple Ink, Blueish	$16.00, 24,00
Magenta Ink	$5.00, 10,00, 16,00, 24.00
Mauve, Reddish	$5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24,00

POSTER INKS.

	Per Pound.
Ultramarine Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50
Blue Ink, Light or Dark	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Red Ink	75c., $1.00, 1.50
Green Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Yellow Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
Brown Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00
White Ink	50c., 75c., $1.00

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

TO BOOKBINDERS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY

FOR THE

SANBORN MACHINE COMPANY.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FURNISHED AND SET UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES OF MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN BOOKBINDERIES CAN BE SEEN AT THE

WAREROOMS,

515, 517, AND 519 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CUTTING MACHINES, STANDING PRESSES,
BACKING MACHINES, STABBING MACHINES,
BOARD CUTTERS, for Binders or Box makers, etc.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RULING AND PACING MACHINES,

OF THE MOST IMPROVED MANUFACTURE, SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Bookbinderies fitted out reasonably and expeditiously.

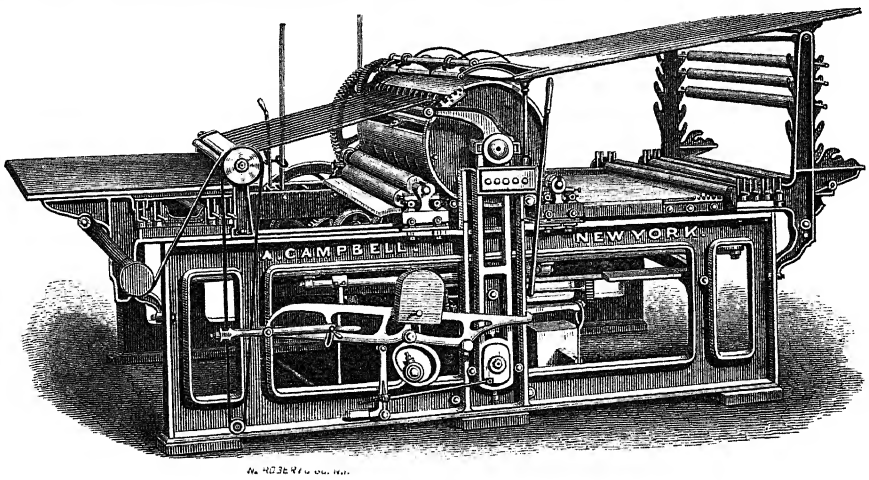
All inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

Having a ***FIRST-CLASS MACHINE SHOP*** connected with my establishment (the FRANKLIN MACHINE SHOP, rear of 52 and 54 North Sixth Street), I am ready to Repair, Remove, or Set Up, in a skillful manner, any and all kinds of Bookbinders' Machinery; and Bookbinders will find it much to their advantage to have their repairs made at this Machine Shop, where the workmen have a special knowledge of Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinery.

R. S. MENAMIN,

515, 517, AND 519 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK SERIES.



The accompanying cut represents our new Book and Job Combination Press, to which we would invite the attention of the trade.

The press is built with special reference to book work from plates (it neither smuts blanks nor wears plates), and will work the most delicate wood-cuts or a poster with equal ease to the press, form, and operator. All classes of work can be done on it by any fair average printer; all his standard troubles disappear, owing to the new mode of distribution and great strength of the impression, which secures even and delicate results. The impression can be tripped by the feeder at any time, without noise or jar, thus enabling an unlimited inking of the form. It runs smoothly and almost noiselessly at as high rates of speed as any press of its size. In this, as with all our new "series" of presses, we do away with the pressman's great annoyance, that of the tapes, and discharge the sheet clean side to the fly direct from the cylinder, thus preventing any sheets from being mussed or smutted, and is a device original with us.

It has two distinct and independent inking apparatus—one at each end of the press—which gives a perfect distribution. The form-rollers are so arranged that but one adjustment is necessary, and that to the distributors, as the form always receives the same pressure as the distributors.

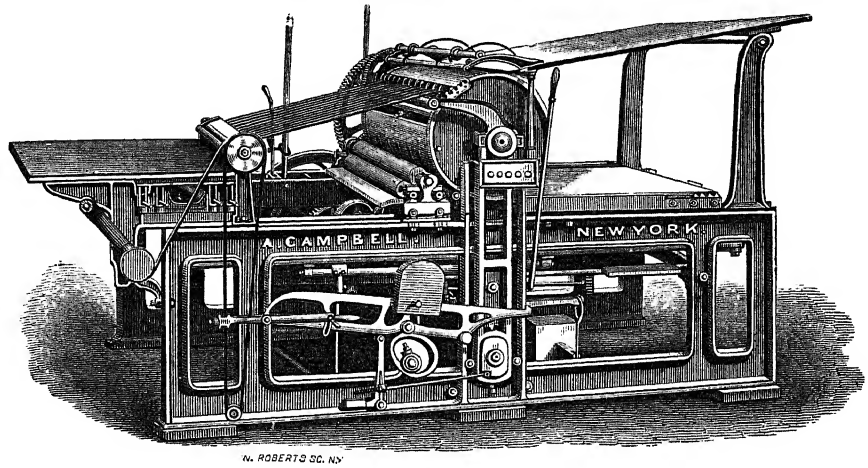
The bearers are always set in proper contact with the cylinder, so that any adjustment of the cylinder does not change their relative position.

This press is built with special reference to the wants of the "operating pressman;" and for its adaptability to all classes of work has no equal. The saving in ink alone is 20 per cent. above any press, with the exception of our "Art Series."

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	No. Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	37x52	32x47	4	800 to 1800	$5,000	3	28x41	24x38	4	800 to 2000	$3,800
2	32x50	28x45	4	800 to 1900	4,400	4	27x36	22x32	4	800 to 2200	3,200

CAMPBELL'S COMBINATION BOOK AND JOB SERIES.



This cut represents our new Job and Book Press, which is acknowledged to be without a competitor for its excellency and rapidity of work.

It has two rollers over the form, with an arrangement for tripping the impression, which allows unlimited inking of the form.

It is especially adapted to general job office work, having no tapes, and discharging the sheet direct from the cylinder, with the clean side to the fly, thereby preventing the smutting of sheets when large colored surfaces are exposed.

It has our unrivalled patent combination distribution, which, together with the table distribution, original with us, makes it perfect.

The speed is greater than any other press of its size, with the same number of rollers, though it runs with less noise and without any jar whatever.

SIZES, PRICES, etc.,

No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.	No.	Size of Bed.	Size of Form.	Rollers.	Speed per Hour.	Price.
1	41x56	36x53	2	1500	$4,000	4	31x46	28x42	2	1800	$3,000
2	37x52	32x48	2	1600	3,500	5	30x41	24x37	2	1900	2,700
3	34x50	29x46	2	1700	3,200	6	27x36	21x32	2	2000	2,400

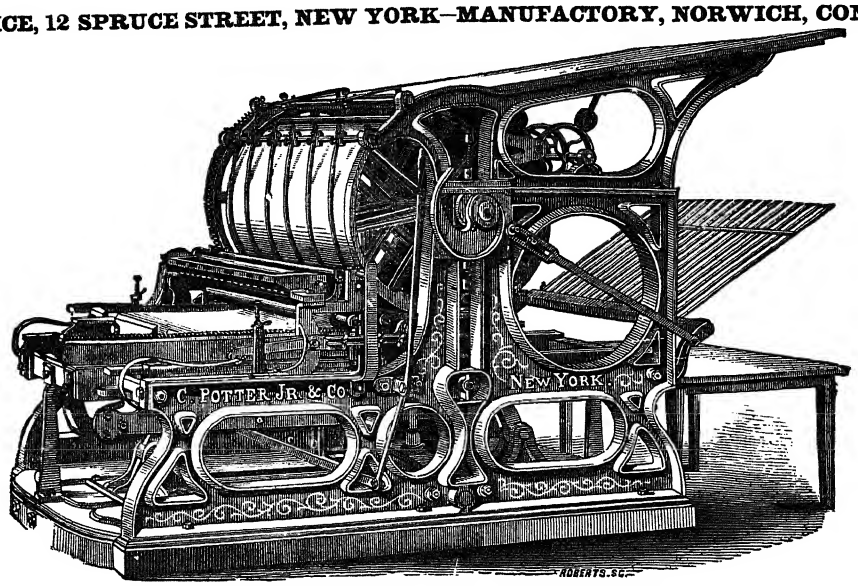
OFFICE---39 Beekman Street, New York. A. CAMPBELL.

Unrivalled in Excellence of Workmanship---Unequalled in Strength and Durability.

POTTER'S

POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

OFFICE, 12 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK—MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.



TESTIMONIALS FROM LEADING PRINTERS.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

BOSTON, December 14, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—The Presses are all in good running condition, and *good enough* for anybody. As the matter now stands, I think I have five (5) of the best Drum Cylinder Presses in the world.

A. M. LUNT.

Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co.:

BOSTON, December 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me, an entire stranger to you, and unsolicited, to let you know the great pleasure I have enjoyed in witnessing the wonderful and admirable workmanship of *five* of your Cylinder Printing Presses recently put in the office of A. M. Lunt, in this city. Having been in the printing business for over forty years, I feel an interest in any advancement toward perfection in the art of printing; and I can truly say I have, for the first time in my long experience, seen the first *perfect printing press.* Allow me to congratulate you on your success, and to say that defects in *all* other presses are in yours entirely obviated, and you have my best wishes for that prosperity in business which your genius justly entitles you.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. FARWELL.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 00,	20x25 inches inside Bearers	$1,400	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$2,700
No. 0,	21x27 " "	1,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	2,900
No. 1,	21x30 " "	1,800	No. 5,	34x52 " "	3,100
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,100	No. 6,	40x54 " "	3,450
No. 2½,	29x42 " "	2,400	No. 7,	42x60 " "	3,700

EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES, FOUR ROLLERS COVERING A FULL FORM:

No. 1,	24x30 inches inside Bearers	$2,300	No. 3,	32x46 inches inside Bearers	$3,300
No. 2,	25x35 " "	2,600	No. 4,	32x50 " "	3,500

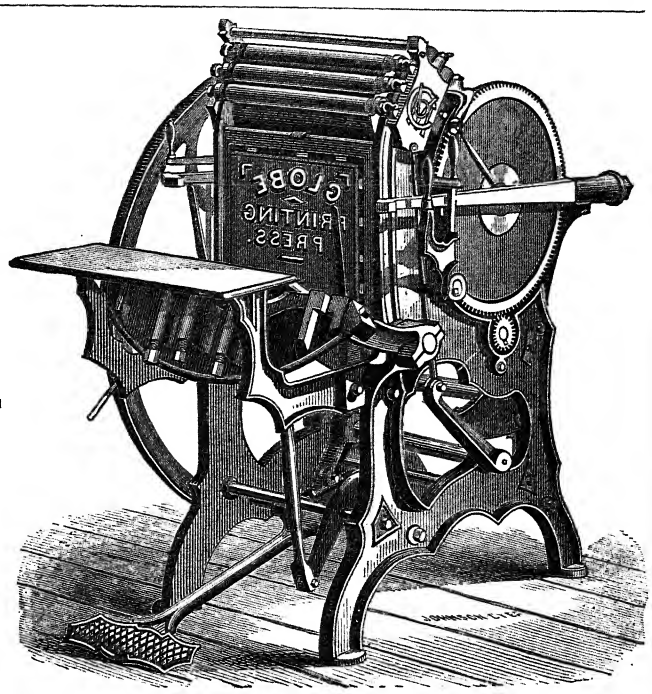
The above Prices include Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, Blanket, Wrenches, two Roller Molds, two sets of Roller Stocks, and Boxing and Shipping.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO.,

TERMS CASH. No. 12 Spruce Street, New York.

C. POTTER, JR. ALL MACHINERY SHIPPED FROM THE SHOP, AT NORWICH, CONN. J. F. HUBBARD.

LATEST IMPROVED "GLOBE" PRESS.



FIRST PREMIUM
Silver Medal,
AT
CINCINNATI.
1873.

FIRST PREMIUM
GOLD MEDAL,
AT
BOSTON,
1869.

FIRST PREMIUM
Silver Medal,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK,
1872.

Manufactory,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

FOR PARTICULARS, CIRCULARS, TERMS, &c., &c., ADDRESS

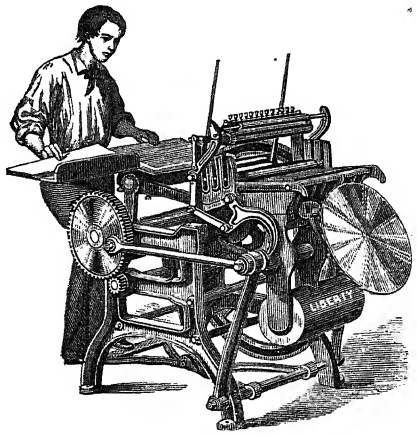
GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.,
13 Spruce Street, New York.

These Presses are now recognized as the BEST by all good judges of Printing Machinery.

TEMPORARY REDUCED PRICE LIST OF

DECENER & WEILER'S

"LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



Liberty Card and Job Presses are strong, run with ease, and do the finest class of work.

First Premium World's Fair, London, 1862, Paris Exposition, 1867, and Vienna Weltausstellung, 1873.

The following are the advantages of this Press over all others:

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, and Strength of Build, in which the best materials are used; Ease in Running; the Ability to Print a Form as large as can be locked up in the Chase; Convenience of "Making Ready," Adjusting, or Cleaning; Facility of Correcting a Form without Removing it from the Bed, as it can be brought into nearly a horizontal position.

Three Rollers may be used for Inking a Form. These are held in stationary fixtures, without springs, and are readily removed by the operator without soiling his fingers.

Size No. 2 has a Special Arrangement for Printing Cards, by which means Cards are dropped into a box below, or may, at will, be retained on the Platen for examination.

While the impression is being taken, the Form, the Platen, and the Ink Distributing Table are brought before the eye of the operator; and the inking rollers are always in sight. The face of the Bed never moves beyond the vertical line, therefore no type can drop out. The Fly-Wheel may run either way, without altering the working of the press.

SPEED FROM 1,000 TO 2,000 PER HOUR.

SIZES AND PRICES OF THE "LIBERTY" PRESS

No. 2.—Card and Circular Press, 7x11 inches inside Chase	$235	Boxing.	$6 00
No. 3.—Quarto-medium, 10x15 inches inside Chase	350	"	7 50
No. 4.—Half-medium, 13x19 inches inside Chase	450	"	10 00

Steam Fixtures for each Press, $20; Fountain and Fountain Fixtures for either size, extra, $25.

Three Chases, two sets of Roller Stocks, one Roller Mold, one Hand-Roller, and two Wrenches go with each Press.

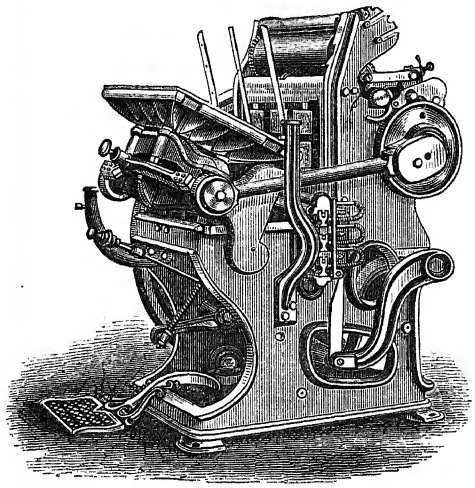
DEGENER & WEILER, 23 Chambers St., New York.

PRICES REDUCED

OF THE

UNIVERSAL PRINTING MACHINE,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.



Half Medium,	$450
Boxing,	10
Quarter Medium,	350
Boxing,	7
Eighth Medium,	250
Boxing,	6

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

No. 25 Park Place,

NEW YORK.